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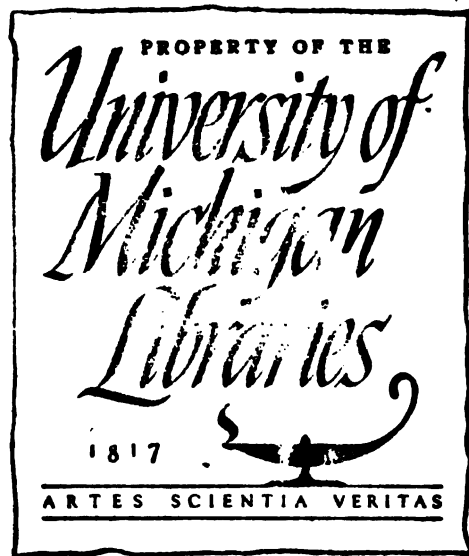
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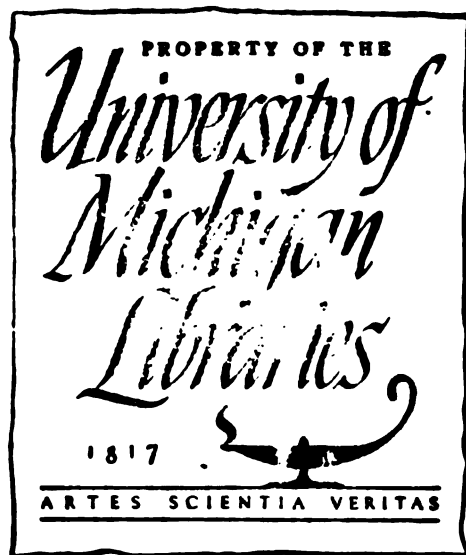
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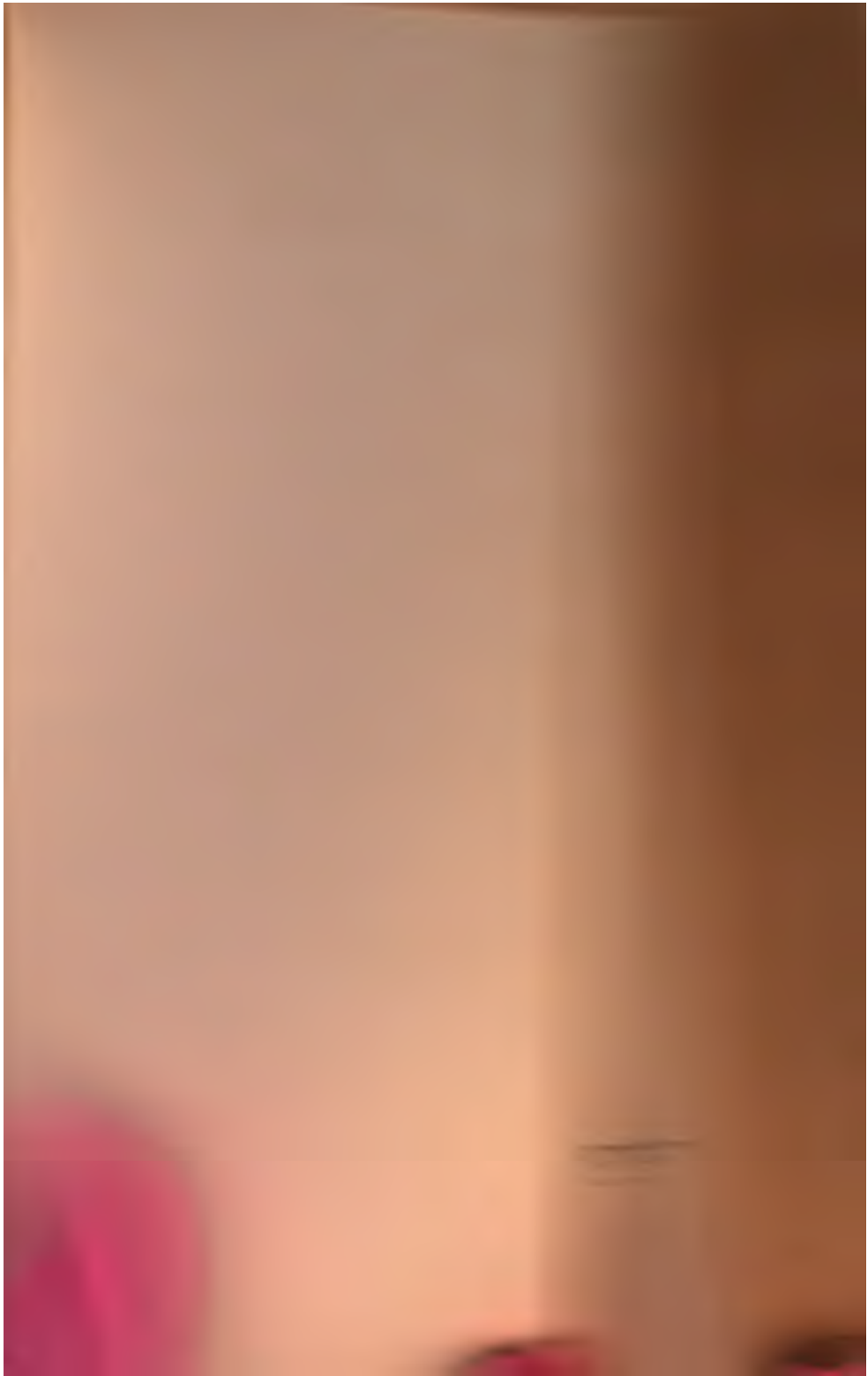
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PROCEEDINGS
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VOLUME XXV.

1893-94

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—
1894

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J. S. CHALLURAN.

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THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, LONDON, W.C.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1882.

MOTTO—"UNITED EMPIRE."

Objects.

"To provide a place of meeting for all gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India, and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a Reading Room and Library, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a Museum for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions; to facilitate interchange of experiences amongst persons representing all the Dependencies of Great Britain; to afford opportunities for the reading of Papers, and for holding Discussions upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally; and to undertake scientific, literary, and statistical investigations in connection with the British Empire. But no Paper shall be read, or any Discussion be permitted to take place, tending to give to the Institute a party character."—(Rule I.)

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There are two classes of Fellows (who must be British Subjects), Resident and Non-Resident, both elected by the Council on the nomination of Two Fellows, one of whom at least must sign on personal knowledge. The former pay an entrance fee of £8, and an annual subscription of £2; the latter an entrance fee of £1. 1s. (which is increased to £8 when taking up permanent residence in the United Kingdom) and an annual subscription of £1. 1s. (which is increased to £2 when in the United Kingdom for three months). Resident Fellows can compound for the annual subscription by the payment of £20, or after five years' annual subscriptions of £2 on payment of £15; and Non-Resident Fellows can compound for the *Non-Resident* annual subscription on payment of £10.

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The privileges of Fellows, whose subscriptions are not in arrear, include the use of the Institute building, which comprises Reading, Writing, and Smoking Rooms, Library, Newspaper Room, &c. All Fellows, whether residing in England or the Colonies, have the Journal and the Annual Volume of Proceedings forwarded to them.

To be present at the Evening Meetings, and to introduce one visitor.

To be present at the Annual Conversazione, and to introduce a lady.

The support of all British Subjects, whether residing in the United Kingdom or the Colonies—for the Institute is intended for both—is earnestly desired in promoting the great objects of extending knowledge respecting the various portions of the Empire, and in promoting the cause of its permanent unity.

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Secretary.

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Residence

a British subject, being desirous of admission into the Royal COLONIAL INSTITUTE, we, the undersigned, recommend him as eligible for Membership.

Dated this day of 18

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Elected	18
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FORM OF BEQUEST.

I bequeath the sum of £ to the ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, Incorporated by Royal Charter 1882, and I declare that the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being of the said Corporation shall be an effectual discharge for the said Bequest, which I direct to be paid within calendar months after my decease, without any reduction whatsoever, whether on account of Legacy Duty thereon or otherwise, out of such part of my estate as may be lawfully applied for that purpose.

Those persons who feel disposed to benefit the Royal Colonial Institute by Legacies are recommended to adopt the above Form of Bequest.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

SESSION 1898-94.

FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE First Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, November 14, 1898.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 115 Fellows had been elected, viz. 18 Resident and 97 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows:—

Alfred D. Broughton, James Chisholm, Capt. E. H. M. Davis, R.N., Capt. James A. Elmslie, R.N.R., A. M. Ferguson, Waldemar Friedlaender, George Goodair, Reginald W. E. Hawthorn, Robert B. Heinekey, George C. Jack, R. Vincent Jellicoe, Donald Mackay, Peter Purves, N. Sherwood, Rev. Stewart Smyth, Allen H. P. Stoneham, Charles G. Tegetmeier, H. Ross Troup.

Non-Resident Fellows:—

Leonard Acutt (Transvaal), George A. Adolphus (Gold Coast Colony), Walter J. Agar (Ceylon), John G. Aret (Transvaal), George Ball-Greene (British Guiana), Petrus C. Bam (Cape Colony), William Baynes (Natal), Robert J. Beadel (Ceylon), Anthony Bell (Cape Colony), J. J. Beningfield (Natal), Robertson F. Bertram (Transvaal), C. Dimond H. Braine, C.E., Lindsay W. Bristowe (Gold Coast Colony), J. H. Brown (Bahamas), Alfred T. Bryant (Straits Settlements), Robert E. Bush (Western Australia), Anthony M. Caccia (India), Allan Cameron (Transvaal), Emil Castens (Cape Colony), Harry Clayton (Transvaal), W. H. Dawson (Burma), H. Dietrich (Transvaal), Lord Percy S. Douglas (Western Australia), David Draper (Natal), Dr. A. E. Edwards, jun. (Antigua), Julian Evelyn (Barbados), J. Meadows Fisher (Transvaal), Donald W. Ferguson (Ceylon), E. Roney Forshaw (British Guiana), Percival R. Frames (Cape Colony), Wm. Percy Fraser (Transvaal), J. C. Godley (Ceylon), Henry Hains (Transvaal), Albert H. Halder, M.A.I.M.E. (Transvaal), Bendix Hallenstein (New Zealand), Frederick Harford, M.L.C.

(Grenada), J. McKenzie Henry (New Zealand), J. E. Hewick (British Guiana), Alfred W. Holt (New South Wales), Augustus W. Hood (British Honduras), Henry G. Humby, M.Inst.C.E. (Transvaal), Edward M. Hutton, M.A. (Gibraltar), H. R. Jacobsen (Jamaica), Leslie Jarvis (Antigua), Peyton Jones, M.Inst.C.E. (Victoria), C. Dougald Kennedy (New Zealand), Major Louis F. Knollys, C.M.G. (Ceylon), Jacob W. Lewis (Sierra Leone), W. H. Longden (Transvaal), Henry J. Low (Canada), R. D. McGibbon, Q.C. (Canada), Thomas G. Macarthy (New Zealand), David G. Mantell (Ceylon), Peter H. Marais (Cape Colony), Wigram M. Maxwell (Cape Colony), Alexander Michie (New Zealand), Alfred H. Miles (New Zealand), Isaac Meyers (Transvaal), Edward M. Mort (New South Wales), William Newdigate (Cape Colony), William Nichol, M.I.M.E. (Cape Colony), Dr. Percy A. Nightingale (Johore), Rt. Revd. Bishop Oluwole, D.D. (Niger), Major E. Roderic Owen (Uganda), William Peter (Victoria), Louis Playford (Transvaal), Hon. Leslie Probyn (Attorney-General, British Honduras), Nathaniel Raphael (Transvaal), Sydney H. Reed (Victoria), Cornelis Rissik (Transvaal), M. B. Rochfort (British Guiana), Daniel J. Rousseau (Cape Colony), Colonel W. H. St. Hill, M.H.A. (Tasmania), Helperius B. Sauer (Transvaal), Henry J. Saunders, A.M.Inst.C.E. (Western Australia), William J. Scott, M.B. (Natal), Cecil E. Seaville (Cape Colony), R. Tennant Shields (Queensland), Dr. Robert M. Simpson (Canada), Charles Southey (Cape Colony), Frank F. Southwell, C.E. (Cape Colony), Dr. Henry Symonds (Cape Colony), Richard Teece (New South Wales), Wm. Burns Thomson (Orange Free State), Dr. John T. Toll (South Australia), Prescott Upton (Natal), S. H. Van Diggelen, J.P. (Transvaal), H. M. C. Walch (Tasmania), Giles F. Walker, J.P. (Ceylon), Frank Watkins (Transvaal), C. A. Scott Watson (South Australia), Rt. Revd. W. T. Thornhill Webber, D.D. (Lord Bishop of Brisbane), John J. Weston (New South Wales), David Wilson (Victoria), James Winter (British Guiana), W. D. Wood (New Zealand), G. H. Cory Wright (West Indies).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN called upon the Right Hon. the EARL of ONSLOW, G.C.M.G., to read his Paper on

STATE SOCIALISM AND LABOUR GOVERNMENT IN ANTIPODEAN BRITAIN.

"What Lancashire thinks to-day England will think to-morrow" was a proud boast of the great manufacturing county, and thirty years ago it was a true one. But thirty years ago the English Parliament had not taken the "leap in the dark" which was to confer the franchise on those whom Mr. Lowe contemptuously called "the persons who live in these small houses," still less was it in contemplation that the toiler in the fields, the lodger, and the domestic servant should have electoral rights equal to those of the Manchester manufacturer.

Every extension of the franchise has brought about a corresponding change, and as each class has felt its predominance in the Legislature it has enacted laws to further its own interests. In 1867 the artisans obtained the franchise, and in 1871 Trade Unions were legalised, the law of conspiracy was abolished, and the relations of the servant to the master put on a footing of equality.

The electoral privilege has now been so far extended as practically to constitute manhood suffrage.

At the present day we appear to be approaching a period of our history when the Labour interest, hitherto so little regarded by Parliament, will not only engross the major part of its time, but will command the direction of the policy of the State. In such a case the most interesting subject to which the statesman can apply his study are the aims and demands of those who have acquired such great political power. In this country as yet those aims and demands can hardly be said to have been clearly formulated. The representatives of Labour have indeed sought to shape current legislation for the advantage of labour, but they have not as yet exhibited any unanimity in their platform—even in the demand for shorter working hours.

We cannot affirm more at present than that the labourer wants in some manner to lead a brighter life and to increase the comforts of his home. No distinct scheme for the attainment of those objects has been put forward, certainly not by the labourer in the rural districts. Most heartily do I wish that it were so, for none is so uneasy as the man who only knows that he is wretched, but has no scheme for improving his position. All that those who lead the labourers have pointed to is the regulation of the conditions of labour by the State under the direction of a Parliament dominated by a Labour electorate. In the meanwhile we are witnessing on the part of statesmen of both parties in England the gradual abandonment of the doctrine of "laissez faire," the gradual recognition of the principle that, in addition to the accepted duty of the State to protect life and property, there is a further duty to make life endurable—even to make it happy.

The State no longer looks passively upon the struggle for existence, but endeavours to make existence possible under conditions less severe than those of constant struggle; as a New Zealand statesman put it, "We are commencing a struggle against the struggle for existence."

If, therefore, we desire to ascertain the policy, and to speculate on the future legislation of the new democracy in England, we

must no longer look to the successors of Bright and Cobden, or hearken to the teachings of what is known as the Manchester School, to understand what is working in the minds of those who are now the masters of this country, but we must look to the best educated men who work with their hands; to those who having similar aims and ambitions are able to satisfy them without destroying ancient institutions to which people have become accustomed; institutions which are revered by many—even of those holding advanced views.

THE CONDITION OF THE COLONIAL WORKING MAN.

Nor can we form reliable opinions of the policy of the working class under forms of government different from our own. But "*Cœlum, non animus mutant, qui trans mare currunt.*" In Australasia, and specially in New Zealand, we have men, or the sons of men, who have but recently left our shores, living in a temperate climate, and governed by King, Lords, and Commons under a parliamentary and party system precisely similar to our own. In some of these Colonies, notably Victoria and New Zealand, education, which in England has been compulsory for seventeen years and free for only two, has been both free and compulsory for twenty years. Blood was shed in England forty-five years ago to win the six points of the People's Charter—Manhood Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, Vote by Ballot, Abolition of Property Qualification for Members of Parliament, and Equal Electoral Districts. Substituting triennial for annual Parliaments, as demanded by the Chartists, we shall find that New Zealanders enjoy every one of the points of the Charter.

Therefore, it is to Australasia, and especially to New Zealand, that we must look for an example of the manner in which political power is wielded by the best-educated English worker under political and climatic conditions similar to, though more favourable than, those of the Mother Country.

A vast amount of information is available to the public among the documents respecting labour in foreign countries and our Colonies, collected by the Labour Commission, the services of whose staff will, it is to be feared, be lost to the country upon the conclusion of the labours of the Commission; but the admirable reports prepared and edited by Mr. Drage, the secretary, deal rather with labour troubles and the condition of labour than with the results of labour government. With the exception of Sir Charles Dilke's accurate work, "*Problems of Greater Britain,*" published before

the Labour party in New Zealand attained to their present power, there has, as Mr. Fairfield complains, been given to the public no complete account of important legislative acts adopted by the Colonies which are in advance of co-related Imperial Acts.

Not only do exceptionally favourable conditions exist in New Zealand, but the statesmen of that Colony have formed an exalted ideal of their duty. They think that, being possessed above other English-speaking communities of these conditions, they owe a debt to that great Empire of which they are proud to form a branch. They feel that it has fallen to their lot to make experiments in the direction in which the spirit of the age is everywhere tending.

THE CAUSES WHICH HAVE LED TO THE ADOPTION OF
STATE SOCIALISM IN NEW ZEALAND.

In referring to the views of the statesmen with whom I have been brought in contact in New Zealand I shall confine myself in the case of all now alive and engaged in political life to those expressions of opinion which have been made public, and are generally accessible; but I feel that I may refer rather more freely to the views expressed to me in private by those who are no longer engaged in party strife, and specially to the two able and conscientious statesmen who held the office of Prime Minister under the Crown while I was there. Those two men (Sir Harry Atkinson and Mr. Ballance) were of opposite parties and of opposite natures, but both were actuated by a deep-rooted feeling of patriotism to their Colony, of loyalty to their Sovereign, and of a determination to sacrifice their own wealth and their own lives in order to increase the well-being of their less-fortunate fellow-Colonists. Not only was Mr. Ballance, the leader of the Liberal party, a believer in State Socialism, but similar ideas actuated his political opponent, Sir Harry Atkinson, the leader of the less advanced party. Neither statesman looked forward to an immediate fulfilment of the prophecies of Mr. Bellamy: their Socialism was of the Fabian order, "advancing always but in spiral lines." It was founded on a conviction of the purity of administration of municipal and State institutions in the affairs hitherto conducted by individuals, and in the gradual shrinkage of the interest to be obtained on capital. Sir Harry Atkinson was a firm believer in the gradual assumption by the State and municipalities of all the institutions which minister to the every-day wants of the people. He believed that as a consequence the difficulty in the remunerative employment of capital would be an

increasing one. He saw that 3 per cent. Consols had become 2½ per cent. "Goschens," and expected the next generation to be acquainted with 2 per cent. "John Burns" if not with 1 per cent. "Sidney Webbs."

It is not to be wondered at, therefore, with the leaders of both parties in the State, convinced of the advantages of State Socialism, that we should be witnessing in New Zealand a series of experiments in that direction not to be found in any other part of the world.

Sir Robert Stout, once himself Prime Minister, and still undoubtedly the ablest man in the Liberal ranks, though he does not hold the reins of office, in consequence of absence from Parliament when the Ministry was formed, says of the policy of the Government party :—

"We have a noble opportunity. We stand in many ways in the front rank of nations, and for this reason, that we are not encumbered by privileges; we are not encumbered by prejudices; and we are therefore free to make experiments. I ask the House to make these experiments. I ask the House to believe that these experiments may be made. I ask the House to think that even if these experiments fail still it is our duty to make them."

This desire was greatly increased by the results of the last election, adding as it did to the representatives of the people a number of men who were actually engaged in various handicrafts at the time of their election, and who came to the House imbued with a most conscientious desire to discharge their duty to constituents who had never before been in a sufficient majority to send men of their own class to represent them in Parliament.

THE STRIKE OF 1890 AND THE ELECTION OF 1891.

The election of 1891 followed immediately on the great strike of 1890. That strike commenced with the Shearers' Union, whose members declined to work alongside of men who did not belong to any Union. The quarrel soon spread to the seamen, the Maritime Council, and the Trades and Labour Council, embracing almost every kind of labour. The fight did not, like the present lamentable dispute in the coal trade here, centre on a particular amount of money to be paid for a given amount of work, or time spent in working, but on the question whether men should work for employers who had combined, and whether employers should be allowed to employ men who had not combined.

Melbourne was without gas and enveloped in darkness for three

days. Intercolonial shipping was stopped, for the labourers were afraid to work lest they should suffer violence at the hands of the Unionists. The remarkable spectacle was witnessed of the smart young merchants and clerks of Melbourne, begrimed with dirt, working in the holds, on the wharf, and at the donkey-engine.

It was pointed out in the Victorian Parliament that this doctrine of the "complete boycott," as it was called, carried to its logical conclusion would prevent the Unionist even from entering heaven, so long as any free men were also admitted there; while if he appeared at the gate of the other place the president would refuse him admission lest he should be calling out the stokers.

The mandate of the Unions was loyally obeyed at the cost of heavy suffering, not in the hope of higher wages, but from a sentiment which, however misguided, one could not help admiring—that of the bond of fellowship.

Upon one occasion I remember a ship was being loaded with manganese from a lighter. The lighter was "Union," so some lumpers thought it no harm to earn a few shillings by loading at least a "Union" lighter. To their horror, however, shortly after commencing work a messenger arrived in hot haste to tell them that, though the lighter, the baskets, and the shovels were "Union," the man at the winch on board the ship hoisting up the manganese was "free," and they must at once desist from their work.

As anyone might have foreseen who reflected that out of 420,000 workmen in New South Wales alone only 40,000 were Unionists, after protracted suffering the strike collapsed by the final consent of the Unionists to work alongside of free labourers.

Certain members of the New Zealand Parliament, foreseeing how wide would be the breach between the parties at the forthcoming election, commenced at once to worship before the shrine of the Union. It was proposed by obstructing business to prevent the prorogation of Parliament until the strike should be settled; one member went so far as to send the following telegram to the Secretary of the Wharf Labourers' Union in his constituency:—

"Sir George Grey and others think with me that we shall commit grave error to allow Parliament to terminate next week before strike terminates. But I dare not stone-wall without your direction. Kindly advise."

THE BALLOT-BOX PREFERRED TO INDUSTRIAL WAR.

The defeat sustained by the Labour party in the strike caused the leaders to see plainly that strikes are a mistake, and a waste of

force and of resources ; that the ballot-box gave them better opportunities of success than industrial warfare. The energy thus displayed was the result of new hopes inspiring a defeated but not dejected party ; a party who learned that—

“ When you organise a strike, it is war you organise ;
But to organise our labour were the labour of the wise.”

Up to that time no election had been fought in New Zealand on strictly party lines as understood in this country, but the election of 1891 was distinctly a fight between the party of Labour and the party of Capital, and the Labour party won.

According to the analysis of one of its members the newly elected Parliament consisted of lawyers, merchants, farmers, and land-owners, each ten ; of six journalists, four Maories, two brewers, two mine agents, and two bootmakers ; while each of the following classes had one representative : a major, a captain, a doctor, a pensioner, a shipping agent, a contractor, a builder, a painter, a tailor, a stonemason, a carpenter, and a lamplighter. There is on record a resolution of the Town Council of the borough represented by the lamplighter, which runs “ that leave of absence be given to the borough turncock and lamplighter during the Session of Parliament, and that his son be accepted as his substitute.” To these may be added four nondescripts included as “ gentlemen.” Even then there were only seven mechanics to 80,000 wage-earners in the Colony, while the 8,000 professional men were better represented than the 40,000 farmers.

Although among the new Ministry there was not to be found any who was at the time of the formation of the Government working for wages, several at an earlier period of life would have been described as working men. Not one of the Ministers belonged to the squatter or landowning class, or was among the larger employers of labour.

The Labour party was strong in the new House, and, with the exception of one or two free lances, chiefly men disappointed of place, accepted the new Liberalism and presented an undivided front to the Capitalist opposition.

LABOUR LEADERS IN NEW ZEALAND AND NEW SOUTH WALES.

In New South Wales the influence of the Trade Unions at the election was not less marked. About thirty members were sent to the Legislature of that Colony at an extraordinary small expenditure of money. Though there was an abundance of candidates

the discipline of the Labour party checked individual ambition. Nominations were unlimited, but the candidate was chosen by ballot, and the decision of the ballot scrupulously respected. Nowhere did Labour candidates run against each other.

Unlike their brethren of New Zealand they did not, however, choose a leader outside their ranks from among those possessing parliamentary experience, nor were they able to select one man from their own body. Under a divided leadership they endeavoured by holding themselves aloof from both parties to wield the balance of power. Coalitions between sections of the other parties in Parliament, however, foiled them in this attempt, and they have never succeeded in imposing their will upon any Government in New South Wales.

THE NEW ZEALAND HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the New Zealand Upper House, as might be supposed, the new Ministry did not find a large following. The Prime Minister assured the Governor that in a House of thirty-four members he could rely on the support at all times of but four or five "peers."

In Colonial Upper Chambers it is the practice to vote, not in accordance with strict party proclivities, but in accordance with the duty of a nominated Upper House towards the decisions of the people's representatives. The result was that during the Session of 1892 the Minister who leads in the Upper House was supported in fifty-three divisions by an average of within a fraction of eight independent members, while the Governor reports to the Secretary of State that out of thirty-seven Government measures all were carried save two; that if the Government had been reinforced by the twelve new Councillors which the Governor had been advised but hesitated to appoint, they would have been victorious in every division save one; always supposing, of course, that the Government nominees supported the Government—an hypothesis which I shall presently show to have been somewhat prematurely assumed.

After a contest with the Governor, decided by the Secretary of State in favour of the Ministry, twelve "peers" selected from the party in power were added to the Legislative Council. Of these four were working men, two compositors, a storeman, and a boiler-maker. The story goes that when the telegram announcing His Excellency's appointment of the latter gentleman arrived the new Councillor was at work inside a boiler. At first he disbelieved the voice of the messenger announcing the delivery of so unusual a missive as a telegram, but on becoming convinced of its reality said, "Well,

havoc with the roads, while they had no chance to have their plots by purchase "for their very own," as the children say. Up to the present time 900 men in 85 settlements have availed themselves of the provisions of the Act, holding 22,677 acres, an average of 25 acres each man; £24,625 have been advanced; the total amount receivable for rent and interest has been £10,522, of which about £2,000 is in arrear; but the value of the land upon the security of which this advance has been made as improved by the settlers is estimated at £61,699.

The opinion which I formed was that in any case the State had good security for its advances, but that only careful selection both of the land and of the men, with a real desire on the part of the settlers to become small farmers, would ensure success.

To empower them to obtain their freeholds would no doubt bring with it a temptation to become encumbered by mortgage, but the power to sell or charge a long lease is not far removed from that of effecting a mortgage.

Associations of not less than twelve persons may take up land on the same terms in blocks of from 1,000 to 11,000 acres, provided there be not less than one selector for every 200 acres. I pointed out to General Booth that this land law appeared to be specially suited to the purposes of his Over-sea Colony, but considerations of distance and want of funds have hitherto deterred him from attempting it.

About sixteen years ago a large party of Scandinavians took up land on this system. Each family was allowed 40 acres. At the time the settlement was formed it was all dense bush, and there was no European within twenty miles, but the Government were constructing a road forty miles long to pierce the bush. The settlers were employed on this. Now the bush is cleared, the land laid down to pasture which will carry four sheep to the acre. All the original settlers save two are still in the settlement; those two cut up their farms to form what is now a flourishing township.

The establishment of State farms for the employment of elderly men who should live rent free on the property, and cultivate the land under co-operative contract, has been contemplated. As yet, however, the Government have not succeeded in combining circumstances of soil, access, &c., on any site sufficiently suitable for the purpose.

The Cabinet of new South Wales has set aside £20,000 for advances to village settlers under conditions similar to those in force in New Zealand.

So the Prime Minister of England is not the only Prime Minister who has found his measures opposed, and that very soon after favours conferred, by those to whom he has himself given the power to do so.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

As an illustration of how a democracy is apt to be led astray by a craving for equality I should like to call attention to the attitude assumed towards the Civil Service.

The salaries paid to officers of the Civil Service are markedly lower in New Zealand than in England, though I doubt whether either in ability, in single-hearted desire to serve the State, or in loyalty to the political chief of the hour would they yield the palm to our own Civil Servants. Yet members of the Democratic party never ceased to attack the qualifications, the ability, and even the honour of these men upon every occasion when Parliament was called upon to vote their salaries.

The democracy seem only to have perceived the difference between the remuneration of the brain worker and of the hand worker. They appear to have been consumed with an envious desire to exchange the fustian for the black cloth coat, forgetting that if the State, is to discharge these new duties and to minister to the wants of the people the officers of the State must be the most competent that can be found, and must be maintained in such a position of comfort as will place them above the constant and serious temptations which are the greatest danger to the successful development of State Socialism.

When the spirit of economy was abroad the first to whom the pruning-knife of retrenchment is applied are the servants of the State, from whose salaries 10 per cent. is knocked off all round by one stroke of the pen.

It is reported that a retrenching Minister was travelling in the Government lighthouse steamer to address a meeting of constituents fixed for a particular hour. He urged the captain, one of the oldest officers of the New Zealand Service, to accelerate the pace of the vessel, with the remark, "She doesn't seem to me to travel as fast as she used to." "No," replied the skipper, "I don't think she does, sir, since you took 10 per cent. off the screw."

EXPERIMENTS IN STATE SOCIALISM.

The State in New Zealand has undertaken, in addition to such duties as the Postal Service, many functions which are new to us, and some of which I will briefly describe.

English municipalities, recognising their duty in the direction of promoting the health and cleanliness of the people, have for many years been entrusted with the supply of water for those purposes ; but in New Zealand the Government supplies water to enable workers to earn their living in the business of gold-mining.

Gold-mining, especially in the Antipodes, is connected in most men's minds with rapid accretion of fortunes at comparatively little trouble. Those days have passed away and the alluvial gold-mining in New Zealand yields to the careful and industrious miner who is fortunate enough to possess a claim, an average earning of 80s. a week—a rate of remuneration not higher than ordinary wages. Every particle of earth on a man's claim has to be carefully washed, so that the gold dust may be "panned" out of the soil. For this purpose it is necessary to have a copious supply of water at a high pressure. In privately owned mines dams are constructed, hose laid on, and tail-races to carry off the waste and débris washed away, are provided at an expenditure of capital wholly beyond the means of the working miner.

Here the State in New Zealand steps in. In 1877 the Government bought up the existing water rights at a place called Kumara and constructed a water-race from a reservoir at a high elevation at a cost of £97,867. To carry off the tailings it was necessary to construct a sludge channel in 1884 at a further cost of £17,000. At that date it was estimated that the profit on the undertaking for seven and a half years had been at the rate of $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the capital invested, but that, taking into consideration the amount received for gold duty and for miner's rights, with the estimated contribution of each miner to the general taxation, it was calculated the Government had received at the rate of £9,966 per annum, equal to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the total outlay.

Last year the sales of water amounted to £6,645 and the expenses were £1,584, leaving a profit of £5,061 : 172 men used the race, and produced £89,982 worth of gold.

Unfortunately constant alterations are required to the sludge channel, as it from time to time gets filled up at the outfall by the enormous quantity of débris coming down. These alterations are carried out by the miners on the spot, and are paid for by the Government, not in cash, but by subsidy, allowing to the miners a supply of water up to the amount of the subsidy after the channel has been constructed,

THE LABOURER AND THE LAND.

Another of New Zealand's Socialistic experiments more easily carried out where large tracts of land belong to the State than here is that of village settlements.

Acting on the doctrine that the State should not permanently alienate the public domain, the land is let for a lease in perpetuity that is, for 999 years, at a rental equal to 4 per cent. on the value of the land. No rent is payable for the first two years. No man may have more than 100 acres, and his application is not entertained if it be shown that he possesses land elsewhere in the Colony. When he has built a house on his plot the Government advances him a sum not exceeding £20 on the security of it, and a further sum not exceeding £50 at the rate of £2 10s. an acre for the first 20 acres cleared and cropped. Upon these advances interest at the rate of 5 per cent. is charged. Married men are given a preference. In the province of Auckland the scheme was inaugurated at a time of great pressure from the unemployed, and it has been extensively tried. Although some of the sections taken up have been abandoned, wherever the improvements have been effected and advances made, the Government have readily found other tenants to take them up, showing that the security for the outlay is sufficient. The Government further assist the village settlers by employing them as much as possible on road-making, and where it is found necessary to build schools for them (which under the Education Act is done wherever ten or more children are beyond the reach of an existing school) the settlers are employed upon the building.

I visited two of these settlements in similar circumstances and in the same district: one formed by a voluntary association of earnest industrious men under a capable leader, the other by a mixed band of unemployed—settlers rather from necessity than from choice—who met for the first time on the steamer that took them from the town to see the settlement. The latter were making a living indeed out of the settlement, but had expended much of the money advanced by Government at the nearest store on articles most of which they could quite well have grown themselves, and were clamouring to the Government to take them out of the "hole" they had brought them to. The voluntary association, on the other hand, appeared thoroughly contented. Under a spreading puriri tree they gave us a luncheon of bread, milk, cheese, honey, vegetables, and fruit, all grown on their own plots. A laughing crowd of children played round, and their only complaints were that the winter rain played

havoc with the roads, while they had no chance to have their plots by purchase "for their very own," as the children say. Up to the present time 900 men in 85 settlements have availed themselves of the provisions of the Act, holding 22,677 acres, an average of 25 acres each man; £24,625 have been advanced; the total amount receivable for rent and interest has been £10,522, of which about £2,000 is in arrear; but the value of the land upon the security of which this advance has been made as improved by the settlers is estimated at £61,699.

The opinion which I formed was that in any case the State had good security for its advances, but that only careful selection both of the land and of the men, with a real desire on the part of the settlers to become small farmers, would ensure success.

To empower them to obtain their freeholds would no doubt bring with it a temptation to become encumbered by mortgage, but the power to sell or charge a long lease is not far removed from that of effecting a mortgage.

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The establishment of State farms for the employment of elderly men who should live rent free on the property, and cultivate the land under co-operative contract, has been contemplated. As yet, however, the Government have not succeeded in combining circumstances of soil, access, &c., on any site sufficiently suitable for the purpose.

The Cabinet of new South Wales has set aside £20,000 for advances to village settlers under conditions similar to those in use in New Zealand.

New Zealand, notwithstanding the fertility of some of its soil and the extraordinary amount of produce exported in proportion to its population, is rich only in patches. In the North Island there is one huge area all covered with the pumice and scoræ of volcanic eruptions, and another area still in the hands of the Maories; in the South Island are found range upon range of rocky snow-crowned mountains which so close in upon the sea in parts of the west and south of the island as to leave hardly any land available for cultivation.

RESUMPTION OF THE NATIONAL ESTATE.

The present Government entertain very strongly the opinion that a huge mistake was made in the early days of the Colony when land was sold in large blocks at low rates with the view of expending the proceeds in opening up the Colony, and that the result has been, while increasing to an enormous extent the export of frozen mutton grown on the extensive pasture lands, to diminish the demand for agricultural labour and to restrict the amount of land available for the plough and "petite culture." In the words of Tennyson respecting England before the coming of Arthur—

"And so there grew great tracts of wilderness
Wherein the beast was ever more and more,
But man was less and less."

The Labour party in imposing a progressive land tax made no secret of their hostility to large estates. The policy of this tax is usually known as the "bursting-up" policy, and the leader of the Labour party, the Minister for Labour, said:—"The graduated tax is a finger of warning held up to remind them that the Colony does not want these large estates. I think, whether partly or almost entirely unimproved, they are a social pest, an industrial obstacle, and a bar to progress." This is strong language, and was bitterly resented; but it no doubt embodied the views of the Labour party at the meeting of Parliament. Much has happened since to modify those expressions. It was found, for instance, that a very large proportion of the inhabitants of the Colony were shareholders in banks and financial institutions which are interested either by way of ownership or advances in these large estates. The advocates of land taxation wished to tax the unearned increment, and not the product of industry; it was consequently thought advisable to deduct from the value of all estates that of the improvements effected upon them.

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at the chance to exchange the income tax they now pay for a land tax based on the value of their land after deducting from it the value of all buildings, fences, hedges, ditches, gates, and acts of husbandry.

Moreover, there is a provision in the Taxation Act which I commend to distressed landowners who can find no market for their property, but are trembling lest the advancing wave of democracy sweep away the little that is left to them. Under that provision where an owner is dissatisfied with the valuation of the Land Tax Department, and puts in a declaration that his land is not worth the amount of the departmental valuation, he may call upon the Government to bring down the valuation to his figure, and if they decline to do so they must purchase the estate at the owner's valuation. It is recognised that to take land except for the public advantage would be tyrannical, while to give less than its value, at least as estimated by the owner, would constitute robbery.

This procedure was adopted by the owners of one of the largest estates, if not the largest, in the Colony—an estate which was co-terminous with a whole county, possessed its own port for the shipment of produce, and had on it as handsome and well-appointed a country-house as you would find built within the same period in England. The total area of that estate was 85,361 acres. The Government valued it at £304,826, or £3 11s. 5d. per acre all round; while the owners valued it at but £260,220, or £3 0s. 11½d. per acre all round. They asked for a reduction in value of £44,606, or that the Government should purchase it at the owners' valuation. This the Government decided to do, the purchasers accepting in payment Treasury Bills at 4½ per cent., with six months to run. After setting apart a sufficient area to be sold with the Mansion House this estate was divided into three parts, one-third to be sold by public auction, one-third to be leased in perpetuity, and one-third to be leased for grazing runs.

The independent valuations made and the general opinion seem to indicate that the Government have not made a bad bargain, while the owners, I happen to know, are congratulating themselves hugely on having disposed of the property.

There are now open for immediate settlement on this estate 20,000 acres of good agricultural land, a third of which is estimated to be worth £7 5s. an acre, and the remaining two-thirds worth £5 an acre; 9,000 acres are available for dairy purposes, and a large area for pasturage.

If, then, the Government can find the money without unduly saddling the Colony with additional debt, and will strictly hypo-

thecate and earmark the proceeds of sales to the service of that particular debt, it would appear that the experiment in the resumption of the national estate is likely to be satisfactory both to the Government and to the landowners.

THE LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

New Zealand was the first Colony to establish a Labour Department with a Minister at its head. In 1891 such a Department was created with 200 branches in various parts of the Colony to compile statistics and to control and direct the movements of labour. By its agency 2,974 persons were provided with employment in 1891, and 8,874 in 1892, about one-third being put to work which the Government had in hand.

It must not be forgotten that the Governments in the Colonies have one common advantage over us in England, inasmuch as the railways are the property of the State, and although the Labour Department is strictly debited with the exact cost of transport of each man to find work, it is but robbing Peter to pay Paul.

Labour bureaux have also been established in New South Wales and Victoria. In the former Colony, although the Government made it quite clear that no relief works would be provided in connection with it, the bureau appears to have been successful. Despite the opposition of those who wished to have it conducted solely on Unionist lines, 11,000 men found employment through it before last July.

In Victoria, on the other hand, relief works were organised in connection with the bureau on a large scale, including a habitation for the Melbourne City Council and a railway which it was not pretended would ever pay its working expenses; yet in March of this year from 6,000 to 7,000 men were on the books waiting for work, many of them willing to accept it at the lowest possible wage. In May the bureau was done away with, having become a magnet to draw all unemployed labour to the capital—a danger which New Zealand by the establishment of numerous branches seems to have escaped.

CO-OPERATIVE LABOUR ON PUBLIC WORKS.

Impressed by the abuses shown to exist in England by contractors who sweat their workers, the Government of New Zealand have in the execution of public works dispensed with the contractor, and entrusted the carrying out of work to gangs of men under a system which is not altogether new to many private employers. The

Government Engineer lays out the work and fixes the price to be paid, based on the amount of wages. The men then form themselves into gangs, in which it is alleged that the strong men join with the strong, while the weak unite with the weak, so that, although the latter may be longer in getting through their task, they are not excluded altogether from obtaining employment. The arbitration of the Engineer takes the place of the higgling of the market. Competition is altogether eliminated, and it is, of course, a question whether the State, thus depending entirely on the Government Agent's valuation, is getting its work done as cheaply as it might.

NOT RELIEF WORKS.

It should be clearly understood that these are not relief works in the ordinary sense of the term, but are works which would have under any circumstances to be carried out by the State, and are not undertaken for the purpose of creating work.

Moreover, when we consider what enormous sums of borrowed money have been spent in New Zealand on public works, it is not a little to the credit of a Government which depend for their support on the Labour vote that they should now for five years have abstained from borrowing in England. The expenditure of such money on the employment of labour would have increased the popularity of the Government, but at the expense of sound finance and of the credit of the Colony.

THE PUBLIC TRUST OFFICE.

The Government have power to act as trustee for any person who chooses to put his estate in the hands of the Public Trustee. The Public Trust Office has now been over twenty years in existence. All private individuals and every executor or trustee, as well as corporations and friendly societies, may vest property in the Public Trustee for such purpose as he may by the trust deed appoint. The Public Trustee, however, declines to be associated in a trust with any other person, and only accepts trusteeship subject to the approval of a specially constituted Board of Advice.

THE STATE RAILWAYS.

The railways in all the Australasian Colonies have with few exceptions been constructed by the State. This experiment, if such it can still be called, has not been found to be entirely satisfactory. Many lines have been constructed without reasonable prospect of

remunerative return to satisfy localities and to secure to the Government the support of their representatives.

The advocates of State Socialism may seek to justify this policy on the ground that facilities for locomotion should be provided for the community by the community, and that if it be desirable that collections and deliveries of letters should take place even where not remunerative, so it is desirable that every man should have reasonable facilities for railway travel.

In Victoria it was found that the pressure of constituencies on Members, and of Members on Ministers, made it impossible to conduct the administration of the railways in an economical manner, and strictly upon commercial principles. A Board of Commissioners, independent of direct Parliamentary control, was therefore appointed in that Colony; and the example of Victoria has been followed by her sister Colonies.

In New South Wales and New Zealand a disposition has been shown to revert to the State administration previously in existence, and a Commission was appointed in the former Colony to inquire into the administration of the Commission in New South Wales.

The result of this Commission has been to show that the railways were far more economically administered under the Commissioners; that the charges of "sweating" labour were entirely groundless; and that while no man was paid a lower wage than seven shillings a day, the greater number received wages varying from seven-and-sixpence to eight shillings a day.

In Victoria, on the other hand, a disastrous state of affairs has been disclosed. The difference between the Budget estimate and the facts was ascertained to be something like a million and three-quarters, largely on railway account, and the system of direct political control has been reverted to in that Colony.

While in New Zealand the Ministry have proposed to Parliament that the Minister should himself be one of four Commissioners, with a second vote in case of equality, so that the Minister and one Commissioner would formulate the policy that should govern the State railways. This proposal has, however, been rejected by the Upper House, and the powers of the Railways Commissioners will now lapse in February next.

THE EIGHT-HOURS DAY.

As is well known there is no legislation in any of the Australian Colonies limiting the hours of adult male labour generally, but it is an

accepted custom, and perhaps the most stringent rule of all trade unions, that eight hours constitute a working day.

There are laws not dissimilar to our own limiting the hours of female and child labour in factories and elsewhere. A factory in New Zealand, it may be noted, is any place where three or more persons are employed, and a supply of drinking water must be provided. There are regulations as to the minimum space of cubic air to each worker, and in large factories a place outside the work-room must be found for women's meals.

In the mining industry persons in charge of steam machinery are prohibited from working more than eight hours, exclusive of the time necessary for raising and exhausting steam.

SHOP HOURS.

The employment of assistants in shops has been regulated by insisting on one half-holiday in the week, a limit to the working hours of women and persons under eighteen to forty-eight hours a week. Proper sitting accommodation must be provided for females.

The inspectors of factories who administer this Act report that in the towns (especially in the provincial capitals of the South Island) employers have held public meetings to settle the half-holiday at which "they not only attempted to meet the Act in a generous manner but they showed an enthusiasm which was of a most unselfish character." To fix the day for the half-holiday caused no little friction between town and country, and between city and suburbs, but almost everywhere the expressed wish of the majority was accepted. In a few places difficulty was experienced owing to the owners of shops where no assistants are employed being kept open to catch the business of the closed establishments, forcing the proprietors of the latter to reopen against their more generous instincts. In these cases the Act has been met by letting one assistant off duty on one day and another on some other day. A proposal to make Saturday a general and compulsory half-holiday throughout the Colony has been rejected by Parliament.

THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Government Insurance Department in New Zealand has been established close on a quarter of a century. At the time of its establishment Sir Julius Vogel quoted a petition to the Imperial Parliament alleging that out of 400 insurance companies established up to that time in Great Britain only 120 had survived. He re-

mind his hearers of failures such as the European, the London and Westminster, the French *Crédit Viager*, and the Mutual Trust of New York, involving terrible losses to shareholders and policy-holders. An attempt to put the business under a board partly elected by the policy-holders was after trial rejected, and it is managed exclusively by Government officials.

The Department is prohibited from advancing money on mortgage up to more than one-half the value of any property, and not more than a moiety of its funds may be so employed ; the remainder may only be invested on the loans of the Government or of local authorities constituted by Act of Parliament. Yet the rate of interest earned is £5 8s. 11d. per cent.

The Department does no business outside the Colony, profiting thereby from the exceptionally low death-rate, 11·71, as against 18·9 in England. Some seven and a half millions are assured to its policy-holders, of whom there are 28,000.

Two enterprising American and four Australian offices doing large business compete with the Government, but it seems probable that the advantage possessed by the Department of offering the guarantee of the State will ultimately beat its competitors out of the field. In 1880 it was determined to divide the profits, then amounting to £73,000, among the policy-holders in the shape of reversionary bonuses. Upon each successive quinquennial valuation a similar bonus has been distributed.

Not only are the Postal and Telegraph Services, as in England, in the hands of the Government, but the telephones in every town are also under Government control.

CABLE COMMUNICATION.

No attempt has as yet been made to lay a Government cable, though it has more than once been suggested that such should be undertaken between New Zealand and Australia.

I heartily wish that a supply of news of real importance to the Colonies and England could be undertaken by the State. As matters stand in the competition for business between the papers, the population is often fired with indignation against the Mother Country by information sent without the necessary qualification for the sake of brevity or despatched without waiting for investigation in order to secure priority. Ludicrous mistakes arise from mixing up several items of news ; as, for instance, when the Colony was informed that I had written a despatch to the Secretary of State

to the effect that New Zealand would not consent to join in the Federation with Australia because the Farmers' Alliance urged its members to hold wheat for better prices in Australia. Or on the occasion of a political speech referring to Mr. Parnell, made on the day that Veracity, Tyrone, and Lobster finished in the order named for the Lincolnshire Handicap, when the public were informed that an eminent statesman had declared the Irish leader to have all the voracity of a Tyrone lobster.

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marked or branded with marks registered by the owner with the Registrar of Stock brands. Lists of wash were to be open to public inspection and to be deposited with the Minister, the Auditor-General, and the Resident Magistrate. In the event of the wash returned not being in accordance with the list, the Auditor-General was to report to the Minister, who was to arbitrate between the parties.

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I have now given you a review of the rise of the Labour party in New Zealand, of the manner in which it has attained to power in Parliament, and of the legislative and administrative acts of a Government dominated by the votes of the working classes. I have shown reasons which have given power and influence to that party in New Zealand, while in New South Wales it has failed to secure a hold upon the majority in Parliament.

The result has been a rapid development of State Socialism, a Socialism which has been inaugurated, not, as in bureaucratic Governments on the European continent, for the purposes of administration, but by the people themselves to satisfy their own wants.

THE STATE AND THE MAN.

The State in New Zealand watches over the child at its birth, enforces education and protects it in adolescence from labour which would overtax its strength, assists to and in some cases supplies work for the labourer, or provides land for his cultivation, co-operates with charity in providing for the deserving and aged poor, enables the thrifty to secure provision for their families at death, and after death undertakes the administration of their property.

PROTECTION AND LABOUR.

The Labour party is withal strongly imbued with the spirit of protection. Not only does the workman consent that taxation shall be raised through every article which he buys from abroad, in order to exclude competition by less highly paid labour elsewhere, but he checks at every point the introduction of workmen from home or foreign lands, and seeks to give further protection to his labour within the Colony itself by excluding from employment all who are not members of his trade union.

It has been said that the policy of protection has brought down the fabric of Australian finance. But if that be so, how can we account for the fact that New Zealand, which is as firm a supporter of protection as any Australian Colony, has ceased from borrowing and shows each year increasing Budget surpluses?

That New Zealand should be not only the pioneer Colony in these experiments in State Socialism, but that her financial position should at the same time be in a sound condition, is the most interesting feature in the whole question. Were her condition that of the Colonies on the continent of Australia it would be easy to attribute it to unsound political economy; but New Zealand has passed through a financial crisis not less acute than that which brought ruin and dismay to depositors and shareholders in Australian commercial institutions.

What is known as the Public Works policy inaugurated by Sir Julius Vogel involved the borrowing of huge sums of money to be expended on works of public utility, which it was believed would

attract a large influx of immigration and considerable sums of capital for the settlement and development of the country. Had Sir Julius been a dictator or able to expend that money with a single eye to remunerative investment, whether in the shape of traffic returns or in revenue from an increasing number of taxpayers, all would have been well; but he had to consult the wishes of every locality whether the work desired there was likely to be remunerative or not, lest he should lose the support of its representative and his majority in Parliament.

The consequence was that not only did the "New-Bridge-over-Gum-Tree-Creek" policy become the leading plank of a candidate's platform, but coalitions were entered into by members to vote for works in one locality on condition that the representatives of that locality supported expenditure in the constituencies of their allies.

The expenditure from the borrowed money produced an inflation of values. Banks made advances on absurdly high valuations; workmen flocked into New Zealand to share the employment; but as soon as that employment ceased they left the Colony to seek work elsewhere, giving rise to an alarm that New Zealand was witnessing a general exodus of her population. Some financial institutions gave way under the strain, others by reorganisation placed their affairs on a sounder basis, and the Colony settled down to a steady development of its agricultural and pastoral resources.

THE LESSON TO BE LEARNT FROM NEW ZEALAND.

It remains for us to consider how far the experience of New Zealand may be taken advantage of by those who desire to see an extension of State control over the individual in England.

In Australasia the learned professions are bound by no close corporation. Subject to a standard of efficiency, the professional ranks are open to all. Hence there are no interests to be conciliated in considering measures to facilitate the transfer of land or the endowment of education. Institutions such as State insurance and State trusteeships conflict but little with rival interests.

But without protection an eight-hours day would not be possible or possible only on condition that Australasia should confine her industry to agriculture, abandoning all attempt to manufacture for the wants of her people. Protection enables her to devote her exclusive attention to her own markets, and to eliminate all consideration for those neutral markets which are the bread of life to English trade.

This is not the place to enter into the question whether it is better for the workman to enjoy high wages and dear imports, or low wages and cheap imports ; but it is certain that the Australian would not sanction a general protective tariff were it not that within his borders he produces enough food to supply his own wants.

The sentiment which has a strong hold on the minds of Englishmen accustomed to boast of their liberty as compared with the political tyranny of European Governments, that this country should not refuse an asylum to the wretched and the persecuted of other nations, finds no favour across the seas. The patriotism of the Australian is very near akin to selfishness. The Russian Jew may be an object of pity at a distance of 12,000 miles, but as a tailor at a low remuneration for a week of 72 hours in Melbourne he is an object of jealous hatred.

The pictures of torture inflicted by the Chinese mandarins raise a thrill of horror, but to take goods from a Chinese shop and insolently to refuse payment or to sling a Chinaman out of his own house is a sport regarded with less aversion by the Colonial larrikin than was bull-baiting or cock-fighting by our ancestors. Even the British workman from home is warned in every possible way not to invade the territory of his Australian brother.

FREE TRADE OR SOCIALISM.

The English labourer must therefore seriously consider how far he is prepared to embark upon a policy of protection, both for labour and for the produce of labour, if he wishes to start State Socialism on equal terms with his Colonial brother ; while the consumers of all classes will have to reflect whether they are prepared that everything shall be raised in price in order that the wages of the producer may attain to the standard which he expects.

The State in our Colonies has an enormous advantage over the Mother Country in that it is the fortunate possessor of large areas of fertile but unreclaimed soil. Though the work be hard and uncongenial, a complete answer to the able unemployed is "Go out and ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~and~~ the wilderness." Unfortunately all the unemployed are

it is in the interest of these that I look with great -operative system of public works. That system is accordance with the doctrine of those Socialists who the strong man should earn no more than the weak those Trades Unionists who maintain that no man anything unless he conforms to the rules of a close

guild. That is not Socialism but selfishness. The principle of New Zealand State co-operation is that the strong acting with the strong shall earn a full wage, and that the weak shall earn enough to maintain subsistence, but both shall be given work only where that work would have to be done under any circumstances. As Carlyle says, "there must be a chivalry of work as there was a chivalry of fighting war."

The bitter lesson of the public works policy has brought home to New Zealanders of all classes that truth which we find it so difficult to impress in England—that public works undertaken to employ labour or to catch votes, unless they are necessary and are likely to be remunerative, must ultimately ruin the undertakers.

It is too early to judge whether these experiments are producing a better and a nobler type of men and women. We must judge of them by their general tendency, not by the accidental success of any one or more.

TWO RESULTS OF LABOUR GOVERNMENT.

But we may observe two interesting results arising out of the triumph of the Labour party. First, that Labour leaders once entrusted with power and called upon to govern become imbued with the responsibilities of their position. Where previous experiments have resulted in failure they can stoutly resist the demands of the workers—such as the establishment of State charity in the guise of work on unprofitable undertakings, or proposals to start State banks with a paper currency. Secondly, that members of a revising Chamber, drawn from the ranks of whatever party, will resist measures when they believe them to be not the deliberate will of the people, but merely brought forward to purchase political support.

The example of New Zealand shows us that the mere performance by the State of undertakings hitherto performed only by individuals or associations of individuals need cause neither private wrong nor public loss, so long as sound commercial principles are observed and full compensation given for injury.

Schaeffle tells us that the Alpha and Omega of Socialism is to substitute united collective capital for private competing capital. Until, therefore, State Socialism becomes universal, no part of the world can adopt it except on condition of shutting out the competition of the rest of the world. The whole Labour question lies in the best manner of adjusting the relations between the price of labour and the price of commodities. In England free trade has brought

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to-night that, in consequence of my official position as Agent-General of the Colony, I should be expected to say a few words. It seems to me this is rather a reason why I should be silent, because, as you know, an Agent-General has to steer clear of all party politics, whether Colonial or Imperial—not a very easy thing to do when discussing such a subject. But, perhaps, even for such a political invertebrate as I am compelled to be, it will not be out of place if I endeavour to emphasise one or two facts—I will not attempt to draw any deductions. First of all, I think Lord Onslow has not made it sufficiently clear that what he calls State Socialism of New Zealand has been a gradual development from quite an early period of the Colony's history. It cannot be claimed that any one party or section of the community has produced the State Socialism we now have in the Colony. The State ownership of railways, the Government Insurance Department, the Public Trust Office, and many other matters Lord Onslow mentioned were carried out long before the Labour party had an existence as a party. Even the last product of the present Government—women's franchise—can hardly be said to be the result of the efforts of the Labour party. The great champion of women's franchise was one of the largest landowners in the Colony, and he regards it, I believe, as a Conservative measure, while the Liberal party regard it as one which will tend to increase the power of the Radical party. Another fact we certainly ought not to forget is that the State Socialism of New Zealand has not lead to extravagant expenditure. We notice that during the last few years, while the Labour party has been in the ascendent, the demand for expenditure of borrowed money has decreased, and that the people have insisted upon economical administration. That, I think, is a matter of interest to those who say that the drift of Socialism and even of democratic government is in the direction of extravagant expenditure. Again, such State Socialism as we have certainly has not destroyed the self-reliance of the people of the Colony, for I am certain there is no more industrious and self-reliant people in the world than the people of New Zealand. You see there less than 200,000 adults exporting surplus products to the value of about ten millions sterling annually. That, again, is worthy of the attention of those who maintain that the spoon-feeding process of State Socialism is sure to sap the energy and destroy the independence of the people. The great efforts of the Labour party in the Colony have been in the direction of insisting upon the land of the Colony being set apart for the people of the Colony, and they have supported

legislation with the object of enabling all those who desired to acquire land on easy terms to do so. The result of this policy has undoubtedly led to an enormous increase in land settlement, and as a consequence to the growth of the agricultural and pastoral productions of the Colony, and has contributed in no small degree to the maintenance of our financial equilibrium and to the existence of a succession of surpluses at a time when the adjacent Colonies had to declare deficits. There is one other fact I wish to point out. Whatever success the Labour party in New Zealand have attained, they have achieved it by working with one of the existing parties of the State. They did not form a "cave," as in New South Wales, and the result has been they have got a modicum of their programme. Politics always are, to some extent, in the nature of a compromise, and the Labour party have thus managed to get a portion of their policy adopted by one of the political parties in New Zealand. I will only add an expression of my thanks to Lord Onslow for his carefully prepared and suggestive Paper, and express my very high appreciation of the pleasant manner in which he rendered it.

Mr. G. D. MEUDELL (Victoria): It is with some diffidence I venture to ask the privilege of addressing to you a few words, for I happen to have to follow two of the best and most popular Governors that Great Britain has of late sent to the Australian Colonies—Lord Onslow and Lord Jersey. I am tempted to say something on the other side of the Labour question, as stated so eloquently by Lord Onslow, because we in Victoria have had a quite different experience of the Labour party and of State Socialism. We attribute—I believe not without some reason—much of our present trouble to the domination and constantly growing power of the Labour party—a party represented by the Trades Hall, to which Mr. Hogan has alluded, a party represented by, practically, four men, who direct a body of some 10,000 Trade Unionists—intelligent Trade Unionists, no doubt—and get them to vote and act as one man, forming a sort of *imperium in imperio*. It was to defeat that party that at the last election three or four of us helped to found what we chose to call the Young Victoria Patriotic League. We went about among the younger business men—men who hitherto had never organised—and pointed out how their business had suffered, how enterprise had been stifled and the progress of the country stopped by the domination of the Labour party, "who were led by asses." In saying that I am merely quoting Mr. H. H. Champion, who went out and spoke words of wisdom to the Labour party, telling them they were

the price of commodities to the lowest values of the world. In New Zealand protection has raised the price of labour to the highest standard in the world. If England wishes now to adopt State Socialism, the battle between the producer and the consumer must be fought over again.

It appears to me that we must frankly look this difficulty in the face, and consider whether we shall barter our cheap food and cheap raw material for a high rate of wages.

ENGLAND'S DANGER.

For myself I earnestly hope that our system of party government may not lead us into a career likely to endanger our commercial supremacy; that in striving for political support we shall not play upon the impracticable dreams of the ignorant by promising them some greater boon than has been promised by others. No party wishes to stand still in the path of legislation; and though both parties in a State may claim the desire to progress, one will be the party of slow, the other of precipitate progress. I believe precipitancy to be foreign to the steady persistence of the English character, and that the former party would lose its *raison d'être* were it to be constantly striving to "go one better" than the party of progress.

It seems to me that in the effort to promote the well-being of the people we should not adopt new departures in policy merely in imitation of countries existing under conditions different from our own, but that we should carefully watch those experiments and adopt them only where we are satisfied, not only that they have proved successful, but that they will not prejudicially affect our commercial position and the economic advantages which we at present possess.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. J. F. HOGAN, M.P.: In perusing Lord Onslow's very interesting and informing Paper I marked two or three passages in relation to which I thought I might possibly be able to add a few supplementary observations based on my own personal knowledge and experience of the Labour movement in the Colony of Victoria. During the years that I was connected with the *Melbourne Argus* I was brought a good deal into contact with the organised labour associations of that city, where, as you are probably aware, the

trades are more highly and extensively organised than in any other city on the face of the earth. The Melbourne Trades Hall is a large and imposing pile of buildings situated in the heart of the metropolis, and erected on land that was a free gift for the purpose from the Government of the Colony. The associated trades to the number of nearly a hundred have each their prescribed night of meeting in this commodious structure, and on every Friday evening there is a meeting of the Trades Hall Council or governing body of the whole institution, a sort of Labour Parliament composed of elected delegates from each and all of the associated trades. I have been present at a good many meetings of this Labour Parliament, and I have been particularly struck by the short-sighted policy, the unenlightened selfishness, of the vast majority of these working-men delegates in doing all they possibly could to prevent and discourage immigration from the Mother Country or any other country. Lord Onslow says that the New Zealand working man "checks at every point the introduction of workmen from home." I can say the same of the Victorian working man from personal knowledge and observation. In point of fact the statement is true of the working classes in all our Australasian Colonies, and the pressure they have been able to bring to bear on the various Legislatures has been so irresistible that now there is practically no recognised system of immigration between the Mother Country and the Australasian Colonies. This I hold to be, and have long considered, a most regrettable, unprogressive, and almost suicidal state of things. It is the exact reversal of the sagacious, enlightened, and statesmanlike policy that has built up the United States into one of the greatest, most intelligent, and most prosperous English-speaking communities on the face of the globe. If Australia is to be opened up and profitably developed as America has been, it can only be done by imitating the wise example of the Americans and welcoming, not barring out, the plenteous supply of good, colonising material that can find no scope or outlet for its energies in the overcrowded motherland. As a distinguished Imperial statesman of half-a-century ago, Charles Buller, very pertinently inquired in the course of a speech delivered in the House of Commons, "When I ask you to colonise, what do I ask you to do but to carry the superfluity of one part of our country to repair the deficiency of the other, to cultivate the desert by applying to it the means that lie idle here, to convey the plough to the field, the workman to his work, the hungry to his food?" By obstinately persisting in an anti-immigration policy, and by terrorising the Australian Legislatures into

the adoption of that policy, the Colonial working men have for years been pursuing, not only an unpatriotic, but also a most unwise line of conduct, even when viewed from the standpoint of their own material interests. They set their heel upon immigration because they fancied that any considerable influx of possible competitors from the Mother Country would interfere with the fictitiously high standard of wages that prevailed in Melbourne and the other principal Colonial centres before the late financial catastrophe. Now that wages have come down to their normal and legitimate level, the working men of Australia are beginning to realise that it would have been better after all if they had promoted and encouraged the development of their continent on the successful lines adopted by the Americans. They see that their dog-in-the-manger policy—neither opening up the country themselves nor allowing others to do it—has recoiled on its authors, and brought grievous and wholly unsuspected results in its train. It is notorious that one of the principal causes of the late lamentable financial crisis was the comparative paucity of population, commercial enterprise far outstripping the growth of the people, with the result that there were banks enough for a population of forty millions, with only four millions to keep them going. I do hope and believe that the Australian Colonies will learn at least one great lesson from their recent financial misfortunes, and revert to their old sound and successful policy of helping and encouraging immigration to their shores. Instead of cutting down the schemes and weakening the staffs of their Agents-General in London—surely a penny-wise-and-pound-foolish policy—let them rather strengthen the hands of their English ambassadors in this direction. My hon. friend, Sir Saul Samuel, who has so long and so ably represented the parent Australian Colony in London, has in former years done splendid Imperial service in this respect, and I feel confident he only awaits the authorisation of his Government to resume and continue the good work. The other Agents-General, I have no doubt, are animated by the same sentiments. Indeed, I cannot conceive a more useful and congenial office that an Agent-General could discharge than that of organising and despatching periodical batches of healthy, hopeful, sturdy, industrious, and desirable recruits to the Colony he represents. The future of the Labour movement, both in the Colonies and the Mother Country, is unquestionably a deeply interesting subject of speculation. Few of us will be disposed to deny that the claims and requirements of labour have not hitherto received that measure of attention and satisfaction from the Imperial

and Colonial Parliaments which they have a right to expect, and most of us would be very happy to assist in the adoption of remedial legislation on the broad lines indicated by the more thoughtful and sagacious leaders of the Labour party. But it is devoutly to be wished that the legitimate aims and objects of the Labour party will be pursued in the future by less wild, reckless, and undisciplined methods of action than have occasionally been conspicuous in recent years. The Parliamentary suffrage is now so general both at home and in the Colonies that the working classes, as they are conventionally called, can, by uniting their forces and organising their collective strength, practically secure any and every legitimate reform they may desire in the regular and ordinary course of constitutional procedure. Lord Onslow has referred to the recent adoption of female suffrage in New Zealand as "the most interesting experiment yet attempted in any community under the Crown." Personally I do not believe that female suffrage is destined to become a permanent institution in New Zealand. Five thousand faddists diligently and unceasingly promoting their fad will triumph eventually, but only temporarily, against fifty thousand opponents who do not trouble themselves in the matter. With the opposition it is a case of everybody's business being nobody's, and so the persistent and aggressive little army of faddists conquer for the moment. But the result of the experiment, I have not the slightest doubt, will be the early repeal of the Female Suffrage Act in New Zealand. The vast majority of Colonial ladies know and recognise that they will derive no added charms from coming down into the rough-and-tumble, noisy, and dusty arena of party politics. We have, I think, to thank Lord Onslow for a very interesting and suggestive Paper, and to express the hope that other representatives of Her Majesty may follow his example and give us the benefit of their impressions and experiences when they return from the Colonies.

Mr. MATTHEW MACFIE: We owe it to the wisdom of the Council of this Institute, and to the courage and skill of the reader of the Paper, that we have deviated to-night from the course which has generally been prescribed for us on previous occasions, and that not altogether to the disadvantage of ourselves or of the Colonies that have been referred to. We have had most valuable Papers in the past bearing on the history, resources, and prospects, the flora and fauna, and the geography of these Colonies, and by way of variation we have listened to interesting discourses on Imperial Federation and to accounts of personal adventure in different parts of Her

Majesty's dominions. But it seems to me that to-night we have made an interesting departure, and one that, I think, with benefit perhaps to all concerned might have been made at an earlier period. We have touched a vital point with regard to the future progress of the Australian Colonies. With reference to the general question of State Socialism and labour government, I am bound to say that Lord Onslow has so skilfully navigated his ship between Scylla and Charybdis, between absolute condemnation of the system and unqualified praise, that it would be extremely difficult for anybody but an expert reading between the lines to know precisely the private views of his Lordship on the question. In this respect I admire his prudence, because so far, at all events, the meeting has succeeded in preserving its equanimity, and I have not the least doubt we shall all be able to look forward to the happy prospect of retiring peacefully from this room without feeling any disturbance of the electrical conditions of the atmosphere. At the same time the reader of history cannot for one moment be surprised at anything that is occurring in these Colonies in the State Socialistic direction. In point of fact, one of the greatest absurdities is for an individual to look to any particular form of government or administration as a universal and an infallible panacea for the ills, social and political, of those who are governed. It is simply preposterous to suppose in the first instance that we can transfer bodily the governing apparatus of the old country to any of the Colonies, and make the garment which was worn by the parent suit the child, and the principle applies *vice versa*. In point of fact, as Mackintosh says, "Constitutions are not made, but grow. They are not constructed by the plumb-line or the foot-rule; they are more in the nature of an organism which adapts itself to the requirements and specific circumstances of the country governed, and I see nothing surprising in new countries, particularly those coming from the Anglo-Saxon stock, adopting those particular methods expounded to-night. What is all history, from the time of Greece downwards, but a record of the swinging of the pendulum from one extreme to another? We have in the time of Pericles a successful and almost brilliant republic, and the republic dies under the influence of Philip of Macedon, and in Roman history you have analogous incidents of oligarchical domination in one period and democratic domination in another. It is simply a law of nature on the principle taught to us in our school days; the action and reaction in natural philosophy are equal and contrary. We must not forget that now, in our day,

we have no cause to complain that we have not freedom at home. We must remember, however, that at the founding of America, and in the early part of the development of the Australian Colonies, England was not so pleasant to live in as it is now. Liberty of speech and of opinion which we enjoy were by no means so universal, and it was not to be expected that emigrants could go in those days, at all events, with that happy confidence in the *régime* they had left behind, or that they would imitate it to the letter in the land of their adoption. The consequence is that, like children who are beginning to feel their feet, they tumble, and to a man of culture going out there, and a man not ignorant altogether of political history, it is one of the most trying circumstances of life to witness the insufferable management which goes on in the Parliament and general administration of those Colonies. In point of fact, by way of parody of the Darwinian maxim, I have heard government in some of the Australian Colonies represented as "government by the unfittest." The backbone of the Colonial population is thoroughly sound, but it seems as though individuals that come forward to represent constituencies in some of the Parliaments of Australasia need only have a certain amount of fatal fluency—no matter if their intelligence and judgment be in an inverse ratio—to be received with open arms, although in many instances they have shown that, whether they be in the Government or only in Parliament, gross incapacity in dealing with the problems that come before them. It is most advantageous, I think, that they should know our opinion on this question. Take, for example, the finances, the fiscal arrangements, or the administration of railways. All I contend for is that you have there a magnificent heritage for the descendants of those who leave this country and make that land their home, and all that one desires in making these painful remarks is that the people who govern should be worthy of the glorious country they govern. It is foolish on the part of the abettors of the present Parliamentary and Governmental inefficiency in Australasia, when taken to task by the Press on this side of the world for their blunders, to put down as a detractor of the Colonies every man who writes honest criticisms of their financial and fiscal administration. Competent critics for the most part write with a feeling of genuine patriotism and a desire that the great resources of the Colonies should be prosperously developed and the children of the "grave mother" here become worthy of her.

Mr. WILLIAM KNOX: The noble Lord has given us a most interesting account of the progress of State Socialism in New Zealand. As we do not possess so much knowledge of these

matters in Victoria I would not presume to take up your time, except that I wish to express regret that the last speaker should hold such a very low opinion of our Parliamentary institutions in the Colonies. I object that such strong statements should be made—statements not supported by past history or present conditions. I contend that in the Colonies they have truly endeavoured, with the newer knowledge they possess, to do their best for the good of the people, and, although they may have made mistakes, they have built up in Greater Britain most important institutions which have taught you here many valuable lessons. Of course the measures adopted in New Zealand are to a large extent in an experimental stage, and in reciting them the noble Lord has very adroitly steered his course, and deferred judgment until matters are much more developed.

The Right Hon. the Earl of JERSEY, G.C.M.G. : It had not been my intention to take any part in this discussion about Socialism, but I feel I cannot sit silent after what has fallen from the last speaker but one. Having just returned from Australia, and having been associated very closely with a Parliament and a Government in that country, I must enter my most emphatic protest against many of the expressions which fell from him. No doubt, Parliaments and Governments in Australia have made mistakes, as some people sometimes think they do elsewhere, but what we have to look at is not any particular mistake, but at the general result, and it is impossible in my opinion for anyone who has been out there for any time not to feel convinced that, in spite of what may be considered some errors, the result—the whole result—of government in the different Colonies of Australia has been for the good of the people there. Reference has been made to the fact that there have been financial difficulties ; but there are few countries which could face their financial difficulties with the same amount of courage, and with the same hope of future prosperity, as Victoria and New South Wales are showing at the present time ; and we may feel quite sure that the efforts which are being made to restore confidence and prosperity will not be in any way counteracted either by Parliament or by the Government. I would also say that the public men, at any rate of New South Wales, with whom I am most particularly acquainted—the public men of all parties—whether they belong to the Free Trade, or the Protectionist, or the Labour party—and I have had many opportunities of mixing with most of them—have never shown themselves unworthy of the position in which they were placed. Of course people holding different views will

find themselves clashing with each other, but I think I may say with truth, with absolute truth, that Parliament in New South Wales is trying to do its best, and that the members are not actuated by unworthy motives. As to the subject we are met particularly to discuss, I cannot say very much about it. Socialism has not advanced so far in New South Wales as it appears to have advanced in New Zealand. If, therefore, I were to take any decided line on this subject I cannot be accused of pitting one Colony against another; but with reference to the Labour party I should like to observe that that party gained undoubtedly a great victory at the polls in 1891. They divided not upon social questions but upon a question upon which they did not intend to divide when elected. They were elected in the hope they would be able to sink fiscal issues, which are very difficult to sink. Though they have not, perhaps, as a party, carried any measure in Parliament, yet they have influenced Parliament to a certain extent. They have generally been defeated upon those points where perhaps—I may now say—they were not exactly right. I think they were really not true friends of labour when they seemed to think that the preservation of law was not essential to labour. But they have exercised a good influence upon retrenchment and matters of a kindred nature, and I have no doubt whatever that Parliament has been strengthened by their admission within its walls. It was unfortunate for Labour Members that they did not succeed in finding a leader who could direct them in a more consistent manner perhaps, but I expect they will learn by experience, and that the electors will learn also, and only elect those men to represent them who have shown themselves the fittest amongst the Labour Members. There is one point on which the reader of the Paper was a little bit hard—I mean the baiting of Chinamen by Colonial larrikins. Now if there is one point on which the Government and Parliament are determined to act sternly, it is the repression of larrikinism, and we can only look on such acts as those mentioned in the Paper as mere excrescences. You will find in the cities of Australia as much good order and respect for the property of other people as in any part of the British Empire. I will only add my meed of thanks to Lord Onslow for his Paper. It is certainly very instructive, bringing before us very clearly and ably what has been done in New Zealand. I hope New Zealand will continue to flourish, and I hope also that the other Colonies will flourish though not under exactly the same system.

Mr. WESTBY B. PERCEVAL: I was told on entering the room

to-night that, in consequence of my official position as Agent-General of the Colony, I should be expected to say a few words. It seems to me this is rather a reason why I should be silent, because, as you know, an Agent-General has to steer clear of all party politics, whether Colonial or Imperial—not a very easy thing to do when discussing such a subject. But, perhaps, even for such a political invertebrate as I am compelled to be, it will not be out of place if I endeavour to emphasise one or two facts—I will not attempt to draw any deductions. First of all, I think Lord Onslow has not made it sufficiently clear that what he calls State Socialism of New Zealand has been a gradual development from quite an early period of the Colony's history. It cannot be claimed that any one party or section of the community has produced the State Socialism we now have in the Colony. The State ownership of railways, the Government Insurance Department, the Public Trust Office, and many other matters Lord Onslow mentioned were carried out long before the Labour party had an existence as a party. Even the last product of the present Government—women's franchise—can hardly be said to be the result of the efforts of the Labour party. The great champion of women's franchise was one of the largest landowners in the Colony, and he regards it, I believe, as a Conservative measure, while the Liberal party regard it as one which will tend to increase the power of the Radical party. Another fact we certainly ought not to forget is that the State Socialism of New Zealand has not lead to extravagant expenditure. We notice that during the last few years, while the Labour party has been in the ascendent, the demand for expenditure of borrowed money has decreased, and that the people have insisted upon economical administration. That, I think, is a matter of interest to those who say that the drift of Socialism and even of democratic government is in the direction of extravagant expenditure. Again, such State Socialism as we have certainly has not destroyed the self-reliance of the people of the Colony, for I am certain there is no more industrious and self-reliant people in the world than the people of New Zealand. You see there less than 200,000 adults exporting surplus products to the value of about ten millions sterling annually. That, again, is worthy of the attention of those who maintain that the spoon-feeding process of State Socialism is sure to sap the energy and destroy the independence of the people. The great efforts of the Labour party in the Colony have been in the direction of insisting upon the land of the Colony being set apart for the people of the Colony, and they have supported

legislation with the object of enabling all those who desired to acquire land on easy terms to do so. The result of this policy has undoubtedly led to an enormous increase in land settlement, and as a consequence to the growth of the agricultural and pastoral productions of the Colony, and has contributed in no small degree to the maintenance of our financial equilibrium and to the existence of a succession of surpluses at a time when the adjacent Colonies had to declare deficits. There is one other fact I wish to point out. Whatever success the Labour party in New Zealand have attained, they have achieved it by working with one of the existing parties of the State. They did not form a "cave," as in New South Wales, and the result has been they have got a modicum of their programme. Politics always are, to some extent, in the nature of a compromise, and the Labour party have thus managed to get a portion of their policy adopted by one of the political parties in New Zealand. I will only add an expression of my thanks to Lord Onslow for his carefully prepared and suggestive Paper, and express my very high appreciation of the pleasant manner in which he rendered it.

Mr. G. D. MEUDELL (Victoria): It is with some diffidence I venture to ask the privilege of addressing to you a few words, for I happen to have to follow two of the best and most popular Governors that Great Britain has of late sent to the Australian Colonies—Lord Onslow and Lord Jersey. I am tempted to say something on the other side of the Labour question, as stated so eloquently by Lord Onslow, because we in Victoria have had a quite different experience of the Labour party and of State Socialism. We attribute—I believe not without some reason—much of our present trouble to the domination and constantly growing power of the Labour party—a party represented by the Trades Hall, to which Mr. Hogan has alluded, a party represented by, practically, four men, who direct a body of some 10,000 Trade Unionists—intelligent Trade Unionists, no doubt—and get them to vote and act as one man, forming a sort of *imperium in imperio*. It was to defeat that party that at the last election three or four of us helped to found what we chose to call the Young Victoria Patriotic League. We went about among the younger business men—men who hitherto had never organised—and pointed out how their business had suffered, how enterprise had been stifled and the progress of the country stopped by the domination of the Labour party, "who were led by asses." In saying that I am merely quoting Mr. H. H. Champion, who went out and spoke words of wisdom to the Labour party, telling them they were

magnificently strong, but they should beware of their leaders. We founded a society of about 5,000 of the younger business men—the younger generation of Australians of whom you know nothing in this country, men who look upon their heritage as the grandest ever bequeathed to any body of men. We said: “It is time we put a stop to the extension of State Socialism, and to the strikes engineered by a few agitators.” We fought them. They nominated thirty-two men in Victoria, of whom they returned ten, only four of whom were real working men. Now their power is broken—I do not say for ever. We have organised to say there shall be no inside dominant party. We want one party, one class, and that class Australians. Reference has been made to the question of emigration, and Lord Onslow has told you of the number of unemployed artisans. Do we want unemployed London artisans? I say no. What we want is farmers. Send us farmers, peasants, shepherds, men who till and cultivate the soil; but do not imagine for one moment we want any more unfortunate artisans to go on the Labour Bureau and be sent on the land—to do what? To grow wheat they do not know how to grow, and have never seen in their lives. It is all very well to talk glibly about the opposition to emigration. It is selfishness, and “enlightened selfishness.” It is part of the policy which inscribes on Australian banners “Ours for us.” It would be better for the workers of Great Britain, too, if they were not so free in their hospitality to the whole world. What is wanted is some method of drawing closer the bonds between the Mother Country and the Colonies, and to do that, among other ways of encouraging trade, I believe in internal free trade within the Empire, and protection against the outside world. I believe myself that the self-reliance of our people, their honesty of purpose, and their energy will speedily lift them out of the financial difficulty. I am one of those who believe that Australia is not going to sink beneath the sea. She is going to pay every penny she owes. We were forced by our politicians to borrow millions and squander them. That policy has come to an end. We are all living within our means, and a few years of such economy will tell another tale. It is our first lesson in adversity and will do us good. You need not fear so far as our financial condition is concerned. I believe sincerely and earnestly that British capitalists need not have one hour's cause for regret that they ever lent so many millions to Victoria, and that so much of their capital is invested in Australasia.

The Earl of ROSEBERY, K.G. : I do not think there is anybody else who wishes to address us this evening, and therefore it becomes my

pleasant duty to propose a vote of thanks to Lord Onslow for the eloquent and interesting Paper which he has read to us. I think you have much ground to congratulate yourselves this evening. In the first place, the crowd at the meeting denotes a healthy state of things both as regards the Colonial Institute itself and that public sentiment which it desires to promote. I am perfectly certain that twenty years ago it would not have been possible to fill a third of this room with an audience anxious to discuss the questions that interest the Colonies at the Antipodes, and I believe that that improved state of things is due to two considerations—in the first place, a healthier sentiment bred in ourselves, partly by imagination, partly by pride, and partly by history. But it is also due to the much greater facilities of travel which we enjoy, and which have enabled so many of us to visit the Colonies and take back the most healthy impressions from those regions. One of the best means of travelling to them is to travel as a Governor. We have two of the most successful of these travellers here to-night in Lord Onslow and Lord Jersey; but we can all summon readily to our minds the names of many of those who if they had remained in the Mother Country would have been engaged in sterile discussion, or the pursuits of the stump, and who, by the blessed appointment of the Secretary of State, have been enabled to spread blessings around them in the Colonies and bring back blessings to the Mother Country. Why, at the time that Lord Salisbury went to the Colonies it was considered a marvellous episode in his life, and it is now being dug out of the recesses of his past as if he had been a Sir Walter Raleigh or a Sir Francis Drake. But in these days, if you meet a friend at a street corner, he is often just on the way to catch the boat for the Cape or for Sydney, and he regards it as no more and not so much as our grandfathers regarded a voyage to Edinburgh. All that accounts for our room being full to-night, and I think we should have been able to fill the room twice over if all had known the nature of the Paper to which it has been our pleasure to listen. It was actually a pleasure to listen to it, because the elocution was so graceful and so sweet that I have rarely heard it equalled. It was also a pleasure to hear it, because it passes in rapid survey some of the most momentous questions that affect ourselves, and gives us some idea how they may be partially, if not wholly, solved by our sons and our cousins in the southern regions of the world. I do not think that we object in any way to see experiments tried by our Colonies. There was a story told I think of the old Lord Holland which I remember, who, when he was

asked as to some proposed measure in the first quarter of the present century—some measure which was new to his mind—used to say, “That is a new departure: *fiat experimentum in corpore vili*. Let us try it upon Scotland.” And we observe with satisfaction the extraordinary vitality with which my native country has survived the experiments perpetrated upon it by Lord Holland and kindred statesmen, and we observe these experiments in the Colonies without the slightest tremors as to the result. We shall see a good deal of experimental legislation in this country before we are many of us very old. We have in a body to which I have the honour to belong, and which holds its sittings not far from this hall, seen a good deal of experimental municipal legislation already, and although it is always easy to expose these experiments to much criticism and to more ridicule, I think the critics and the wits ought to remember that, even when these experiments do not at first sight appeal to the more refined philosophy of mature politicians, they have at any rate this recommendation, that they are carried on by deputies in the spirit and at the instigation of those by whom they are elected, and that, strange as it may seem to those who criticise from a loftier standpoint, the vast majority of the people will for the moment prefer being even a little misgoverned by themselves to being much better governed by other people. I do not propose to touch on any one of the topics that my noble friend alluded to. He danced amid burning ploughshares with an agility which I envy, but which I cannot imitate. He was followed by some still more uncompromising spirits; and if I may add one other cause for congratulation to those that I have already laid before you, it is the fearless frankness with which your discussions are conducted. There are some of your speakers who spoke, for instance, of female suffrage with an audacity which I cannot follow, and which will probably procure them some interesting if violent communications from the more irritable sex whom they have endeavoured to depreciate. Then there was, I think, Mr. Macfie, who spoke his mind of the Colonies with refreshing frankness. Then, again, though I should not speak of them in that spirit, if all the members of the Young Victoria Patriotic League speak with the same candour as the last speaker, who gave us so interesting a discourse, there must be pretty warm times in the Colony of Victoria. He told us that he belonged to a generation of whom we know nothing. Well, I can only say that it is a generation of which I should be happy to know more. However that may be, there was at least one practical

point on which I would say a word, because as to that there can be no discussion whatever. It is really an Imperial crime, if I may say so, that the news which is telegraphed from the centre of the Empire to its remotest limits is not more accurately chosen or disseminated. I do not particularise any particular part, but I do say this—that untold mischief has been done in the outlying regions of the Empire by news being conveyed from the centre which conveys a totally wrong impression of what has been done. There is another word which may be said as to foreign and Chinese immigration. I think my noble friend said that the opposition to that was selfishness, and another speaker said it was selfishness, but it was enlightened selfishness. When I hear of classes being moved by selfishness I sometimes ask what are the classes that are moved by altruism, by a purely generous regard for the interests of others? I may give an analogy that may suggest something of what is passing through my mind, more especially connected with the Department with which I am connected. I constantly see Great Britain abused in the Press of the Continent—indeed, I very seldom see her praised—and the point upon which they always particularly dwell is this—the selfishness, the extraordinary selfishness, of Great Britain. While other nations are pursuing, I doubt not—I do not for a moment dispute it—high and lofty ideals, Great Britain is only intent on her own; and I remember a very humorous American paper taking this off with admirable vivacity. It said: “Great Britain is at her old game, pursuing her own selfish aims, while all the other nations of the world are pursuing the aims of others without the slightest regard to the consequences.” I bear the reproaches to my country’s selfishness with great equanimity, because I strongly suspect that if other nations were to undergo a course of self-examination they would find they were pursuing their interests also, and that if they were governed by a statesman who guided them in a different direction he would deserve to be hanged with short shrift. Therefore, when I hear that the working classes are pursuing a selfish course in a particular matter, I am apt to ask myself whether there is not some justification for that course, and whether we could expect them to pursue any other. If the labouring classes predominate in a particular State, and can only see in the influx of immigration the lowering of their own wages and of their own comforts, you cannot greatly blame them if they oppose that immigration. It may be wrong from a politico-economical point of view, but they cannot perhaps see so far as the eternal causes which guide and govern humanity. They see their

own homes more comfortable by keeping competition out, and therefore they are determined to do so. I am not vindicating the course, I am only pointing out the common sense of it; but to those who criticise it I will only say, Be careful when you censure the working man in the Colonies for doing this that you may not have hereafter, and not so long hence, to pass a similar censure on your own, because I take it if there is one certainty in the world it is this, that with the growth of immigration and with the continual closing of the confines of States to the destitute immigrants of other countries, there is no country in the world that will not be compelled to consider its position, and possibly reconsider its position, with regard to pauper emigration, unless it wishes permanently to degrade the status and the condition of its own working classes. Ladies and gentlemen, I will detain you no further. If I were to embark on all the points raised in this Paper I should require much more knowledge than I possess and much more time than I have at my disposal. In one sentence I will ask you to give a cordial vote of thanks to Lord Onslow for his Paper, and I will express the hope we may often again in this hall listen to Papers so instructive and valuable.

The Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G. : A far deeper debt of gratitude than any which can be owing to me is due to the distinguished statesman who has presided over this meeting. I wish to be allowed to express my personal gratitude to him that he should have come here this evening, which I consider no small honour. Whatever Lord Rosebery says is always invested with a charm and a freshness that are delightful to his audience, and it is no exaggeration further to say that there is no part of Her Majesty's wide dominions which does not lie under a debt of gratitude to him. The great heart whence pulsates the commerce of this Empire and the most distant possessions of the Queen have alike the sympathy and the interest of Lord Rosebery. No householder reading his paper this morning but will have thought it was the act of a wise man to defer the purchase of coal until the development of proximate events. I am sure I shall not detract from the importance of the Office with which, during the late Government, I had the honour to be connected—the Colonial Office—if I say that the statesman who presides over the Foreign Department is of far greater importance and interest to the Colonies even than the Department which bears their name. I rejoice to think that in Lord Rosebery we have a statesman who has never belittled the Empire. It is perhaps my misfortune that I sit on the opposite side to him in the House of Lords, but I often

feel that if I were asked what are the differences of opinion which cause that chasm between us I should have some difficulty in finding an answer. In any case we feel that his presence this evening has contributed very largely to the gathering, and not a little to the interest of our discussion, and I am sure there is not one in this room who will not cordially unite in a vote of thanks to him.

The motion was seconded by Mr. W. S. SEBRIGHT GREEN, and unanimously adopted.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

A SPECIAL General Meeting was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, November 28, 1893.

The Right Hon. HUGH C. E. CHILDERS, a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 11 Fellows had been elected, viz. 7 Resident and 4 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

George Adams, Dr. Adam Bealey, Edwin Bowley, George Cawston, John W. Gordon, Herman Iruell, Harold Nelson.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

J. F. Connolly (British Guiana), Alfred Geary (Natal), William Orr (New South Wales), R. W. Yause (Natal).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN: It is hardly necessary to remind this meeting that Mr. Colquhoun is a very distinguished member of the Indian Civil Service, and that during the last twenty years he has contributed greatly by travel and in other ways to the interests of our Empire. He is one of the very first authorities on Burma, on our relations with China, and on the future of the French settlements, —Tonquin, for instance—and he has visited with much success and to our great advantage a great part of Southern Asia. It is therefore as a traveller and a keen observer of men that he comes before you to-night, and I am quite sure that what he is now going to lay before you will be of interest to you and of value to the Empire.

Mr. ARCHIBALD R. COLQUHOUN then read his paper on—

MATABELELAND.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MASHONALAND AND MATABELELAND
PLATEAU.

THE elevated plateau known as Mashonaland, recently opened up to colonisation by the British South Africa Company, has an area of about 150,000 square miles situate between the Limpopo and Sabi on the south, the Zambesi on the north, and the Portuguese territories on the east, and has a general elevation of from 4,000 to 4,500 feet above sea-level. The western section of this highland is inhabited by the Matabele, the rest by the tribes known under the general title

Mashona and Makalaka. West of Matabeleland, again, is the country stretching from the Limpopo to the Zambesi, ruled over by Khama, the Chief of the Bamangwato.

The greater portion of this table-land has a climate similar to that of the Transvaal high veldt—cool, clear, and invigorating—and is well watered by a network of running streams, the sources from which these spring being in the highest portions of the downs, enabling irrigation to be effectively carried out. From September till March the heat is tempered by the south-eastern breeze from the Indian Ocean, which aids in producing a temperate climate due mainly to the elevation. The temperature ranges from 84° to 98°. The winter months are healthy and bracing, being coldest (and tryingly so) in June and July (midwinter in South Africa). The highest portions of the country are open, but there are bits of forest everywhere—a great contrast to the timberless tracts of the Transvaal, Orange Free State, and Cape Colony. The rainfall is plentiful, the country, as already stated, well watered, and, for South Africa, well timbered.

In the neighbouring country, Matabeleland, Englishmen have lived for the past twenty years, enjoying the best of health, the climate very closely resembling that of Mashonaland. Both missionaries and traders have reared families there, and it is now clearly established that European women and children can thrive in the whole of the higher portions of the table-land in South-Eastern Africa south of the Zambesi. From the middle to the end of the rainy season, lasting from November till March, fever is prevalent in the lower parts of the country, and exposure to cold or wet during that period is to be avoided. It must be borne in mind that, during the early stages of the colonisation of any new territory

in South Africa, the provision of the most ordinary elements of comfort is not possible, while exposure is inevitable; but with improvement in those conditions, gradually taking place, will come improved health. Speaking generally, I believe the health of settlers will be as good in our new colony as in nearly every other part of South Africa.

The greater portion of this high plateau will produce the fruits and vegetables of Northern Europe. It has been proved that wheat, oats, barley, and vegetables such as potatoes, onions, cauliflowers, cabbages, carrots, &c., can be grown successfully. The commission appointed by the Afrikaner Bond to report on the agricultural prospects of Mashonaland expressed a high opinion of the value of the country situated between Forts Charter and Salisbury, and in the latter neighbourhood they found the land most suitable for agriculture. The region between Salisbury and Manika possesses large areas of valuable grazing-ground. Of the country lying between Fort Charter and Victoria, along the Pioneer road, they entertained a very poor opinion. It certainly is a most uninviting and inhospitable tract of country, and has doubtless largely influenced the adverse opinions expressed in some quarters by visitors who have seen nothing of Mashonaland except from the main road. People who have merely been to Salisbury, or thence to Manika along the highway, can have little conception of the vast extent of the high table-land and its agricultural capabilities. Large sections of Mashonaland, away from these main roads, embrace fine tracts of country.

A feature of Mashonaland deserving special attention is that when the long summer grass is burnt off—usually in June to August—there springs up a short, sweet herbage, on which cattle and horses thrive. During the months of September and October therefore, when the Transvaal and Bechuanaland are a scorched and arid waste and the cattle poor and miserable, the Mashonaland and Matabeleland valleys are everywhere green, the streams in full force, and the cattle in good condition. No one who has not been in the interior of South Africa, and at the end of the dry season, can realise the importance of this fact.

THE MODERN HISTORY OF MASHONALAND.

The modern history of Mashonaland and Matabeleland dates from the reign of Umziligazi—the father of Lo Bengula, the present King of the Matabele—who, pressed by the Boers moving north,

about the year 1840 overran Mashonaland and Matabeleland, conquering all the tribes in the highlands and ultimately settling and establishing the Matabele power in that section of the plateau now known as Matabeleland. Umziligazi attempted to carry out an extensive expedition north of the Zambesi, but unsuccessfully. On his return to Matabeleland he found that his eldest son, Kuruman, had been installed as king, the tribe believing Umziligazi dead. Kuruman was exiled and, it is believed, assassinated. In 1868 Umziligazi died and the heir, Lo Bengula, was invited but refused to reign; in 1870, however, he yielded to entreaty and was crowned king.

A graphic description of the recent history of Mashonaland is given by Mr. Selous ("Travel and Adventure in South-East Africa"), which accounts for the native tribes having abandoned some of their arts and industries and sunk into the spiritless people they are at this day. According to Mr. Selous:

These raids almost completely depopulated large tracts of country, and put an end to the gold-mining industry, which, there is no doubt, was still being carried on in the early part of this century. It also put a stop to the wall-building, as the Mashonas found out that the walls with which they had been accustomed to encircle their towns, and which were probably very often an effective means of defence against other tribes of their own race, were of little avail against the braver and better-organised Zulus. Thus the high plateau of Mashonaland, which at no very distant date must have supported a large native population, once more became an almost uninhabited wilderness, as the remnants of the aboriginal tribes who escaped destruction at the hands of the Zulu invaders retreated into the broken country which encircles the plateau to the south and east. Had it not been for the constant destruction of the native races that has been going on in Mashonaland during the last seventy or eighty years, there would be no room for European immigration to-day.

HOTTENTOTS AND BUSHMEN.

Besides the two primitive races of South Africa found occupying the territories adjoining the Cape of Good Hope—the Hottentot and Bushmen—were the dark skinned negroids of the Bantu stock, speaking, according to Noble, "a euphonious, polysyllabic, prefix pronominal language; living under hereditary chiefs; pastoral and agricultural in their pursuits; dwellers in villages, and workers in metals. They are now known as the tribal groups, classed as Kafirs, Zulus, Makalakas, Bechuanas, and Damaras, all having ancient traditions of invasions, wars, and forays during their migra-

regions southward and eastward from their long forgotten home in the north and east."

The Hottentots were a nomadic people, comparatively rich, with abundant stock and herds. The Bushmen were of a more diminutive stature, of spare, unadorned figure, dwelling in small communities in the recesses of the mountains or in the desert, living exclusively by hunting and trapping. With their bow and arrow—weapons latter steeped in poison—they were the head of the Hottentot. These two races are said by competent authorities to have been the original inhabitants of a great portion of the African continent, and have sprung from one source.

The curious drawings of the Bushmen have attracted much attention, and are found at many points between the Cape and the interior. They consist of representations of a mythological nature connected with their customs and superstitions, animals and human figures, coloured in clay and ochre. In Bechuana-land and Mosoutswana I have seen examples of these drawings.

The term "Kafir," signifying "infidel," was applied by the first Europeans coming into contact with the tribes on the eastern border of the Cape Colony.

Kafirs, as quote Nott's "General Handbook of the Cape and Africa," are physically superior to the Hottentot race. They are generally fine, able-bodied men, reserved and self-possessed in manner, courteous and polite, and sensible of kindness and consideration. Their form of government was a well-organised although simple one. They had a regular gradation of authority from the head of the family, who was responsible for its conduct, or the head of the kraal or village, who, with his councillors, collected the families therein up to the chief, who, with his councillors, acted in all matters relating to the affairs of individuals or of the tribe. They had a system of law which took cognisance of crimes and offences, enforced civil rights and obligations, provided for the validity of polygamic marriages, and secured succession to property according to well-defined rules. Superstition entered into all the affairs of their life, and formed part of their laws, customs, and religion. They believed in benevolent and evil spirits producing prosperity or adversity in health or sickness, and witchcraft was recognised as a powerful evil art practised with the view of causing death or stripping offender, charged with being *untakati* of torture, was frequently put to death. The property method of getting rid of any obnoxious property was coveted.

NATIVE RACES.

The various tribes now known as Mashonas, living principally in the hills to the north-east, east, and south-east of the high open plateau—the remnant that has escaped the process of gradual extinction at the hands of the Matabele—do not call themselves Mashonas, and no one, not even Mr. Selous, is able to suggest how this name arose. It is useful, however, as a generic term designating the various aboriginal tribes speaking dialects of one language. Each community has its own tribal name—such as Bambiri, Mabotcha, Barotse, &c. The tatoo marks differ in each clan. According to Mr. Selous the distinguishing mark of the Barotse living on the Upper Sabi is a broad open nick filed out between the two front teeth of the upper jaw, the tribal mark of the Barotse now existing on the Upper Zambesi. In Mr. Selous' opinion it is not at all impossible, or indeed improbable, that the Zambesi Barotse were originally an offshoot from the powerful Barotse nation that once occupied a large tract of country to the west of the Sabi River in Southern Mashonaland, until in the latter days of Umziligazi they were broken up by a Matabele *impi*, and only a small number left, who settled in the valleys concealed among the hills east of the Sabi. They seem always to have been a mild and gentle people, and a long course of savage oppression at the hands of the Matabele left them with all the spirit crushed out of them, such as we found them when we entered Mashonaland in 1890.

Concerning the native races now found scattered over a large extent of Mashonaland and the ruined and ancient gold workings, Mr. Selous is of opinion that they are descended from a commercial people who some 3,000 years ago penetrated from Southern Arabia to Mashonaland, bringing but few women with them. They were thus driven to intermarry among the aboriginal tribes, and in course of time became completely fused with them, and nationally lost.

For information regarding the important subject of the ruins of Mashonaland, the investigation of which will aid in throwing light on the past history of the country and its ancient gold-mining, I would refer the reader to the interesting works of Mr. Theodore Bent and Dr. Schlichter.

THE MATABELE ORGANISATION.

The Matabele nation, which is more a military organisation than a tribe, though Zulu in origin, language, customs, and methods of warfare, has greatly degenerated from the original Zulu stock by

the incorporation of the inferior tribes they have raided and conquered from time to time. They live under a military despotism presided over by the King, who is absolute master of everything. There are no industries, the tribesmen living mainly by the assegai and the cattle captured on raids. On these expeditions or forays the men and old women are massacred, the children and young women being carried away, and marked, as Matabele, by a hole made with an assegai in the lobe of the ear. The lads grow up Matabele, and in time become soldiers, the girls being taken as wives by their captors. The result has been a race originally Zulu, intermixed with Bechuanas, Mashonas, Makalakas, &c., held together only by a military bondage and organisation. Thus degenerated, they are living largely upon the prestige and power of their progenitors, the famous Umziligazi (Lo Bengula's father) and his warrior-followers. The number of fighting men is estimated at fifteen to twenty thousand. The whole fabric may be easily shaken or broken.¹

THE KING OF THE MATABELE.

The King is not only master of everything and everyone throughout his territories, but a terror to all his neighbours. Like other absolute monarchs, his power is maintained by the military, and only with their approval, and he has to be very cautious, as stated elsewhere, how he deals with them. Present and past history, both in the East and West, furnish numerous parallels to the case of the Matabele King, such as many of the Amirs of Afghanistan and the Roman Emperors. There are many analogies between the rulers of Afghanistan and Lo Bengula, though it must be acknowledged that the African potentate is an utterly uncivilised edition of the Afghan monarch. The Amir has to control and conciliate his various chiefs at the head of fighting clans, for whose energies there is at present no other outlet than war. Lo Bengula, as elsewhere shown, has to repress the war cravings of his "matjaka." The Amir has to reckon with the fanatical Mullah or Ghazi; Lo Bengula with his wizards and medicine-men. The turn which events have taken is unfortunate for Lo Bengula, who was beginning to appreciate the advantages of a settled life; but the "matjaka" have got the upper hand and forced upon him a war which has proved disastrous for him. Men in his position have not infrequently to pay heavy penalties for
rank.

¹ Recent events have fully confirmed this view

KING LO BENGULA.

Lo Bengula—literally “The Defender” and the bearer of many grandiloquent titles, such as “The Great Elephant,” “The Eater of Men,” “The Stabber of the Sun”—is sixty years of age, suffers from gout, and is enormously fat and unwieldy in person, which tends greatly to diminish his otherwise kingly appearance. He is close upon six feet, weighs nearly twenty stone, and rarely takes physical exercise, although he has in his earlier days been active and powerful. He is a man of extraordinary character and ability, with great power of work. The descriptions of Lo Bengula’s personal appearance range between that of a most truculent and bloodthirsty savage, with a “deadly cruel” look in the eyes, and a pleasant, mild-mannered old gentleman, with a gentle, winning, childlike smile. It is probably wise to adopt neither of these extreme portraits. There seems no doubt that at times he has a singularly sweet smile, softening the usual character of his face, and with him, as with despotic monarchs similarly gifted, these occasions not infrequently bode somebody no particular good. His natural disposition is said by those who know him well to be not cruel; but the exercise of unrestrained despotic power, surrounded by intrigues, has led to indifference to life, whenever it seemed to him a matter of policy or, as not unseldom, self-preservation. Relations and friends at the Matabele court alike have been removed when found to be “inconvenient.” There is no doubt as to his great intelligence; he goes to the bottom of a question, never being diverted from it; his memory is great; he hears reports from all quarters, decides difficult questions of law, judges criminals, and settles details of his enormous cattle-business. A favourite seat is the waggon-box; at other times a veritable Bath-chair, given to him by some English admirer. In his cattle kraal, with his body wrapped in a coloured blanket, and feet swathed in dirty flannel-bandages, in the midst of dirt and discomfort, and surrounded by skulls of slaughtered bullocks and mangy pariah dogs, the King was frequently to be seen.

The fact that Lo Bengula succeeded in restraining the war-party so long speaks volumes as to his force of character, tact and diplomacy. As illustrating his capacity for business I may here mention that when I was serving in Mashonaland he sent an agent, Mr. Dawson, an English trader at Buluwayo, to investigate some of the goldfields, and to secure for his Majesty certain interests therein—an arrangement which was concluded with satisfaction to himself and to the Company, on whose behalf I acted in the transac-

own homes more comfortable by keeping competition out, and therefore they are determined to do so. I am not vindicating the course, I am only pointing out the common sense of it; but to those who criticise it I will only say, Be careful when you censure the working man in the Colonies for doing this that you may not have hereafter, and not so long hence, to pass a similar censure on your own, because I take it if there is one certainty in the world it is this, that with the growth of immigration and with the continual closing of the confines of States to the destitute immigrants of other countries, there is no country in the world that will not be compelled to consider its position, and possibly reconsider its position, with regard to pauper emigration, unless it wishes permanently to degrade the status and the condition of its own working classes. Ladies and gentlemen, I will detain you no further. If I were to embark on all the points raised in this Paper I should require much more knowledge than I possess and much more time than I have at my disposal. In one sentence I will ask you to give a cordial vote of thanks to Lord Onslow for his Paper, and I will express the hope we may often again in this hall listen to Papers so instructive and valuable.

The Earl of ONSLOW, G.C.M.G.: A far deeper debt of gratitude than any which can be owing to me is due to the distinguished statesman who has presided over this meeting. I wish to be allowed to express my personal gratitude to him that he should have come here this evening, which I consider no small honour. Whatever Lord Rosebery says is always invested with a charm and a freshness that are delightful to his audience, and it is no exaggeration further to say that there is no part of Her Majesty's wide dominions which does not lie under a debt of gratitude to him. The great heart whence pulsates the commerce of this Empire and the most distant possessions of the Queen have alike the sympathy and the interest of Lord Rosebery. No householder reading his paper this morning but will have thought it was the act of a wise man to defer the purchase of coal until the development of proximate events. I am sure I shall not detract from the importance of the Office with which, during the late Government, I had the honour to be connected—the Colonial Office—if I say that the statesman who presides over the Foreign Department is of far greater importance and interest to the Colonies even than the Department which bears their name. I rejoice to think that in Lord Rosebery we have a statesman who has never belittled the Empire. It is perhaps my misfortune that I sit on the opposite side to him in the House of Lords, but I often

feel that if I were asked what are the differences of opinion which cause that chasm between us I should have some difficulty in finding an answer. In any case we feel that his presence this evening has contributed very largely to the gathering, and not a little to the interest of our discussion, and I am sure there is not one in this room who will not cordially unite in a vote of thanks to him.

The motion was seconded by Mr. W. S. SEBRIGHT GREEN, and unanimously adopted.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

A SPECIAL General Meeting was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, November 28, 1898.

The Right Hon. HUGH C. E. CHILDERS, a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 11 Fellows had been elected, viz. 7 Resident and 4 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

George Adams, Dr. Adam Bealey, Edwin Bowley, George Cawston, John W. Gordon, Herman Irwell, Harold Nelson.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

J. F. Connolly (British Guiana), Alfred Geary (Natal), William Orr (New South Wales), R. W. Vause (Natal).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN: It is hardly necessary to remind this meeting that Mr. Colquhoun is a very distinguished member of the Indian Civil Service, and that during the last twenty years he has contributed greatly by travel and in other ways to the interests of our Empire. He is one of the very first authorities on Burma, on our relations with China, and on the future of the French settlements, —Tonquin, for instance—and he has visited with much success and to our great advantage a great part of Southern Asia. It is therefore as a traveller and a keen observer of men that he comes before you to-night, and I am quite sure that what he is now going to lay before you will be of interest to you and of value to the Empire.

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The greater portion of this table-land has a climate similar to that of the Transvaal high veldt—cool, clear, and invigorating—and is well watered by a network of running streams, the sources from which these spring being in the highest portions of the downs, enabling irrigation to be effectively carried out. From September till March the heat is tempered by the south-eastern breeze from the Indian Ocean, which aids in producing a temperate climate due mainly to the elevation. The temperature ranges from 84° to 98°. The winter months are healthy and bracing, being coldest (and tryingly so) in June and July (midwinter in South Africa). The highest portions of the country are open, but there are bits of forest everywhere—a great contrast to the timberless tracts of the Transvaal, Orange Free State, and Cape Colony. The rainfall is plentiful, the country, as already stated, well watered, and, for South Africa, well timbered.

In the neighbouring country, Matabeleland, Englishmen have lived for the past twenty years, enjoying the best of health, the climate very closely resembling that of Mashonaland. Both missionaries and traders have reared families there, and it is now clearly established that European women and children can thrive in the whole of the higher portions of the table-land in South-Eastern Africa south of the Zambesi. From the middle to the end of the rainy season, lasting from November till March, fever is prevalent in the lower parts of the country, and exposure to cold or wet during that period is to be avoided. It must be borne in mind that, during the early stages of the colonisation of any new territory

puddied by the South African Republic, contained the first germs of the various troubles which for so long disturbed the country. Some native chiefs who had been included in the Republic were excluded, and a status given to certain chiefs outside the Republic whose claims were disputed by others. After the retrocession in October 1881 a new boundary was laid down; but this did not satisfy the Republic and its native allies. The result was that, on the close of the Transvaal War in 1881, hostilities broke out between the rival parties; and the territory being regarded as independent, many whites joined the contending chiefs as freebooters, and attempted to set up minor republics in these territories.

BRITISH PROTECTORATE.

In 1884 it was agreed between Britain and the South African Republic that this state of anarchy should be crushed. The boundary agreed on placed the native chiefs claimed by the Republic and their freebooter assistants within its boundaries. The British Government at the same time formed a protectorate over the whole of Bechuanaland lying outside of this revised boundary; thus retaining for the Cape Colony the trade route to the interior and the sole channel for South African colonial expansion. Towards this end the Rev. John Mackenzie, as Deputy Commissioner, concluded treaties with the native chiefs. The freebooters still continued to occupy the country and make attacks upon one of the chiefs under our protection, which was protested against by Mr. Rhodes, who had succeeded Mr. Mackenzie.

It was decided to clear the territory of the freebooters and establish peace and order, and this was effectually accomplished by the expedition under the command of Sir Charles Warren, R.E., who held the territory till its fate was decided.

In 1885 the report of the British mission to Lo Bengula to discuss the question stated: "Lo Bengula acknowledged that he had no title to the country except that of Umziligazi's conquest; and by saying 'formerly Khama had no country' he tacitly admits that now Khama has."

In that year the Imperial Government proclaimed British sovereignty as far north as the Molopo River, the territory being named British Bechuanaland; and shortly after a British Protectorate was proclaimed over the country to the 22nd parallel of south latitude, and extending our sphere of influence to the Zambesi. In 1891 the western boundary was extended to the 20th meridian of east longitude, coterminous with the German protectorate.

The chief of the Bamangwato tribe, our ally Khama, is a Christian, and the most enlightened and civilised of South African rulers. He has been a steadfast friend of the British and deserves well at our hands. His character is a fine one—firm, just, and earnest in the desire to raise his people. The Christianity of Khama is eminently practical; he acts as he preaches. He holds most decided views on the use of intoxicants, and no wine or liquor of any description is allowed to be sold anywhere throughout his territory; even the brewing of the comparatively harmless Kafir beer is without exception heavily punished. Khama feels so strongly on this question that he once expressed the opinion that he “feared the Matabele less than brandy.” He wrote in a remarkable despatch in 1888, “Lo Bengula never gives me a sleepless night, but to fight against drink is to fight against demons, not against men. I dread the white man’s drink more than all the assegais of the Matabele, which kill men’s bodies and is quickly over; but drink puts devils into men, and destroys both bodies and souls for ever. Its wounds never heal.” A proof of Khama’s humanity is that when, some four years ago, the seat of government was moved from Shoshong to Palapye, to secure better water and a more advantageous site, all the old and infirm were carefully removed from the old capital—a most un-African method of dealing with the aged, who, regarded as an incumbrance, are left to shift for themselves. Seated under some shady tree in his “sigadhlo” (an enclosure where court is held), Khama is always accessible to his poorest subject, and is prompt and wise in his decisions. He can muster over 7,000 fighting men, of whom about 1,000 are armed with rifles, and he has some 200 mounted men, not uniformed in any way, of whom he is very proud. Khama’s men cannot be counted upon as very reliable fighting material, for the Bamangwato are not a warlike race; but among them will be found useful auxiliaries, especially for scouting purposes. They did excellent work on the Pioneer Expedition under the guidance of Selous, when we entered Mashonaland in 1890.

THE “DISPUTED TERRITORY.”

Reference is frequently made to what is known as the “disputed territory,” a tract lying between the Shashi and Macloutsie rivers, which was claimed by Khama and Lo Bengula. In March 1888 Khama issued a notice on the subject as follows:—

I, Khama, Chief of the Bamangwato tribe, at Shoshong, do hereby give notice that the tract of country between the Shashi and Macloutsie

rivers is debateable land and the subject of negotiation between Lo Bengula, Chief of the Matabele, and myself, and that I protest against the action of all persons prospecting or commencing mining operations in that district, and will not hold myself responsible for any loss which may result from premature outlay, which it may be necessary eventually to disallow.

THE BECHUANA TRIBE.

The Bechuana tribe was always rich in cattle, native sheep, and goats; gardens and cornfields surround their villages; beyond these again are the cattle-posts placed at convenient points to command good pasturage and water. On the borders of the Kalihari desert are hunting stations, where their vassals, the Bakalihari and Bushmen, paid tribute in skins, feathers, and other products of the chase. Traders gradually extended northwards, until they reached the Zambesi, and the route *via* Bechuanaland became the highway to the North.

The Bechuanas are not a warlike race. They never had any military organization like the Zulus; at the most there were insignificant tribal differences, and occasionally revolutions among themselves. Though no match for the Matabele, they are useful allies, and on the occasion of the Pioneer Expedition of 1890, as recently in the campaign against the Matabele, did good service.

VALUE OF BECHUANALAND.

The railway from the south has its present terminus at Vryburg, and is being extended to Mafeking, eventually to be carried on, doubtless, to Buluwayo by one line, and to Salisbury by another.

The revenue of the country has risen from £11,757 in 1886-87, to upwards of £52,000 in 1891-92. The expenditure is over £150,000, mainly due to the maintenance of the Bechuanaland border police, a force of close on five hundred men, costing about £100,000, for which a grant-in-aid by the British Government and a contribution from the British South Africa Company are made for the protectorate expenses.

The value of Bechuanaland has been the subject of much controversy. Its principal use and a most important thing access to the north. It is a fairly valuable country; sheep-raising, however, has not as yet proved various grain crops, such as maize and millet, and one well, considering the soil is merely scratched,

never manured, and is without any irrigation. It is hoped, however, that the experiments in well-sinking and water-boring, under professional supervision, now being prosecuted by the Government will prove a success.

Within the last two years there has been a considerable influx of farmers from the Cape Colony, the Orange Free State, and the South African Republic.

The western portion of Bechuanaland partakes somewhat of a desert character, with a fair proportion, however, of hard ground, consisting chiefly of limestone covered with the small karoo bushes, on which cattle, sheep, and goats thrive well. The difficulties of transport over the sandy wastes and stony tracts of this western region are great; but it is believed they could be overcome by the use of camels, which have proved a success in the similar country of the adjoining German Protectorate.

MANIKALAND.

It has been stated elsewhere that an agreement entered into between England and Portugal in August 1890, demarcating the eastern limits of the British South Africa Company's territory, was never ratified but formed the basis of a *modus vivendi*. The abortive treaty, however, was not actually accepted for this purpose until November 1890, and in this interval events had been moving with great rapidity, unanticipated by the Portuguese, whose jealousy and resentment had risen to a high pitch. Between August and November the Pioneer Expedition had succeeded in reaching its objective in Mashonaland and establishing itself there (Mount Hampden was sighted on September 12, 1890), and the Manika treaty had been concluded by myself on behalf of the British South Africa Company, two events of considerable importance, which aroused the energies of the Portuguese, under the leadership of Colonel Paiva d'Andrada.

MISSION TO MANIKA.

As mentioned elsewhere, the first step taken by me after arriving on the Mashonaland plateau was, accompanied by a small party, to make a rapid journey to Manika, by special invitation of the Chief Umtasa, to conclude a treaty of protection with him, and obtain for the British South Africa Company concessions for the mineral and other rights in his territory. I was also desirous of obtaining some reliable information, and, if possible, ocular evidence of that ever-

vanishing and hitherto unknown quantity—the will-o'-the-wisp of so-called Portuguese “occupation.” On our way through Mashonaland, not a trace or vestige of the existence of the Portuguese at any time, much less of a present occupation of this country, to which they laid claim with much well-simulated indignation just a year before, could be detected, or at any rate was visible to the naked eye. The ruins we saw at Zimbabwe, for instance, and other places, could never by the wildest stretch of imagination be ascribed to Portuguese handiwork, or admitted for one moment as fulfilling their invariable contention of “ancient ruins and traditions,” upon which they laid so much stress, and based their chimerical rights in this part of the world. Until we reached Manika there was nothing of general interest to record. We passed through some of the most charming scenery imaginable, crossing numerous streams of clear, swiftly-flowing water over rocky beds, winding their way amongst perfect wooded mountain scenery, of which one could find its exact counterpart in favoured portions of either Scotland or Wales.

On September 13 we halted close to the objective point of the mission, the kraal of the Manika chief, Umtasa (or Mutasa), or Mafamba-Busuko (“One who walks by night”), as he prefers to style himself, or again, Sifamba, as he is generally spoken of by the local natives. The kraal itself (at an altitude of 4,800 above sea-level) is situated at the head of what is really a pass, completely concealed from below in mountain fastnesses, and lying under a sheer massive granite ridge of rock another 500 or 600 feet high—a position, at all events in Kafir warfare, absolutely impregnable.

KING UMTASA.

Negotiations were at once opened and an interview arranged for the day after our arrival, an appointment that was punctually kept. It must be confessed that the appearance and presence of the hereditary and reigning monarch of the ancient kingdom of Manika were not quite all one would desire to see in a great ruler. No doubt the utmost resources of his wardrobe had been taxed and brought into requisition for this interview. About midday he appeared attired in a naval cocked hat, a tunic (evidently of Portuguese origin, but of ancient date, and forming perhaps some of the “best remains” to which the attention of the world had been hitherto drawn), a leopard skin slung over his back, the toilette being completed by a pair of trousers that had

evidently passed through many hands, or rather covered many legs, before assisting to complete the court uniform of the "roitelet Mutassa," as the Portuguese termed him. He was preceded by his court jester, who danced around him, uttering strange cries and ejaculations, and singing his praises (in which Umtasa cordially joined) as "the lion or leopard who walks by night, and before whose name the Portuguese and Matabele tremble." The retinue was completed by a few girls carrying "calabashes" of Kafir beer, and by a crowd of indunas (or counsellors) and other loyal subjects. The king was evidently anxious to satisfy himself thoroughly of the genuineness of my mission and the value and strength of the promises held out to him.

TREATY WITH UMTASA.

It was not until the following day, the 14th of September, when in the Royal kraal a full *indaba* (or council) of indunas was held, that after lengthy discussion a treaty was signed between myself, acting on behalf of the British South Africa Company, and the King of Manika. Before signing the document, it was most carefully explained to Umtasa that if he had at any time granted any treaty or concession to anyone else, the negotiations would be at once closed. And it was only after his repeated assurance that such was not the case, that no treaty of any kind had ever been executed by him, and no concession ever granted to the Portuguese, that the Company's treaty with him was duly signed and formally witnessed by two of his own indunas and some members of my party.

We learnt that some Portuguese connected with the Mozambique Company were established at Massi Kessi, at the foot of the slope of the plateau, and it was stated that the Company claimed a large tract of territory west of Massi Kessi by virtue of a concession from the Portuguese Government.

Umtasa, as I say, was repeatedly asked whether at any time he had ever ceded his country, either to the Portuguese Government or to the directors of the Mozambique Company, and he as repeatedly denied ever having done so, as also did his chief counsellors. When questioned as to the terms he was on with the Baron de Rezende, the local representative of the Mozambique Company at Massi Kessi, he said, "I allow him to live there. He sometimes gives me presents, but I have not given him my country, nor have I ever concluded any treaty with him." Later on he said repeatedly that

GOLD IN MATABELELAND.

In sketching the progress made in Mashonaland since the occupation in 1890 I have given some account of the amount of gold-reef traced and the development accomplished in that territory. A few words may be said here on the subject of gold in Matabeleland, considered by all those who have travelled or lived in that country to be of great extent. The best known of the gold districts is the Tati gold-field, where mining has been carried on for some time, the reefs being rich and extensive. Insecurity and want of necessary capital have been the chief agents in delaying the development of this field, which is certain to become one of great importance; the difficulty of procuring labour, supplies, and bringing the requisite machinery to site, and the unhealthiness have also contributed to prevent much progress being made.

Mr. Frank Mandy, who lived close on twenty years in Matabeleland, believes the country through its greatest extent to be one vast and rich gold-field. In 1889 he wrote:—

It is not until climbing out of the Limpopo basin, and surmounting the ridge, that you enter Matabeleland proper. Here outstretched before one is what will prove the largest and richest gold-field that the world has ever seen; extending from this great granite backbone in the south to within about sixty miles of the Zambesi in the north, and from the Sabi in the east to the Nata River in the west. The huge auriferous area ever improves and grows richer to the north, north-east, and east. The Matabele have never allowed any search for gold in the land actually inhabited by them; but the signs which greet the traveller's notice—the immense waves of promising quartz which seam the country, cutting through the soft soapy slate in a north-easterly direction; the numberless old workings to be found in every direction, and the inability of some of the reefs to hide their gold from the prying though cautious gaze of the observant white man—all tend to prove the wonderful mineral wealth here locked up.

And again he says:—

Right through the Royal town of Buluwayo runs an immense reef carrying visible gold. Close alongside Umvotcha (the country residence of Lo Bengula) is another great reef, also unable to hide the gold imprisoned within its bosom. Two miles to the north-east of the old capital is yet another grand quartz reef with "visible." All these reefs have been traced for some miles. But to the north of Gangane lie what I believe will eventually prove to be the alluvial gold-fields of the world. The neighbourhood of the Amazoe River and its tributary streams is a veritable El Dorado. I have seen ignorant natives, with the rudest appliances

and practically no knowledge of gold-working, wash large quantities of gold from the surface soil. Over an area of several hundred square miles gold is to be found in every stream.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF MATABELELAND.

The boundaries of Matabeleland lying between the Zambesi and Limpopo will be seen from any of the maps which have been recently published. The watershed, stretching from Mount Umtigesa in Northern Mashonaland to the Bakarikari Lake in Bechuanaland, is some five thousand feet above sea-level, covered with gold-bearing reefs, fast-running streams, and very healthy. The chief strata are granitic, with occasional sandstone and shale. The northern slopes of the table-land fall through a very broken, poor and inhospitable country to the Zambesi. Towards the east the plateau slopes are abrupt and precipitous, forming a network of rugged hills, where the native tribes (Mashonas and Makalakas) are found, with their villages and hamlets hidden away as far as possible from sight, so as to avoid the Matabele, at whose hands they have suffered so much. The rains are very severe along this broken edge of the plateau, due to the rain-laden clouds from the Indian Ocean being arrested by this buttress and thus precipitated.

BRITISH BECHUANALAND AND THE BECHUANA PROTECTORATE.

Bechuanaland, the central part of South Africa situate north of Cape Colony and west of the South African Republic to the 20th meridian of east longitude, is best known in England from the work of Robert Moffat, the missionary, and the Warren Expedition of 1884. The Bechuanas are a mild, tractable, peaceable people bearing a variety of tribal names.

Moffat worked for nearly fifty years among the Bechuanas in the most devoted way, reducing their language to writing, translating the Bible into their tongue, and teaching them in various ways how to utilise the agricultural resources of the country. Dr. Livingstone, the pioneer of those explorations which have done so much to open Africa and connect the English name with this great work, laboured among them. Khama, the most enlightened of African chiefs, of whom some further account is given elsewhere, was trained by missionaries, of whom it must be mentioned that Mr. Hepburn for twenty-five years has been his guide, philosopher, and friend.

In 1871 the Bloemhoff arbitration and the Keate award, re-

pudiated by the South African Republic, contained the first germs of the various troubles which for so long disturbed the country. Some native chiefs who had been included in the Republic were excluded, and a status given to certain chiefs outside the Republic whose claims were disputed by others. After the retrocession in October 1881 a new boundary was laid down; but this did not satisfy the Republic and its native allies. The result was that, on the close of the Transvaal War in 1881, hostilities broke out between the rival parties; and the territory being regarded as independent, many whites joined the contending chiefs as freebooters, and attempted to set up minor republics in these territories.

BRITISH PROTECTORATE.

In 1884 it was agreed between Britain and the South African Republic that this state of anarchy should be crushed. The boundary agreed on placed the native chiefs claimed by the Republic and their freebooter assistants within its boundaries. The British Government at the same time formed a protectorate over the whole of Bechuanaland lying outside of this revised boundary; thus retaining for the Cape Colony the trade route to the interior and the sole channel for South African colonial expansion. Towards this end the Rev. John Mackenzie, as Deputy Commissioner, concluded treaties with the native chiefs. The freebooters still continued to occupy the country and make attacks upon one of the chiefs under our protection, which was protested against by Mr. Rhodes, who had succeeded Mr. Mackenzie.

It was decided to clear the territory of the freebooters and establish peace and order, and this was effectually accomplished by the expedition under the command of Sir Charles Warren, R.E., who held the territory till its fate was decided.

In 1885 the report of the British mission to Lo Bengula to discuss the question stated: "Lo Bengula acknowledged that he had no title to the country except that of Umziligazi's conquest; and by saying 'formerly Khama had no country' he tacitly admits that now Khama has."

In that year the Imperial Government proclaimed British sovereignty as far north as the Molopo River, the territory being named British Bechuanaland; and shortly after a British Protectorate was proclaimed over the country to the 22nd parallel of south latitude, and extending our sphere of influence to the Zambesi. In 1891 the western boundary was extended to the 20th meridian of east longitude, coterminous with the German protectorate.

The chief of the Bamangwato tribe, our ally Khama, is a Christian, and the most enlightened and civilised of South African rulers. He has been a steadfast friend of the British and deserves well at our hands. His character is a fine one—firm, just, and earnest in the desire to raise his people. The Christianity of Khama is eminently practical; he acts as he preaches. He holds most decided views on the use of intoxicants, and no wine or liquor of any description is allowed to be sold anywhere throughout his territory; even the brewing of the comparatively harmless Kafir beer is without exception heavily punished. Khama feels so strongly on this question that he once expressed the opinion that he “feared the Matabele less than brandy.” He wrote in a remarkable despatch in 1888, “Lo Bengula never gives me a sleepless night, but to fight against drink is to fight against demons, not against men. I dread the white man’s drink more than all the assegais of the Matabele, which kill men’s bodies and is quickly over; but drink puts devils into men, and destroys both bodies and souls for ever. Its wounds never heal.” A proof of Khama’s humanity is that when, some four years ago, the seat of government was moved from Shoshong to Palapye, to secure better water and a more advantageous site, all the old and infirm were carefully removed from the old capital—a most un-African method of dealing with the aged, who, regarded as an incumbrance, are left to shift for themselves. Seated under some shady tree in his “sigadhlo” (an enclosure where court is held), Khama is always accessible to his poorest subject, and is prompt and wise in his decisions. He can muster over 7,000 fighting men, of whom about 1,000 are armed with rifles, and he has some 200 mounted men, not uniformed in any way, of whom he is very proud. Khama’s men cannot be counted upon as very reliable fighting material, for the Bamangwato are not a warlike race; but among them will be found useful auxiliaries, especially for scouting purposes. They did excellent work on the Pioneer Expedition under the guidance of Selous, when we entered Mashonaland in 1890.

THE “DISPUTED TERRITORY.”

Reference is frequently made to what is known as the “disputed territory,” a tract lying between the Shashi and Macloutsie rivers, which was claimed by Khama and Lo Bengula. In March 1888 Khama issued a notice on the subject as follows:—

I, Khama, Chief of the Bamangwato tribe, at Shoshong, do hereby give notice that the tract of country between the Shashi and Macloutsie

guese influence by jumping at the offer of their flag. This is the usual mode of establishing a footing with the simple-minded native chiefs;—the first, and frequently the only, step in Portuguese “occupation.” Gouveia was a man of considerable strength of character, had a large force of armed blacks under his command, and not being too particular about his methods of warfare, he had inspired great dread among the various chiefs.

One of the so-called “Zambesi Princes,” he had, by means of an annual subsidy, the arms liberally supplied, and the support generally accorded him by the Portuguese, gradually gathered around him at his capital a body of probably as great scoundrels as that part of the world could produce. He had also, like “Colonel Ignacio de Xavier” (near Tete) and other Zambesi Princes, a very large number of slaves, and others whose servitude is hardly distinguishable from slavery.

THE PORTUGUESE IN SOUTH-EAST AFRICA.

This man and the force at his disposal constituted the whole *quasi*-military force of Portugal in interior South-East Africa. On the coast, it is true—at Ibo, Angoche, Chiloane, and Delagoa Bay—there were small garrisons of so-called “troops” and police—at three of these places commanded by Goanese; but they were so sickly, so ill-drilled, in a word such wretched material, that it is no exaggeration to say that all these garrisons together could not furnish fifty men for service in the interior. At Mozambique there were some 250 men, and at Quilimane 50, the greater part quite unfit for active service through climatic disease. Delagoa Bay requires every “man” of its available force for local protection and police duties. One fact will illustrate the strength of the Portuguese on the coast. When Quilimane was threatened in 1884 by the natives, the authorities and garrison took flight in boats, leaving the British and foreign merchants under Mr. F. Moir, of the African Lakes Company, to meet and repel the enemy, which they gallantly did near Mopea, quite unassisted by the Portuguese. At Inhambane, north of Delagoa Bay, bodies of so-called “Zulus” are enlisted by the Portuguese. Though not really Zulus, and in-different fighting material, they are sufficiently good for acting against the interior native tribes, wretchedly armed and, generally speaking, spiritless peaceable agriculturists. These Zulus were employed by Serpa Pinto on his famous (or infamous) expeditions against the Makololo and on the Shire, the principal object of their employment

being to keep together the main body of his expedition, a slave force drawn from the slave *prazos* in the neighbourhood of the Quilimane River.

THE PORTUGUESE AT MASSI KESSI.

Gouveia, then, was the main support of the Portuguese in the interior, and Umtasa had very good reason, by means of diplomacy, or otherwise, to avoid coming into collision with the Portuguese or bringing about one of those visits of persuasion with which Gouveia, on behalf of the Portuguese, had of late years favoured more than one independent chief—notably Makombe, at whose hands he afterwards met his death. Umtasa had also seen another neighbouring independent chief, Motoko—whose territory is close to what is marked as the Kaiser Wilhelm gold-fields on most maps—attacked by Gouveia; and although Motoko, who is said to have an unconquerable aversion to the Portuguese, had so well held his own that the “Guerra de Motoko” and its native equivalent are household words, Umtasa doubtless thought discretion the better part of valour. He therefore affected not to take any notice of the so-called Portuguese “occupation” at Massi Kessi, and had, to use his own expression, been “sitting watching.” In addition to the Baron at Massi Kessi, there had been recently several engineers employed in making reconnaissances for the much-talked-of Portuguese railway to Manika, sanctioned by royal decree in hot haste when matters were somewhat strained at Lisbon. With these exceptions, however, and one or two half-breeds living at a place on the Pungwé River close to the coast, there were no Portuguese, either pure blood or cross-breed, south of the Zambesi, in the interior of “Portuguese” South-East Africa.

Upon the conclusion of the Manika Treaty, Mr. Selous and two others of my mission rode on to Massi Kessi, where, it was said, some Portuguese were established. Mr. Selous and his friends on their way to that place met a party of East Coast blacks with two Portuguese officials (one a captain in the Portuguese army, the other a civil engineer), recently arrived from the coast, and bearing a letter to me—I having remained behind in the neighbourhood of Umtasa’s kraal—protesting against the presence of the representatives of the British South Africa Company in Manika, as well as in Mashonaland generally. On hearing that Mr. Selous, who had informed them where I could be found, wished to go on to Massi Kessi, they intimated their willingness to fall in with that arrangement, and Mr. Selous went on and visited the Baron de

Rezende. The latter may have under normal circumstances a small retinue of black "soldiers"; but these, it was understood, had been told off summarily to swell the *cortège énorme, avec un drapeau déployé* (as the party was afterwards described), despatched late the evening before with the letter of protest to myself. Every nerve had no doubt been strained to render the *cortège* of as imposing an appearance as possible, with the object of duly impressing me with the solid and substantial, not to say military, nature of Portuguese occupation. Beyond, however, this one isolated representative of the Mozambique Company, Mr. Selous failed to trace the existence of one single other resident Portuguese, either official, colonist, trader, or miner. There were certainly some two or three engineers in the neighbourhood, temporarily engaged in surveying, and there were the two recently arrived officials from the coast already mentioned.

The contrast between this and the occupation of Mashonaland by the British South Africa Company struck us very forcibly soon after. At Fort Salisbury—to say nothing of what had been done at the various stations below—within one month of the arrival of the expedition, three hundred prospectors were scouring the country in all directions in search of gold, forts had been built, huts were springing up in every direction; postal communication, too, was punctually kept up from below, and the work of administration was being soundly and firmly established.

The Baron de Rezende was spoken of in high terms by the English prospectors who enjoyed the privilege of his acquaintance. Towards Mr. Selous and party his demeanour was that of frigid official courtesy. He protested against our presence both in Manika and Mashonaland. He pointed out that all these territories belonged to his Majesty the King of Portugal from time immemorial; that the *roitelet* of Manika was a vassal of theirs; that their authority was based upon ancient rights, and rights secured from Gungunhama, King of the Gaza country, who recently had been induced to move with his people to the neighbourhood of Delagoa Bay, so as to enable the Portuguese to have a freer hand in Gazaland and Manika, as well as to keep in touch with this powerful Kafir prince. It must be admitted that Baron de Rezende, though evidently suffering from intense irritation, played his part courteously and well. He performed with dignity and tact the exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, task of bolstering up and defending claims and pretensions to vast regions which, in legal phraseology, have no foundation either in substance or in fact.

THE PORTUGUESE IN MANIKA.

Meanwhile, towards the end of October, in consequence of reports from native sources that Colonel Paiva d'Andrada, accompanied by Gouveia with a large force of armed natives, was approaching the Manika country from the east, I determined to take decisive measures. I despatched small parties of police under Lieutenants Graham and the Hon. Eustace Fiennes, and later Major P. W. Forbes, to Umtasa's. To Major Forbes, in whom I had great confidence, I gave explicit instructions, which he carried out to my entire satisfaction. I judged that officer, who, for one so young, had considerable experience of the conditions of soldiering in South Africa, to be a man of clear judgment, vigorous mind, and determined character, of which he has since given abundant proof. Upon his arrival at Umtasa's kraal on November 5th, Major Forbes learnt that Colonel Paiva d'Andrada, accompanied by Gouveia, had recently arrived at Massi Kessi with from 250 to 800 so-called "bearers," the majority armed with rifles, sword bayonets, and reserves of ammunition. The avowed object of this armed force was to mete out punishment to Umtasa for signing the obnoxious treaty of September 14th. Major Forbes at once sent a letter to Colonel Paiva d'Andrada at Massi Kessi, protesting against his entering the Manika country with a large armed force, and warning him against taking any steps which might wear the appearance of an attempt to upset the treaty, as any such action on his part would inevitably lead to serious and grave complications. Major Forbes requested Colonel Paiva d'Andrada to withdraw his force both from Manika and from the territory of any Chief with whom treaties had been concluded by the British South Africa Company. This letter Colonel d'Andrada declined to answer.

Three days later, without any warning, Gouveia appeared at and occupied the Chief Umtasa's kraal with some seventy of his armed followers. Major Forbes, on hearing that Gouveia had established himself at the King's kraal, at once sent him a letter protesting against his presence there, and warning him that any attempt to coerce the Chief into granting interviews would be in defiance of his orders, which were to prevent any outside interference with the Chief Umtasa; and these orders he was prepared, if necessary, to carry out by force. To this letter Gouveia verbally replied that he should go where he liked, and that no Englishman should stop him. The daily expected reinforcements of the Company's police had not arrived, and with only a handful of men at his disposal, Major

Forbes deemed it inadvisable to attempt to eject Gouveia from Umtasa's stronghold, situated, as we have seen, in a mountain fastness difficult of access. Meanwhile Colonel d'Andrada and the Baron de Rezende, with a large number of followers, all well armed, went inside Umtasa's stockaded kraal. In spite of Major Forbes's protests, news reached him on the 14th that both Colonel d'Andrada and Baron de Rezende had, with over 200 armed native followers, joined Gouveia at Umtasa's kraal, the last named having persisted in remaining there with the avowed object of intimidating the Chief into a repudiation of the treaty. Major Forbes at once decided to put an end, by a *coup de main*, to the persistent action of the Portuguese in coercing and menacing the Company's friendly ally. With an escort of twelve men, he proceeded direct to the King's kraal, and meeting the Baron de Rezende at the threshold, informed him that he was to consider himself a prisoner. Penetrating behind the thick palisade of rough poles among the numerous huts of the now thoroughly alarmed and excited natives (who rushed to their arms, and ran about wildly in all directions), the representatives of the Company's police proceeded in their search and within a short time arrested Colonel d'Andrada and Gouveia (the former being highly indignant and protesting volubly), persuading them that resistance was useless, and that they must proceed under escort to his camp. Meanwhile the second party, a few hundred yards off, were busy carrying out the task assigned to them of disarming the armed "bearers" of the Portuguese. The scene was an animated one. Upon the appearance of this party, and in the absence of their leader Gouveia, complete demoralization ensued among his followers. Thus was effected quietly but firmly, without the firing of a shot or the loss of a single life, a very effective *coup de main*, destined to have important consequences, not only as regards Manika, but the position of the British South Africa Company generally. The plan of campaign of this "peaceful mission" of the Portuguese was to have been as follows: Umtasa, after having been brought to a proper frame of mind by the persuasive presence of Gouveia in his kraal for some days, was, on the arrival of Colonel d'Andrada and Baron de Rezende, in full *indaba*, to have made the astounding statement that twenty years ago in return for Gouveia's "saving his life" (in other words, in return for services rendered him by Gouveia in the shape of helping him in some war with a neighbouring chief), he had sent an "elephant's tusk full of earth" to Gouveia, with the words, "Take my country—but come and save me."

Colonel Paiva d'Andrada protested that he was there on a peaceable mission as director of the Mozambique Company, accompanied by his friend Gouveia, an employé of the Company, and the Baron de Rezende, the local agent; they were there to discuss certain questions in connection with the mining interests of the Company with Umtasa. Similar protests Colonel d'Andrada repeated later, resulting in an action taken against the British South Africa Company, still undecided. These assurances, however, were hardly reconcilable with the facts that the bearers carried not only arms, but side-arms; that orders had actually been given to barricade the enclosure gateways, and not only offer resistance to the approach of any English to the Chief's kraal, but to drive by force the small body of the Company's police out of Manika altogether—"peaceable" designs happily frustrated by the sudden and vigorous action taken by Major Forbes. That officer decided to despatch Colonel d'Andrada and Gouveia to Fort Salisbury, for to have released them upon parole in the Manika country would have been a fatal mistake. Such action would have been attributed by the natives to weakness, and might have led to a dangerous rising among Gouveia's people in the Gorongosa province; whilst the arrest and deportation of the much-dreaded Gouveia by a handful of the British South Africa Company's police could not but raise British prestige not only in Manika, but throughout the whole of South-Eastern Africa. The next day Colonel d'Andrada and Gouveia were accordingly despatched as prisoners on parole to Fort Salisbury. It was decided that Baron de Rezende (also placed on parole) should be allowed to return to Massi Kessi. Meanwhile Major Forbes occupied Massi Kessi quietly and without any show of resistance. He had taken with him Baron de Rezende, and also Mons. de Llamby, an engineer of the Company of Mozambique. On their arrival at Massi Kessi (which is nothing but a trading station and stockaded compound, built by the Mozambique Company), both these gentlemen were released, and Massi Kessi was temporarily occupied by a small detachment of the British South Africa Company's forces. Upon the arrival at Fort Salisbury of Colonel Paiva d'Andrada and Gouveia, a prolonged interview with myself resulted in their being sent down country for the instructions of Mr. Rhodes and the High Commissioner, Sir Henry Loch. From first to last the prisoners were treated with scrupulous courtesy, and every consideration was shown them by the Company's officials that was possible under somewhat embarrassing circumstances.

Writing after the event I am still of opinion, as I was then, that

the steps taken by me were expedient. It must be remembered that our position in the country was by no means an assured one—exposed to the suspicion and animosity of the Matabele on the west, the jealousy and envy of the Boers on the south, and the bitter resentment of the Portuguese on the east and north-east. The arrest and deportation of these Portuguese officers removed a possible cause of danger to the existence of the new colony.

The incident caused great excitement in Portugal and much bitter feeling against England. It is not necessary to refer, except in the briefest terms, to the occurrences of that time. Bands of student volunteers were raised in Lisbon, and amid a whirlwind of patriotic demonstrations sent off to Beira, at the mouth of the Pungwé, with the apparent intention of marching on Manika and ejecting the British. Nothing, however, came of all these preparations for war beyond an attack on the British South Africa Company's border police post at Umtali, in Manika, made on May 11, 1891, when the Portuguese force was repulsed by Captain Heyman and a small number of our police.

The difficulties between England and Portugal were, after much further negotiation, happily ended by the ratification of a new agreement dated June 11, 1891, under which Portugal fared certainly worse than under the treaty repudiated by the Cortes. The boundary was drawn further east than in the previous treaty. The frontier, starting from the Zambesi near Zumbo, runs in a general south-east direction to a point where the Mazoe River is cut by the thirty-third degree of east longitude; it then runs in a generally south direction to the junction of the Limpopo and Sabi, whence it strikes south-west to the north-east corner of the South African Republic, on the Limpopo. The frontier follows the edge of the plateau; but the Portuguese sphere was not allowed to come further west than 82° 30' E. of Greenwich, nor the British sphere east of 88° E. A slight deflection was made westwards to include Massi Kessi in the Portuguese sphere, Umtasa's town being left in the British sphere.

CLAIMS OF PORTUGAL TO GAZALAND.

The claims of Portugal to Gazaland may be very briefly referred to. Gazaland is a vast native territory situate on the South-East African littoral, bounded on the east by the Indian Ocean for some six hundred miles, on the north by the Zambesi for about three hundred miles, on the west by Mashonaland, and on the south by Tongaland, Swazieland, and to the Transvaal.

Early in this century Gazaland—indeed South Africa south of the Zambesi—as far south as the Kei River district in what is now the Cape Colony, was populated by a large number of clans or tribes of aborigines of the great Bantu race, and all speaking one or other of the dialects of that tongue. One of these tribes claimed dominant power, and, by the commanding powers of its leader Chaka, and the warlike attributes of the tribe itself, this Zulu tribe grew by conquest till it had consolidated in one large empire all the other hitherto independent clans and tribes within a radius of several hundred miles. Chaka's power was thus extended all over the present Colony of Natal, a portion of the Cape Colony, the district of Delagoa Bay, and the eastern portion of the Orange Free State and Transvaal. In 1820 two of Chaka's fighting captains fell into disgrace. One of these, Umziligazi, as noticed elsewhere, ravaged his way to Matabeleland, and the other, Soshangane, broke to the north and settled in Gazaland, where he was accepted as paramount chief. When Soshangane died he was succeeded by Umzila, who on his death left a well-consolidated kingdom to his chief son, Umdungazwe (called also Gungunyane and Gungunhama), the present paramount chief. Not long after Umzila's death, Umdungazwe sent an embassy to the Governor of Natal with the intimation that Umzila was dead, and that he, Umdungazwe, reigned in his stead, but the mission received no encouragement.

The Portuguese were tolerated on the coast by the natives, and their influence gradually extended inland. The possession of the only ports in use on the Gaza littoral allowed the Portuguese to control the ingress to the country from the sea.

The Portuguese are understood to base their claims to Gazaland upon its discovery by the Portuguese, the contention that the Gaza king is their vassal, and the assumed existence of a treaty alleged to have been made between Gungunhama and themselves. This proved to be a document signed at Lisbon, from which the signature of Gungunhama is absent. It is not necessary to discuss the validity or otherwise of the other contentions, as, although Gungunhama sent two envoys to England in the summer of 1891 to offer his allegiance to Her Majesty, Lord Salisbury declined to take him under British protection, except as to that portion of his territory which, according to the Anglo-Portuguese agreement, lies within the British sphere.

What Portugal will do with Gazaland remains to be seen. It is much to be feared it will be in the future what it has been in the past—nothing. Portugal has certainly not the capital to carry out the

work of colonisation and development, and seemingly she no longer possesses the great initiative energy she once undoubtedly possessed in this direction.

THE WAR.

The responsibility for the war rests neither with the British South Africa Company nor with Lo Bengula. The blame lies with the "war-party" in Matabeleland—in other words, the "matjaka," the young unmarried soldiery—who have been at all times impatient of control by their indunas, or chiefs, and even by the King himself. There has been from the first on the part of the High Commissioner (Sir Henry Loch), Mr. Rhodes, and Dr. Jameson, prudence, patience and skill in the conduct of our relations with the Matabele, with the view of averting collision so long as it could be avoided or postponed. Lo Bengula has throughout been subject to circumstances which occasionally overmaster the very ablest and most powerful of rulers—the will of the people; in Matabeleland that of the military hierarchy, of which the most dangerous section, again, is the "matjaka." I well recollect when the Pioneer Expedition started on its journey to effect the occupation of Mashonaland, it was a matter of grave doubt whether Lo Bengula would be able to control the "war-party," and the situation at various times during the progress of the Expedition was undoubtedly critical. He had no desire to fight; not that he was particularly friendly to the Expedition, but he understood the strength of the white man and the inevitable result of collision. He had a most difficult part to play to retain his seat on his throne and his head on his shoulders; and, in order to accomplish this, he was obliged to manage the matjaka with great tact and adroitness. Any symptom of either yielding or wavering might at any second have cost him his life. At last, three years after the occupation of Mashonaland, the "matjaka" got the upper hand, and forced what was practically a declaration of war.

THE MATABELE ORGANISATION.

The Matabele are divided into three classes, which prevents the unification of the people into a powerful nation or tribe as follows:—

1. Abezanzi.—Original tribe who came from Zululand with Umziligazi or their descendants.
2. Abemhla.—Original Bechuanas, taken captive on the entry into Matabeleland.

8. Maholi.—Captives from neighbouring tribes (Mashonas, Makalakas, Barotse, &c.) taken on raids.

The Abezanzi, and even the Abemhla, are supposed not to marry out of their own class; the Maholi are slaves, but practically become Matabele, though held naturally in far less account than the other two, especially the first.

The country is divided into four great sections, forming territorial divisions, under four chief Indunas, named :

(1) Amabuto, (2) Amagapa (Egapa), (3) Amhlope, (4) Amakanda.

In every division are a certain number of kraals, each of which has one or more indunas, according to their size. A kraal bearing the name of a regiment forms its head-quarters, the war-shields and assegais being kept in a hut in the centre. Kraals are placed near water and wood, and when the timber has been cleared for miles around, or the water and pasturage become insufficient, the kraal is burnt and another established in a fresh place. Thus they are moved every ten years or so, Buluwayo being some eighteen miles north of the position the capital once occupied.

The army, according to the most reliable estimates, may be taken at 15,000, in about twenty regiments of something like 750 each. New regiments are formed when there are sufficient men of a class able to wield the assegai, permission being then granted to build a kraal with the regimental title.

The soldiers are supposed to marry by regiments, and only when they have arrived at a certain age, or have distinguished themselves in the field, when they are allowed to wear the head-ring, Zulu-fashion (formed by working the hair with a certain gum and grease into an oval ring), while the "moutcha," or long fringe-apron, worn by the girls, is replaced by the dressed-hide petticoat of the matron. But in recent times the head-ring has been worn by young men who have qualified neither by age nor service in the field beyond, perhaps, some poor victims on a Mashona raid—some old man, woman, or child—who has fallen to their assegai.

Their war-formation is similar to the Zulus: they deploy into a crescent, and try to outflank the enemy with the two horns, about eight to ten deep at the centre and four deep at the two extremities. As anticipated the Matabele have employed, almost exclusively, the assegai and stabbing spear, their national weapons; the thousand breech-loaders, of which a good deal had been heard, having seemingly hardly been brought into use.

FUTURE PACIFIC POLICY.

The Matabele are not all warriors. They possess much of the raw material of a peaceful and hard-working people ; and a certain proportion has already tasted the sweets of justice and regular payment of wages in the Transvaal and even in Mashonaland. But at present the flower of the nation is locked up in the military system prevailing in the country. Once this caste is broken up, the more peaceable and industrious elements will detach themselves and settle down. I have already expressed this opinion through the medium of the press, and, although a contrary view in quarters deserving of attention has been advanced, I would strongly reiterate it here.

There is also a feeling abroad which finds expression in a certain section of the press that the main object of the military operations now being carried out is to drive away the whole Matabele nation to the north of the Zambesi. Such a policy is impossible of execution in my opinion, and even if it were feasible, the establishment of a standing menace north of the Zambesi would prove most highly disadvantageous to the Company's territory south of that river as well as to that controlled by the British Commissioner in Nyassaland. It must be borne in mind that a military campaign in the very difficult, remote, and not healthy region north of the Zambesi would prove a very different task to that of coping with the Matabele where they now are, namely, in a healthy open table-land, with several practicable roads into the country. Merely to remove, or rather hide away, the present difficulty by such a policy would be most unwise, from purely military reasons. There is, however, another consideration, an economic one of the highest importance.

The future prosperity of the country depends entirely upon two things—efficient transport and sufficient labour. White mining labour alone, it must be remembered, is out of the question. Even at Johannesburg and Kimberley the mines would have to close to-morrow if native labour were not available. Fortunately Mr. Rhodes' past record in dealing with difficult situations warrants the belief that he will successfully overcome the present one.

THE RAINY SEASON.

A most important feature in the present situation is the time of the commencement of the rainy season, which varies considerably. As a general rule this period extends from November to April, and during this time field-operations for Europeans will be rendered

impossible, while the Matabele would merely be hampered. The rains would render the movement of our necessary transport and supplies almost impossible—though the pioneers in Mashonaland are mostly men inured to hardship, and not to be daunted by any ordinary obstacles or difficulties—and sickness would be great. The Matabele would be able to move about, though I must correct the erroneous impression that they could operate as well in the rainy as in the dry season, for such is not the case. As a matter of fact, the Matabele impis have hitherto avoided military operations in the rains. But in a matter of a life-and-death struggle they could, and undoubtedly would, fight in the rainy season. It is obvious that, armed merely with the assegai and stabbing-spear, and subsisting on herds of driven cattle, they can afford to disregard the rains in a manner which their European antagonists cannot.

THE COMPANY'S PERSONNEL ON THE SPOT.

It has been my lot, both as a Government official and as special war-correspondent, to witness European military operations against native races in various parts of the world, and I am, therefore, in a position to bear testimony to the magnificent fighting qualities and spirit animating both officers and men of the Company's forces and the Imperial Bechuanaland Border Police. In the person of Mr. Selous, as scout or intelligence officer, the Company's forces possess "eyes and ears" of the very greatest value, and indispensable to those officers—Jameson, Forbes, Willoughby, Goold-Adams—in whose hands, under the direction of Mr. Rhodes, is vested the conduct of the campaign, ably seconded by such men as Major Alan Wilson, Commandant Raaf, Lieutenant Biscoe, and other officers. Dr. Jameson, the present Administrator of Mashonaland, is admirably fitted, by reason of his singular knowledge and grasp of the Matabele character and policy, to deal with the present critical position of affairs. Major Forbes, I felt sure, from his decision of character, general capacity, and previous experience in Zululand and elsewhere in South Africa, as well as the three years he has passed in Mashonaland, would be of the greatest service in carrying out the campaign. Major Sir John Willoughby has travelled in the neighbouring territories, in addition to possessing an intimate knowledge of Mashonaland. Major Goold-Adams has served many years with the Bechuanaland Police, knows the southern Matabele frontier well, and, having accompanied Sir Sidney Shippard to Bulawayo in 1888, is one of the few military men who have visited Lo Bengula's capital.

The events of the past few weeks are doubtless still fresh in your minds. As you are aware, in a series of engagements conducted with singular success, signal defeat has been inflicted upon the Matabele army, Buluwayo has been occupied by the forces of the British South Africa Company, and Lo Bengula is a fugitive. As the tsetse-fly in the low country to the north presents a serious obstacle to the passage of cattle, and as the Barotse are said to be prepared to offer a stout resistance along the line of the Zambesi, we may deem it probable that the overtures for surrender, now being made to the King, will before long be accepted, and that with his surrender the greater section of the people will submit and settle down.

THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

The expansion and partition of South Africa cannot be described here at length, but it may be noted that it was only when some of the European Powers, developing colonial aspirations, began to partition Africa that Britain took steps to secure a portion of the regions rapidly being appropriated.

The first move was in 1885 the extension of sovereignty over British Bechuanaland and the country northward to the Zambesi, ensuing upon the expedition of Sir Charles Warren.

The Boers in 1885 planned an expedition for taking possession of Mashonaland, and the Portuguese showed signs of renewed activity in 1887 when a protest was made by Lord Salisbury against an official Portuguese map claiming a portion of Matabeleland.

Germans, Boers, Portuguese being thus ready to lay hands on Matabeleland, it became evident that no time was to be lost if Britain was to secure the Zambesi as the northern limit of her South African extension.

THE CONCESSION FROM LO BENGULA.

In 1888 a treaty of amity and peace was concluded with Lo Bengula, which bound the King to refrain from entering into any correspondence or treaty with foreign Powers without the sanction of the High Commissioner for South Africa. Various syndicates were despatched to Matabeleland for the purpose of obtaining permission for the exploitation, mining and working of minerals in his territory, and a concession was granted to Mr. C. D. Rudd, Mr. Rochfort Maguire, and Mr. F. R. Thompson, in consideration of the monthly payment of one hundred sovereigns to himself, his heirs and successors, the delivery of one thousand Martini breech-

loading rifles and ammunition, and the placing of a gunboat, with guns suitable for defensive purposes, on the Zambesi river. This concession was, later on, enlarged by the acquisition of rights as to the disposal of vacant lands with due regard to existing native tenures.

THE FOUNDING OF THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY.

In 1889 the various interests were concentrated in one company, and Mr. Rhodes and his associates holding the concession granted by Lo Bengula, took steps for the founding of the British South Africa Company, under Royal Charter, for the purpose of working the mineral and other concessions, of extending railways and telegraphs in the direction of the Zambesi, of encouraging emigration and colonisation, and of promoting trade and commerce. The Imperial Government granted the charter on October 29, 1889, according to the British South Africa Company powers of government in the country lying immediately to the north of British Bechuanaland, to the west and north of the South African Republic, and to the west of the Portuguese dominions. The Charter further provided for a deed of settlement defining the objects of the Company, and containing regulations for the conduct of its affairs, which was completed on February 8, 1891. The names of those to whom it was granted were the Duke of Abercorn, the Duke of Fife, Lord Gifford, Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Beit, Mr. Albert Grey, and Mr. Cawston. The capital of the company was a million sterling.

MR. RHODES.

Mr. Rhodes, who has been so prominent during the past few years in connection with schemes for the expansion of British South Africa, is destined to play a leading part in the future. So much has been written regarding him that it is unnecessary to give more than the briefest outline of his career. Finding himself at the age of sixteen in South Africa, where he had gone in search of health, he at first took to farming, and then was in the early rush to Kimberley, where he afterwards made a large fortune. He came to England, and took his degree at Oxford. On his return to South Africa he was, as Deputy-Commissioner in Bechuanaland, largely instrumental in securing and organising that territory for England. For many years a member of the Cape Parliament, he became Treasurer-General (equivalent to our Chancellor of the Exchequer) at twenty-eight years of age. Gordon met Mr. Rhodes at the Cape,

and asked him to join in the Mission to Khartoum, which circumstances made it impossible to accept. After obtaining the Charter for the British South Africa Company, and organising the Pioneer Expedition for the occupation of Mashonaland, he became Premier of the Cape Colony in 1890.

STEPS TAKEN TOWARDS THE OCCUPATION OF MASHONALAND.

The first action taken was to arrange the extension northwards of the Colonial Railway, which then terminated at Kimberley. Agreements were made with the High Commissioner and the Cape Government, under which the line was continued from Kimberley to Vryburg, and is to be prolonged by the Company to Mafeking. The line was opened to Vryburg on December 8, 1890.

A grant of 6,000 square miles of land in British Bechuanaland, with all mineral rights, in aid of the construction of the line to Vryburg, was made to the Company. The Cape Government took 4,000 square miles of this, and the balance 2,000 square miles, with a further Government grant of 6,000 square miles, was made available towards the cost of the Mafeking section, which is now in hand.

Simultaneously with the railway, the telegraph system was extended northwards from Mafeking, under the superintendence of Sir James Sivewright, and progressed rapidly. By the end of 1891, the wire had been laid beyond Fort Victoria (680 miles from Mafeking), and on February 16, 1892, it was completed as far as Salisbury, covering a total distance of 819 miles.

Native labour was largely used in this work. On the first portions the men belonging to the tribes of the chiefs Montsoia, Batwen, and Ikaning were successively employed, and later on Khama sanctioned the employment of his subjects.

The telegraph is now being carried northwards towards the Zambesi, to form connection later with Nyassaland, joining all the lakes, and eventually linking on the Cape to Cairo, an important project planned by Mr. Rhodes.

In 1889 the Portuguese again became active, and Colonel Paiva d'Andrade, an able officer, took steps (too late, however) to establish some semblance of effective occupation. Negotiations with Lo Bengula, early in 1890, resulted in his permission being given for the development of the eastern position of his territory, known as Mashonaland, and, towards that end, for the entry of an expedition by a route skirting the eastern edge of the plateau, known as Matabeleland, avoiding all contact with the kraals, and so far as

possible, the danger of exciting the suspicions and hostility of the Matabele, more especially the military or war party, who were much opposed to the idea of the expedition.

THE PIONEER EXPEDITION OF 1890.

A scheme for the occupation of Mashonaland was elaborated by Mr. Rhodes early in 1890, whereby a Pioneer Expedition of 200 armed and mounted Europeans, composed of English and South African volunteers, was organised by Major Frank Johnson for the purpose of opening a road into Mashonaland and reaching the objective point, Mount Hampden, and there establishing an administrative centre. This force, commanded by Major Johnson, was strengthened by a body of 500 mounted police, especially raised for the purpose, admirably equipped with arms, mounted and machine-guns, electric light and other appliances; the whole most efficiently commanded by Colonel Pennefather, of the Inniskilling Dragoons.

The expedition had very serious difficulties to contend with at the time—on the west the impis of Lo Bengula; on the south the Boers; on the east and north-east the Portuguese. The position of affairs on several occasions was undoubtedly critical, and it was with difficulty Lo Bengula prevented his matjakas from attacking the expedition.

It is not necessary here to relate at any length the story of this expedition, which attracted much attention at the time, but a few of the main features may be recounted.

The expedition started from the Macloutsie River on the 25th of June, 1890, and in ten weeks' time reached its objective. A march of 450 miles, and a road cut through bush and forest, with difficult rivers to traverse, was accomplished. Four forts were established *en route*, and drifts across rivers and corduroy bridges made, without any collision having occurred with the Matabele, without a shot being fired, or a life lost. On the 12th of September, 1890, the expedition reached its destination—the present town of Salisbury, the capital of Mashonaland.

Here I ask to be permitted to speak in terms of eulogy of this enterprise, so peaceably and successfully executed, which justly evoked the admiration of the English race, which I do with the less hesitation as I was in no way responsible for the conduct of the undertaking, having merely accompanied it with instructions to report on the expedition, and entrusted with a commission to assume the duties of Administrator on arrival at Mount Hampden.

Before reaching that point, and soon after arriving on the

plateau, I made a détour eastward for the purpose of visiting the Manika country, and, while there, negotiated the treaty, of which an account has been given. I then undertook the office of Administrator.

. The successful occupation of Mashonaland and progress made by the pioneers was viewed with great resentment by Portugal. An agreement was concluded in August, 1890 (while the Pioneer Expedition was on its way to Mashonaland) between England and Portugal, by which the eastern limits of the Company's territory were determined, and the course of the Sabi River, from north to south, taken as a boundary. The treaty was never ratified; it was, however, taken as the basis of a *modus vivendi*, pending further negotiation. Afterwards occurred the trouble with the Portuguese in Manika, which at one time threatened to take a very serious turn, of which the history has already been given.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT OF MASHONALAND.

The machinery for the administration of the country was soon organised, on a somewhat rough but simple and effective basis. In terms of their contract the pioneers were disbanded, and immediately dispersed in every direction seeking for gold. Most unfortunately the rains, which commenced in December 1890, were exceptionally severe and protracted; the rivers in our rear between the base and the plateau were in flood and impracticable for several months, thus causing an interruption in the communications. The expeditionary force had taken with it but limited supplies of food, clothing, and mining instruments, it being intended to push in more later on, which, however, was found to be impossible under the circumstances. We had to do our best with native meal, which was not plentiful, and for which we had not sufficient barter-stuff to pay, and the game which was shot. The prospectors in the low valleys, with an insufficiency of suitable clothing, food, and medicines, and poor tent accommodation, contracted malarial fever, from which recovery under the conditions was difficult. The result was much privation and hardship, and many deaths from sickness. As soon as possible after the rains began to abate communications were re-opened, and large quantities of supplies sent into the country, and gradually all the conditions of life in Mashonaland improved. A mission despatched by me to Tete, to procure food supplies, succeeded in bringing in a considerable amount, and proved very useful.

The overcoming of such initial difficulties as were encountered in the first days of Mashonaland was largely due to the co-operation of

Major P. W. Forbes, commanding in Mashonaland during the absence of Colonel Pennefather on duty, and the other officers, and to the pluck and endurance of the men, whether police or pioneers.

The difficulties met with in organising the administration of a territory of the extent now occupied were considerable, especially with the greater number of the settlers dispersed in every direction in an eager search for gold.

Among the first steps taken by me were the formation of a headquarters at Salisbury, the establishment of postal communication, the laying out of townships, the creation of mining districts with Mining Commissioners, the dealing with applications for mining rights and licences, the adjustment of disputes among the settlers, the establishment of hospitals, the preparation and introduction of mining and other laws and regulations, the initiation of a survey, the opening out of roads to the various mining centres, the despatch of missions to native chiefs, the diplomatic action with the Portuguese. It must also be borne in mind that the settlers were naturally very impatient for rapid progress, such as under the then existing conditions of the country was not possible.

Having suffered considerably from the climate in the rainy season of 1890-91 I was invalided home, and resigned my position as Administrator in the autumn of 1891, being succeeded by Dr. L. S. Jameson, the present Administrator.

In 1891 the military police force was disbanded, Colonel Pennefather and the majority of the officers returning to their regiments. Only a few men were retained to act as civil police, quartered at the various magisterial centres. To replace the military police a volunteer force was formed, the present strength of which is about five hundred, under Major Forbes as commanding officer. In addition to the volunteers, every able-bodied man is liable to serve in defence of the country, so that for this purpose a force of about one thousand five hundred men is held to be available.

LAND SETTLEMENT.

A few words may be said on the subject of the land settlement.

Under the Rudd Concession the grantees obtained the complete and exclusive charge over all metals and minerals within Lo Bengula's dominions, and authority to exclude from his dominions all persons seeking lands, metals, minerals, or mining rights, and an undertaking by Lo Bengula, to render them such needful assistance as they might require for the exclusion of such persons, and to grant no concession of land or mining rights from that date

without the grantees' consent and concurrence. The Company was advised that under the clauses of their concession they might grant occupation rights over vacant lands, which would be good as against any other white claimant, though they did not enable them to effect a permanent land settlement, as it was clear that under this concession the land could not be completely dealt with without the joint consent of Lo Bengula and the grantees. In these circumstances, when it was ascertained that Lo Bengula had parted with his rights in the land to the representative of a group which had long taken a part in Matabeleland affairs, the Company acquired the rights so granted, which, along with the previous ones of the Company under the Rudd Concession and the ratification of these grants by the British Government, invest the Company with full power to deal with the land throughout Lo Bengula's dominions, subject of course to a full recognition of and respect for native tenures.

Precautions have been taken by the Administrator to stamp out the diseases known as lung-sickness and foot-and-mouth disease, which have appeared in Mashonaland, probably brought into the country by colonial and other oxen, and stringent measures have been taken in Bechuanaland to prevent the spread of the disease. No effective remedy has been found for horse-sickness, which is similar to that known in the Cape Colony and Transvaal, but with the advance of civilization it will doubtless gradually disappear here, as it has done elsewhere. It is the low country adjoining the high veldt that is so much subject to this awkward disease, so expensive and annoying to travellers.

NORTHERN ZAMBESIA.

This is not the place to refer to Northern Zambesia, except in the very briefest terms. Apart from the treaty made with the chief of the Barotse, and with the majority of the lesser chiefs between the Barotse and Nyassaland, the African Lakes Company and the missionaries, who had been besieged by Arabs and subjected to annoyance at the hands of the Portuguese, have had their property confirmed, and are continuing the development of Nyassaland. Mr. H. H. Johnston, who early in 1891 was appointed Imperial Commissioner for Nyassaland, also acts as Administrator of the Company's sphere of operations north of the Zambesi, the expense of administration, involving an expenditure of 10,000*l.* per annum, being defrayed by the Company. Mr. Johnston has raised and equipped an Indian police force, established regular postal service, and has

taken steps aiming at the development of the resources of the territories under his administration, of which an endeavour to break up the power of the slave-traders in that region is the most important, as it is the most difficult.

FIELD OF THE B.S.A. COMPANY'S OPERATIONS.

The Company's operations include the whole of the British sphere north of the Zambesi, except Nyassaland, placed under the control of an Imperial Commissioner. In 1889 three missions were despatched by the British South Africa Company; one under Mr. Lochner to the King of the Barotse, whose territory extends from the Portuguese province of Angola, over about 225,000 square miles: another under the African traveller, Mr. Joseph Thomson, whose health unfortunately was greatly impaired by this expedition, to the Chiefs north of the Zambesi between the Barotse and Nyassaland; the third under Dr. Jameson, now Administrator of Mashonaland, to Gungunyane, the King of Gazaland. Friendly relations were established, and several valuable concessions, securing trading and mineral rights, as well as considerable tracts of territory, were obtained. It is intended to open up communication with Barotseland from Nyassa in the first instance, and later from Mashonaland.

The total extent of the British South Africa Company's territory, south and north of the Zambesi, is estimated at about 750,000 square miles, *an area exceeding that of France, Germany, Austria, and Italy combined.* A considerable part of this region consists of plateau lands lying at an elevation of from 4,000 to 4,500 feet. On these highlands south of the Zambesi the climate is healthy and well suited to Europeans, and the country generally is well adapted for agricultural purposes.

PROGRESS IN MASHONALAND SINCE 1890.

Although three years have elapsed since the occupation of Mashonaland by the British South Africa Company, the very severe and protracted rains in 1890-91 prevented much being accomplished until the summer of 1891, when the general conditions of life were greatly improved, and food, clothing, shelter, and medicines were poured into the country. Since then, public buildings for the Administration have been erected; the Standard Bank (the leading South African banking institution) has established a branch; hotels and stores are plentiful; telegraphic communication *via* the

Southern route is working well to all parts of the globe ; and the line to connect Salisbury with Nyassa is being pushed forward. A good mail and passenger service to the East coast, with comfortable fast coaches, has been established between Umtali (in Manika) and Salisbury, thence connecting with the present termination of the Beira railway near Chimoyo. Townships have been laid out at Salisbury, Victoria, and Umtali (in Manika), the first sale of "stands" (building sites) at these towns in July, 1892, realising £10,000. Administrative districts, presided over by magistrates, have been formed in Tuli, Victoria, Umtali, Salisbury, and Hartley. Mining commissioners and medical officers are stationed in all mining districts, and justices of the peace and "field-cornets" in the sub-districts. Missionaries of various denominations have established themselves throughout the country, including the Church of England, Roman Catholic Church, Wesleyans, Dutch Reformed Church, and the Salvation Army. Good hospitals have been established at Salisbury, Umtali, Tuli, and Victoria, and are in efficient working order.

Regarding the gold industry, on which the future of the country so largely depends, especially in its early stage, the extent of gold-bearing formation, upon which systematic active development is being carried on, is upwards of 27,000 square miles, the six gold-fields being as follows :—

Victoria District, area of 70 miles long by 20 broad.					
Manika	"	"	50	"	14
Hartley Hill	"	"	40	"	30
Mazoe	"	"	40	"	80
Lo Magondi	"	"	80	"	25
Salisbury	"	undetermined.			

Mashonaland is a country with gold-reefs in all directions. Over 25,000 mining claims have been registered, and on over 4,000 of these the reefs have been partially tested by shafts and cross-cuts. It is stated on official authority that reefs have been tested at depths of between 200 and 800 feet below the surface, proving their permanence, and that, as a rule, the reefs at the lower depths maintain the yield obtained on the surface, and in some cases give even higher results. In other cases, where it was at one time feared that the "ancient workings" had exhausted the gold, it is proved that the richness of the reefs continues far below the depths which had been obtained by the previous workings.

Here it may be mentioned that, though expert opinion was unfavourable in the early stages of occupation, similar adverse

opinion was expressed regarding the Randt (on which Johannesburg now stands), and this just before its development into an enormously valuable gold-field, now the third in any country of the world, and destined to take the first place, producing as follows :—

	Ounces won.
1887	23,125
1888	208,121
1889	411,557
1890	494,817
1891	729,288
1892	973,271

In addition to gold, other minerals have been discovered, and several claims marked out on reefs showing silver, copper, blende, tin, antimony, arsenic, and lead, while deposits of nitrate of potassium and coal have also been found.

It is believed that the gold-belt starting from Umtali, in Manika, passes through Victoria, and will in all probability connect with the gold-belt stretching eastward from the Tati Gold Fields in the south-western portion of Matabeleland, on which considerable development has taken place.

The Salisbury District was discovered in the early part of the present year. The reefs begin within fifteen miles of Salisbury. The present Administrator of Mashonaland, Dr. Jameson, has reported that five parallel lines of reef are exposed, some of them very rich indeed, and that they evidently form a portion of the Mazoe belt in a direct line eastward, and still further east join the Enterprise series of reefs, and from there continue another seventy miles to the north-east up to the Pote Gold Fields—another recent discovery.

Other more recent discoveries are at Mount Darwin, about eighty miles north of Mazoe; at points a hundred and twenty miles north of Umtali (Manika), and eighty miles south of the same place; on the Tokwe River, about thirty miles west of Victoria; and in the commonage at Umtali (described by the Administrator as being phenomenally rich).

While the gold-formations at the places just mentioned are all very extensive, show visible freely, and give very rich pannings, they cannot be said to be in any sense developed at present.

Owing to the enormous cost of transport, prior to the opening of the Beira Railway in October last, very few machines, and these small and imperfect, are at present in the country, and it must be borne in mind that the quartz from which a large portion of the gold has been obtained was crushed by "dollies" worked by hand. Returns

show, however, that the average yield of gold per ton is high. The total output reported to April 12, 1898, was 2,812 ozs., and many thousand tons of rich ore were at grass awaiting crushing. Taking an individual district, a report from the Mining Commissioner shows that at Victoria, up to the end of October, 1892, 585 tons, 10 cwts. of quartz, taken from all reefs; good and bad together, yielded 490 ozs. 18 dwts. 14 grs. of gold, while, he adds, considerable allowance should be made for gold absorbed during the setting of the plates. This gives an average yield per ton for the district of 18·8 dwts., or about 78s. Experience has, however, it is stated, shown that, even under the present disadvantageous conditions, mining operations can be carried on in Mashonaland at a cost not exceeding 20s. per ton, leaving the very handsome profit of 58s. on every ton crushed in the Victoria district.

In a telegram received from the Administrator on his return from a tour of inspection of the various districts in May last, he states that new finds were daily occurring, and the crushings were everywhere successful; that the reefs were improving with depth, and that most satisfactory development was proceeding in every direction.

The importance of railway communication is fully recognised, and the overland railway from the south (a project, be it here noted, first proposed in 1886 by Henry M. Stanley), the main line of which will run through Matabeleland, and the Beira Railway from the east coast, are both being pushed forward. The southern line is now being extended from Vryburg to Mafeking, while the eastern road, whose terminus is now near Chimoyo, will be carried forward another section after the rains.

The Beira Railway (just opened), seventy-five miles in length, so necessary towards the development of the country, especially the gold industry, will also aid greatly in enabling the present difficulty with the Matabele to be satisfactorily settled. The section covers the greater portion of the "fly-belt," which is such a serious obstacle to transport. The importance of good supplementary communication to the east, 880 miles in length, in place of 1,690 miles to the south, is self-evident. But the disadvantages of the eastern route must not be lost sight of. This railway has to traverse the low country comprised in the Mozambique Company's territory lying between Beira and the healthy uplands of Mashonaland. Rapid communication through this low region of fever and tsetse fly is therefore necessary to the healthy highlands at Manika. The southern railway route, on the

other hand, will run throughout over high, healthy country—an enormous advantage.

Beira at present consists of a few temporary buildings, at the mouth of the Pungwé River, some distance above the confluence of the Busi, and north-east of Mussique Point. It has an anchorage, protected from the violence of the breakers by a sandbank, with a depth of thirty to forty feet, and is buoyed so as to enable the entrance of large vessels to be made with safety.

CONCLUSION.

I have endeavoured to lay before my readers a plain narrative of facts, avoiding the deeper questions of high policy and finance, which can scarcely be advantageously discussed at the present moment, because the whole situation is changing from day to day. It is usually expected of a writer (and here I must express my thanks to my publisher, Mr. Andrew W. Tuer, of the Leadenhall Press, for permission to use to-night matter from my book "*Matabeleland and Our Position in South Africa*" on the eve of publication) that he shall claim for the subject he has chosen supreme importance over all others. Yet with a vast and growing empire like ours it would be hard to lay the finger on any one imperial interest and say "This is the point of paramount importance." South Africa, however, looms very large on our imperial horizon. It is in the throes of a crisis which will affect the lives and fortunes of millions of men yet unborn, and which before it is solved promises to strain our imperial system to its foundations. Hence to us and our generation no subject is fraught with such deep practical issues. And on their mere territorial merits these vast regions, so long neglected as a field for colonisation, are now on the way to being recognised as a land of such marvellous and varied resources as give assurance of a brilliant future to those who may be fortunate enough to cultivate the soil, and exploit its hidden treasures.

It has generally a healthy climate, where cloudless skies, continuous sunshine, and dry air can be enjoyed. The western half and the south, away from the coast, have a scanty rainfall. The natural vegetable products are poor; but its mineral wealth of all kinds is enormous, the deposits being varied and seemingly inexhaustible.

The diamond industry, which has produced from 1867 to 1891 close on £57,000,000, gave the first impetus to the gold industry in

South Africa, which, in turn, will give a stimulus to enterprise in all directions.

Already the third, it promises shortly to become the most productive gold region in the world (the output has risen from 84,000 ozs. in 1887 to 794,000 ozs. in 1890, and 1,056,000 ozs. for nine months of 1898). And the potency of gold as an agency for effecting the development of a new country is magical, bringing with it the two essentials—capital and population. South Africa will repeat the past of Australia, whose advance was stimulated in such a wonderful degree by gold.

Its resources in coal, iron, copper, asbestos, salt, fire-clay, are invaluable and, indeed, absolutely indispensable to the gold industry.

The commerce of South Africa is already £85,000,000 per annum in imports and exports, and is destined to grow with bounds.

In the northern half of South Africa, especially that region known as Matabeleland, the rainfall is regular and sufficient, the altitude sufficient to ensure health, and the soil well adapted in great part for agriculture. It is a country where the white man may hope to see his children grow up strong and healthy.

While the high table-land is suitable for the white man, the low-lying region to the east and in the Zambesi basin can be developed by Indian coolie labour, well suited for plantation work. The two processes of colonisation will be carried forward simultaneously.

Matabeleland, the last high land south of the Zambesi suitable for European colonisation, is invaluable as a field for the expansion of South Africa and Britain.

Gold, which has Anglicised the Transvaal, will open an area much wanted for the still strong trekking disposition of the Boer.

The internal progress made in Mashonaland, considering all the difficulties which had to be encountered, has been good, and the result of the present campaign will be to bring peace and security to our new colony, the first things necessary towards progress. A result which is surely owing in great measure to that handful of pioneers who are successfully accomplishing this latest stage of our Colonial expansion. The gold-wealth is there, and it only requires security and good communications to enable the country to make rapid progress.

I have faith in Mashonaland and Matabeleland, and believe the colony founded in 1890, with settled government replacing a cruel and despotic barbarism, is destined to be the home of hundreds of thousands of our fellow-countrymen.

This is no vulgar annexation to gratify territorial greed. The

extension of our Empire is a national and a social necessity; and wherever, without violating conventions or existing rights, we can prepare the way for our kindred to live and spread under conditions which promise prosperity, it is the most urgent of all duties to seize such opportunities as they arise.

The Providence which has guided our destiny so far has by the mere force of circumstances rendered our imperial duties imperious duties, for we are not as other nations are. Not only are our own islands too small for our people, but the course of our commerce and industry has been such that we are increasingly dependent for their maintenance on a trade against which incessant war is waged as if we were the Ishmael of civilised nations. As we cannot grow our own food, we must either send our people to distant countries in search of it or find ever new customers for our manufactures. We in fact resort to both alternatives, but are still not able to keep pace with the natural growth of our people and the requirements of advancing civilisation. There is no object which a British statesman can set before himself comparable to the central necessity of providing for the development of our own race. If that be a selfish national policy, may our statesmen be saturated with such selfishness. And no nobler contribution to the ways and means of such a development has ever come across the national path than this opening up of South Africa, which is to crown a century of imperial achievement.

[The Paper was illustrated by a number of lime-light views representing the scenery of the country and various portraits of leading men, for which the lecturer expressed his indebtedness to the kindness of the Rev. Frank H. Surridge and the Proprietors of the "Graphic."]

DISCUSSION.

The CHAIRMAN (The Rt. Hon. HUGH C. E. CHILDERS): It had been intended that this able and interesting Paper to which we have just listened should be immediately followed by some lantern illustrations; but we have received a communication from a gentleman whom I had proposed to call upon first, and I think you will be greatly interested to hear it. The letter is from Mr. H. M. Stanley, who is prevented coming out to-night by a great affliction. I will ask the Secretary (Mr. O'Halloran) to read it.

"My feelings while reading the address have been of unmixed gratification, and I am sure that the majority of those who hear

it to-night will be quite willing to express the same sentiment. The manner in which Mr. Colquhoun marshalled his statements, his treatment of them, and cool, dispassionate tone have been such that we should be singularly wanting in gratitude if we failed to exhibit our sense of the merits of the address. Besides congratulating ourselves upon having such a lurid description of the regions which have attracted of late considerable public attention—many of us must have gathered great comfort from the very favourable character that has been given to them. We are told of gracious pastoral downs, picturesque woodlands, of temperate altitudes whereon English women and children could live and enjoy even blooming health; that the new lands are not timberless like a good deal of Cape Colony, nor barren like the Kalahari and Namaqua tracts; and that in many respects, such as abundance of water and earlier verdancy of the grass, they are superior to the better-known Transvaal. Such of us as had heard of thirsty countries, and seen the unpromising terra-cotta coloured shores bordering the ocean, must have been agreeably enlightened, and are now quite ready to join Mr. Colquhoun in hoping that our statesmen may become saturated with the selfish national policy to which we are indebted for the possession of these splendid additions to our Empire. Our perspective henceforth must needs be brightened when we are told that the Africander Commissioners who were sent out like Caleb and Joshua to spy out the land described Mashonaland as eminently suited for European agriculture; that the fruits and vegetables of Northern Europe take kindly to the soil; and that there are immense areas adapted to the raising of cattle. But though we must not expect that the full value of Mashonaland for agriculturists will be immediately appreciated by the class to which lands of that description must appeal, in the meantime we may well be content with the abundance of the precious metal which lies in those reefs possessed by an auriferous tract of 27,000 square miles in extent. The enthusiastic Mr. Mandy prophesies that it will prove to be the largest and richest gold field that the world has ever seen. Mr. Colquhoun has furnished us with the statistics of the gold mines of Johannesburg, and said that within six years the gold yield has risen from 23,000 ounces to 973,000 ounces. Considering that the value of South Africa has only dawned upon us in slow degrees, and during long intervals in the past; that we were over sixty years in possession at Cape Colony without being able to discover that it was of any value; and that since in twenty-four years our people have discovered £57,000,000 worth of diamonds,

and that the commerce between South Africa and Great Britain has mounted to the prodigious total of £85,000,000 a year, I think that we ought not to be too sceptical concerning the future of Mashona and Matabeleland, in which the gold has been visible to the eyes of many prospectors, and from whence 2,500 ounces of gold have been already obtained. You will have observed, as I did, that Mr. Colquhoun during his allusions to these matters has retained his almost severe calmness, and was not at all carried away by discussing such incalculable wealth, any more than the cashier of the Bank of England would be moved at the sight of the golden ingots in his vaults. If while reading any part of this address I may have felt a wee bit dejected, or rather sobered, I beg to assure you it was when Mr. Colquhoun spoke of the shifts to which the miners were reduced in their laborious extraction of the precious metal. He mentioned that they used hand 'dollies,' and so long as they are compelled to resort to such contrivances we cannot expect that the yield of gold will be such as to create undue astonishment. Then, again, there is the newness of the country, its unsettled future, the obstinate scepticism of men, and the discomforts and perils of wagon communication—all serve to retard progress. The Cape Government would be wise, I think, to put more energy into its railway construction, and quadruple the force of labourers, for if the Beira Railway obtains too great a start, and the facilities of the port and steamer lines once become perfected, the Cape will undoubtedly suffer in the end. I was much interested in what was said of the descent of the aborigines, and I cordially agree with the opinion attributed by Mr. Colquhoun to Mr. Selous, and from the moment I heard of the discovery of the ruins of Zimbabwe, by Carl Mauch, I was sure that the Semitic blood of the Sabæans must have been freely mixed by miscegenation with the aborigines. Those interested in the subject will obtain a sidelight on this matter by reading Duncker's 'History of Antiquity.' The graphic description of Lo Bengula and the clever analysis of his character cannot but have caused us to be moved with some pity for the fallen potentate. Mr. Colquhoun has told us of the moral coercion exercised upon him by what he has called the *matjaka*, and in doing so vividly reminded me how often the boisterous and unruly youngsters of other Central African tribes have ruined many a fine chance of peaceful negotiation with the elders and chiefs. They had just cunning enough to wait until there was every prospect of a happy conclusion, when they would burst into our presence and spoil everything by their scorn of the elders, and

their abuse and provocations toward us. Probably many of you know characters akin to these larrikins in this country. If not they may be observed in certain districts with leering faces and hands in their pockets, troubling quiet people as they go to church when a policeman is not in view. The savage larrikin is just of that disposition, and until he is afflicted he is insensible to reason. Now if it should happen that the old king, who, as admitted, has done some good things, such as giving protection to his white guests, when a worse man might have executed them, I hope that it will be remembered that when he let loose his impi on the white man's lands he was a victim to circumstances which were stronger than he could control; that he was forbearing as long as possible, and that he did not kill so many white men as he might have done; and that he it was, however he may have regretted it afterwards, that gave Mashonaland to the English. As for all the babble that we see in certain newspapers in respect to Mr. Rhodes, I cannot regard it in any other light than as the rant of mad journalists."

Mr. E. A. MAUND: I think there is very little left for me to say after the very able and, I would add, most accurate description of the country given by the lecturer; but having so recently come back, and knowing something of the quondam King of the Matabele and his savage people, who have so long disgraced so fair a country, I may be expected to say a few words. The description given by Mr. Colquhoun of the king's personal appearance is certainly a deal better than the picture just shown of him on the canvas, which is evidently some "special artist's" idea of him gathered from the description of a Zulu. In it he is not represented as nearly fat enough, and the ring on his head is far too big. That is a Zulu ring. The ring worn by the Matabele married warriors is both smaller and thinner than that worn by the Zulus, while Lo Bengula wears his very much forward on his forehead. It has been said that the Chartered Company white men generally in Mashonaland have been coveting and "going for" Naboth's vineyard. Now, it is nothing of the kind, because, as I can show you, the title of the Matabele to that country is by no means a good one. In 1822 this people came out from Zululand and laid waste what is now known as the Transvaal, slaughtering the poor Bechuanas and depopulating that country, until, in 1888-89, they attacked some of the Boers, who, helped by natives, drove them up north over the Limpopo of Mashonaland, where, since 1888-89, these Matabele have been wiping out the inhabitants of the fair province.

70 Lo Bengula—then about thirty-one—was elected King. He

was not recognised as the rightful heir by a certain proportion of the people, and therefore never had the power nor the prestige enjoyed by his father Umzilikazi, and for that reason he has never had the hold over the people that his father had. Lo Bengula, not being a great soldier, never had the power over the young regiments possessed by his father Umzilikazi. For some time past the older men have been sick both of war and the slaughter of the more powerful indunas. For the king, in order to ensure his position, has thought himself obliged to kill off those who from wealth in cattle or influence might be dangerous to him. His own brothers, sister, head indunas—in fact, anybody considered dangerous—have been made away with on charges of witchcraft. This has been justly called “deadly cruel.” We must not, however, judge him by our present standards. Our good and great Queen Bess signed the death warrant of her beautiful cousin, and witchcraft, in which Lo Bengula is a sort of past master, was practised in Scotland and in this country not so very long ago. It is scarcely a hundred years ago since a woman was burnt to death for witchcraft in Perthshire. There is no doubt that the king’s rule has been a very cruel one; but he found himself suddenly thrust into the position of ruler of a very savage people, and found himself the head of a military despotism of the worst kind. For a long time, however, he has been able to exercise an extraordinary control over his subjects. I myself on several visits to that country have had to thank the king for the preservation of my own and the white men’s lives with me, and one cannot help doing one’s best to speak well of one who like Lo Bengula did his level best for one under trying circumstances. In this last difficulty he undoubtedly sent one missionary out of the country, and the white men left at Buluwayo were not murdered, but were found safe on the arrival of our column there. The king has very little regard for truth, as, I trust, some here have not for the opinions of *Truth*. Like many a skilful diplomatist he has had to play a double game. He has played off the Boers against the English, and one white man against another. There is little doubt that at one time he did not believe in the English or their power until at length he sent over two of his indunas to find out whether the “White Queen” really lived, and whether the English were a great people and their country larger and more populous than the Transvaal. The cause of the present war was undoubtedly the king’s inability to control his young matjaka, who have for a long time been clamouring to fight the white man. At the great “war dance,” as you have

heard, he throws his assegai in the direction in which they are to raid, and this year, as the year before, he sent them to the east—to collect what he calls his taxes, really to raid the poor Mashonas. I have heard him myself, when his young regiments have come up and clamoured for the white men's blood, say, "If you want to fight the white man go down to Kimberley; there are plenty of them there; but leave these who have come to visit me; neither take my old men with you, because I do not want to be king without a people, for none of you will return." In fact, I think he did a good deal to stave off the inevitable collision. There has been a good deal of method in most of his dealings with the white man. It must be remembered that he began his reign by granting concessions. In 1870 he granted a concession to Baines, which for twenty-three years has been impossible to work. Now the same game has been tried in Mashonaland, for which he granted a similar concession, and at Victoria this year his people overstepped all bounds. They not only wiped out the Mashonaland kraals, but rushed right through the streets of Victoria. The white men determined these raids must cease once for all. I may say that the older Matabele have been dissatisfied with these proceedings for some years past, and in 1885 I remember hearing many of the old men say, "If we are to go to war again we will feign sickness." My reason for mentioning these things is because, in the settlement of the country, I do not believe there is any necessity—nor do I believe there is any intention—to drive the Matabele as a nation out of the country. They are excellent workers when they like to work and have no fighting to think of. They have been found to be good workers at Kimberley and at Johannesburg, and if they will work at that distance from home they will, when this military organisation is broken up, work much more readily in their own country. The difficulty seems to be, not there, but here. A certain party seems fearful of undertaking what are called fresh responsibilities. In 1885 we protected the people to the west of the Transvaal—the Bechuanas—but Matabeleland we merely declared to be within the sphere of British influence, thereby shutting one door on the land-grabbing instincts of the Boers, but leaving open the door northwards, where the prospects were much more alluring. A commission was sent up in 1885, and thereby the eyes of all commercial people here were turned thitherwards. But our Government feared to take the matter in hand, and left it to commercial enterprise to undertake the opening up of that country. The "Little England" party—a party so named, I sup-

pose, because they would wish to be little England—must admit that to have allowed the Boers to occupy Mashonaland and Matabeleland would have been disastrous to us, and they surely ought to be thankful that the taxpayer of this country has been spared the expense of protection or possible conquest of this new outlet for our trade. Never has an enterprise been undertaken at a smaller cost and carried through so quickly as this occupation of Mashonaland and Matabeleland. As a great colonising and commercial Empire, our first impulse and, I should think, the first duty of our Government should be to extend the ramifications of our trade to every corner of the earth. The Germans are leading the way in many a country now, and pushing their goods hard enough, and we ought to open up every part of the colonisable world for our over-teeming population. Here is a fine country at a high elevation; I will not say entirely healthy, because no new country is entirely healthy until after occupation and cultivation; but there is no doubt the plateau of Mashonaland will ultimately be exceedingly healthy. At Salisbury at present there are sixty women and about forty children in good health. The missionaries in Matabeleland have brought up their families to the second generation. It has been said our conception is right of might in regard to Matabeleland. I maintain that is not so. This right of might has been exercised in the most cruel manner over the poor Mashonas by the Matabele for the last fifty years. Our position represents the power of right—the disintegration of barbarism and the opening up of one of the fairest portions of the world to colonisation and the blessings of religion.

MAJOR FRANK JOHNSON: I am sure we have all listened with great interest and pleasure to the able Paper read by Mr. Colquhoun, and I would like to say for myself that I heartily endorse practically everything that he has said. In making such endorsement I speak as one who has been specially interested for the last six or seven years in Mashonaland and Matabeleland, and who has been resident in both countries both before and after the occupation by the Company. At the commencement of the few remarks I propose making, I should like to bear testimony to the great work Mr. Colquhoun did in the early days of Mashonaland. I refer particularly to the treaty he effected with the Manica chief Umtasa. No statue has yet been erected to Mr. Colquhoun in any of the public squares or parks of Salisbury, but he erected a statue to himself when he concluded that treaty, which will be far grander and more lasting to his memory than any statue, even of the finest marble, could possibly be. It was

a treaty important not only to Mashonaland, but to the Empire ; a treaty made in the nick of time, and one which saved a most important piece of country to England. Many administrators would have waited until roads had been made to Manica, but Mr. Colquhoun saw that no time was to be lost, and he made a journey of over 200 miles through a country which, for the greater part of the distance, had never seen a white face before. Turning to the Paper I find that Mr. Colquhoun says that the future prosperity of Mashonaland (in common with all mining countries) "depends entirely upon two things—efficient transport and sufficient labour." In that I agree, but he goes on: "Fortunately Mr. Rhodes' past record in dealing with difficult situations warrants the belief that he will successfully overcome the present one." Now, I claim to be second to none in admiration of Mr. Rhodes, and his power to overcome difficulties, but I do not think he has any difficulty to overcome here. I am sorry to say the Mashonas as manual labourers are practically useless ; but we have excellent labourers in the Matabele, and from the mining and commercial point of view I regret the loss of the 2,000 odd Matabele killed in the late war very much. In reference to the question of transport I may mention that when I have come down from Mashonaland to the Transvaal, even within recent years, I have been asked how gold-mining was going on in Mashonaland, and when I have been giving particulars about reefs I have almost invariably been cut short with the remark, "What on earth is the good of that? You can't make gold-mining pay there at double shovels a yield." Now I say we are in every bit as good a position as regards transport as Johannesburg, and, as a matter of fact, Salisbury is only 365 miles from the coast—fifty miles by river, 105 by rail, and 210 by coach. The present cost of goods is £15 per ton, while about nine-tenths of the machinery employed in Johannesburg was carried up from the coast at, I think, from £22 to £25 per ton. A good many people say the Beira Railway is only a plaything ; but I think it is everything Mashonaland requires for the present. As to the extension of the line beyond the railway, personally I am not very keen about its being pushed on at present, for the simple reason that, although a 20 lb. railway is quite good enough for the early stages of Mashonaland's development, it will not of course be heavy enough for later requirements, and I think it is not good policy to spend money in building a railway which in a few years will have to be pulled up and replaced with heavier metals. Johannesburg was developed when the nearest railway was 800 miles distant ; so surely we can develop Mashonaland from the

existing terminus of the light line near Chimoras, only 220 miles from Salisbury, and so justify the construction of a permanent 8 ft. 6 in. gauge heavy railway. I cannot agree with the opinion that the East Coast route is merely supplementary. On the contrary, I say the East Coast route is *the* route, being 865 miles long, as against 1,670 from the Cape to Salisbury. It is the overland route which is the supplemental one. I admit that the East Coast route is unhealthy for those who have to build and work the railway, but that cannot make any difference to the passengers. In regard to the rainy season I come across people who say—"You Mashonaland men are always saying when the rains are over you will do so and so," and they naturally ask what sort of a mining country it is if you can only work six months in the year. It should be remembered that mining in Mashonaland is at present only in the development stage, and even that is at present carried on under great difficulties and without steam pumps; but when we get to the regular stage of permanent mining we shall be no more interfered with by the rains than they are in Johannesburg. As to gold prospects in Mashonaland, I can only say that when I first saw the country in 1887 I was pretty positive it was a good mining country; I saw it again in 1890 and was more positive; and now, when I have just returned, I feel absolutely certain as to its future. In the dry season of 1890 we had, I think, about five shovels and two prospecting pans in the whole country to work with, so that we were short of tools. In 1891 we had money but no experience. In the dry season of 1892 we had not the money but had got the experience. After that we had got the money and the experience, but we had no railway, and we could not get the machinery into the country. Now we have the money, the experience, and the railway, and then Providence sent us the war, which has put everything back. But I venture to assert that when this war is over, and after the coming year's rains, Mashonaland will take its place as a mining country. To come and tell you that Johannesburg is not in it with Mashonaland would be childish talk, for Johannesburg is unique, and the world has never seen such a mining district before. Johannesburg only began to produce gold in 1880 or 1881, and where did the world's gold supply come from in previous years? California, with its annual output of nearly ten millions sterling, was not condemned because it was a quartz country and not a Johannesburg. You did not say Australia was no good as a mining country because its gold was produced from quartz and not from the peculiar conglomerate formation of "the Randt," and I would ask you to remember this, and not

to condemn Mashonaland as a mining country of great possibilities simply because we cannot show you a Johannesburg there.

Mr. GEORGE CAWSTON: I have spent some hours in trying to find something to say about the Paper—something to discuss—but I can find no mistake, except, perhaps, on the first page, where Mashonaland seems to take a more prominent place than Matabeleland. Why are we in Mashonaland at the present time? It is because we have rights over the whole of Matabeleland. You might as well talk of Ireland and Great Britain as about Mashonaland and Matabeleland. It was not necessary to make any remark about this, but it gives me the opportunity of saying a few words about the wonderful expedition which has just been completed. The best authorities in this country said that it would require 5,000 men, a year's campaign, and perhaps two millions of money to break up the military despotism of the Matabele. As a matter of fact, the expedition has been accomplished in a month with 800 men, and at a cost of less than £50,000. These men marched through an unknown country direct from Victoria; the roads were not known, and the only thing that was known was that a trader who had gone from Bulawayo to Victoria had taken about two months on the journey. One thing said against this expedition is that there has been so small a loss of European life. If we had lost half our men, and finally gained our ends, everybody would have said that the leaders were entitled to rewards and honours; but because we have achieved the result with the loss of only ten lives we are blamed. I can assure you we are as proud of Rhodes as the Germans are of Bismarck, of Jameson as they are of Moltke, and of Forbes as they are of the Red Prince; and I believe that had they been acting in those larger spheres they would have done as well as in this smaller one. Of Mr. Rhodes I need say nothing here. History will, I am convinced, tell us that he has done more for the extension and consolidation of our Empire than any other man during the last fifty years. But Dr. Jameson is not so well known even to the Company. He was a physician practising at Kimberley. Mr. Rhodes asked him to go up to Mashonaland. He went up with the first expedition. It was necessary to go through what is now Portuguese territory, and he marched from Salisbury down to the mouth of the Limpopo River, a distance of 500 miles, through a feverish country, finally coming down to Capetown expecting to lie up for six or seven weeks. Trouble arose in Mashonaland, and Mr. Rhodes asked him to go up there. He went at once—full of ver—and he has been there ever since. Of Forbes those who

have spoken this evening have not said half what might be said. I may mention one incident. After the taking of Massi Kessi he thought it necessary to march to the Portuguese coast, over 250 miles of high grass. He arrived outside Beira with eleven men, seven of whom had been down with fever, and deliberated some time whether he should take Beira. I could not say enough of what these men have done for the British South Africa Company and for England, but there is something almost as remarkable, and that is the reckless gallantry with which the hon. member for Northampton, behind the shelter of his serio-comic journal, or the protection of his privileged position in Parliament, has not hesitated to throw the most unfounded aspersions of cowardice and dishonour against men who, up to that time, believed they held a good character. We at home do not care about this. We do not mind it. Every one says, "Oh, it is only Labby." But those who are 6,000 miles away, and whose characters are aspersed—against whom charges are made of having neglected their wounded enemies—cannot be allowed to remain undefended. It was for this reason that we asked on Saturday for information concerning Mr. Labouchere's accusation that the Company had allowed the Mashonas to kill the wounded Matabele. We have this evening received a reply to that telegram, and I will take the liberty of reading it to you.

"There is no foundation whatever for the imputation as to the Mashonas killing any wounded Matabele. The Mashonas never left laager for a long time after the fight, not, in fact, until the white men had scouted for miles. The Matabele wounded were always taken in laager, and they were attended to the same as ours in every respect. The Matabele carried off their wounded in most cases, only those near laager remained. The Mashonas did no fighting, and after the Shangani River engagement refused to leave laager with the exception of minding cattle and cutting wood. At the Shangani River engagement the Matabele purposely attacked the Mashonas, and a number of women previously rescued from slavery; they were inside (qy.: our lines). The Matabele horribly mutilated the Mashonas, men, women, and children; several women's breasts cut off, many stabbed in several places; some women who escaped still in hospital, terribly wounded; several children assegai'd, three hacked to pieces by the Matabele. All wounded Matabele still in hospital at Buluwayo, and being attended by British South Africa Company's doctors.

"Will Mr. Labouchere name informant?"

MR. F. P. DE LABILLIERE: I should not have ventured on the present occasion to rise to say anything in the presence of gentlemen so highly experienced in the question, but that I feel that one who has no connection whatever with South Africa or with the

Chartered Company may say things which those gentlemen would not like to say this evening. I am sure I am only expressing the sentiments of this meeting when I speak in admiration of the great achievements of these gentlemen and of the great work done in South Africa within the last few years. The extension of our Empire in that part of the world marks a most noteworthy change in public opinion in this country. Twenty years ago we had people telling us the Empire was too large, and that we ought to cut the Colonies adrift. Then for a time public opinion seemed to rest on the idea that the Empire was large enough, and that, though its integrity should be preserved, it ought not to be further extended. That also was a great mistake, which was not generally perceived till conclusively demonstrated, at the cost of the loss of half of Eastern New Guinea and other valuable possessions which we might have had; and had public opinion not become more enlightened upon the question of colonisation, and its value to the trade of this country, we should have lost the magnificent territories in Africa now being brought within our Empire. I should like to make some allusion to the attacks on the Chartered Company and its conduct of the war, although those attacks are almost beneath contempt. We have heard the most absurd things said in regard to the way in which the war has been conducted. There have been remarks made with respect to the use of machine guns. In the name of common sense, what do people mean who write and speak about the use of machine guns in this contest with the natives? Do they mean that 500 Europeans should, in a spirit of most ridiculous chivalry, have fought 5,000 natives with no better weapons than assegais? At any time in the whole history of our contests with uncivilised races the same objection might have been raised. Even in the days of the old flint and steel muskets we might, with as much sense or nonsense, have been told that it was unworthy of our civilisation and humanity to fight native races except with their own spears, bows, and arrows. Certainly ideas which have been put before the people of this country within the last few weeks represent a sort of sentimental chivalry which is too utterly ridiculous even for the pages of "Don Quixote." Again, remarks have been made concerning the Chartered Company and its directors that are in the utmost bad taste. We are sneeringly told that the Company is headed by two noble lords, and I do not know whether the bad taste or the silliness of the remark is the more conspicuous. It does not matter that the Duke of Abercorn happens to be a duke, or that Mr. Rhodes is merely Mr. Rhodes. They are doing a great work

which will last, which will be recorded to their credit in our national history, and which will tend to the establishment of the greatness of our Empire in these magnificent lands of South Africa.

The CHAIRMAN: My duty as Chairman is twofold. My first, of course, to see fairplay, if there arises any considerable difference of opinion; and, in the second place, what is always most pleasant, to pay special attention to the Paper, and to collect the general opinion of those who have heard it. I have only to follow the very wise words of the Paper, in which Mr. Colquhoun said he was anxious, in placing a plain narrative before his audience, to avoid the "larger questions of high policy and finance." It is wise, I think, on these occasions to avoid contentious questions, if only because they would lead, probably, to a good deal of discussion and dispute, for which there is no time. I must say, listening to the speeches of those who have followed him, though on all points they were not agreed, the amount of useful information they gave to us was very remarkable. On the other question—I mean of the value of the Paper—I think I express the opinion of all present when I say the Paper was a masterly one, dealing very exhaustively with most interesting questions, about which some of us—and I must plead guilty to being one—are not anything like so well informed as we should like to be, or even, perhaps, ought to be; a Paper which makes one feel it would be a pleasure to know more about South Africa, and events there. It struck me Mr. Colquhoun's Paper was singularly impartial and well prepared, and we shall carry away the pleasant feeling that he is a fair-minded man, seeing both sides of a question, but with strong judgment to arrive at the wise conclusion, and to put that temperately before us. I ask you to accord to Mr. Colquhoun a hearty vote of thanks. I hope we shall see him here again. Wherever Mr. Colquhoun may be, whether it be his ambition to go where he may have the opportunity himself of moving the great Imperial authority—I do not know whether he has that ambition—or whether he returns to South Africa, where he has repeated the valuable assistance he has given to the Crown elsewhere, especially in portions of South Asia—whatever, I say, may be Mr. Colquhoun's future in political and public life, I feel confident that, if it be anything like what it has been for the last sixteen or seventeen years, we shall all hope he may live long, and may occasionally come among us to teach us the valuable lessons he has received.

Mr. COLQUHOUN briefly acknowledged the compliment, and proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

This having been accorded, the meeting separated.

SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Second Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, December 12, 1898.

The Right Hon. the MARQUIS OF LORNE, K.T., G.C.M.G., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the Special General Meeting of November 28 were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 9 Fellows had been elected, viz. 4 Resident and 5 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Messrs. William Keiller, William E. Robinson, Andrew Scott, Alfred Wright.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Messrs. George A. Bear (Cape Colony), Carl Hall (Natal), Ernest Howlett (Natal), Frank W. F. Johnson (Cape Colony), Henry Reynolds (New Zealand).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN : You have present on this platform evidence of the only aid which has been received from the British Government by the East Africa Company in the persons of Captain Lugard and Captain Williams. And certainly, seeing that the War Office was able to second these officers, we cannot say the Company has not derived from the Government most material, most valuable assistance. I do not think any words can be too strong to express the obligations under which we are to these gentlemen, for in spite of many difficulties—difficulties of climate, difficulties of transport, difficulties from native enemies and from European enemies who brought religious difficulties also to bear against them—they were able to perform the task entrusted to them by the Company and

practically to make it easy hereafter for any party, however small, to reach the great interior Lake region of Africa. They are men who have done that which was recently expressed as "pegging out our claims" in Africa, and now we only hope that the assistance so given by the Government may be continued, and, to use another African expression, not only may the claims be "pegged out," but that the Government will now see that nobody shall "jump" those claims. That is the main point, and I have a secret idea that the Foreign Office will be very grateful to any British citizen who puts his shoulder to the wheel, to see that the country does not have those claims "jumped." I will now ask Captain W. H. Williams to tell you his experience in Central Equatorial Africa.

UGANDA.

UGANDA was first brought prominently into notice by Captains Speke and Grant in their memorable journey which resulted in the discovery of the source of the Nile. Marching from Bagamoyo through what is now German territory, along an uninteresting road, with all the evils of bad water, flies, and fever, they came to that grand sheet of water, situated nearly 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, named by them the Victoria Nyanza. On its banks they found a negro kingdom so organised and ruled, and with a people so intelligent and so different from those they had hitherto met, or from the naked tribes of the White Nile they met with on their onward journey, that their descriptions naturally led to the country of Uganda being looked upon as a sort of fairyland. When other travellers and missionaries confirmed their descriptions with a partiality engendered by their friendly feelings for a people who presented such a marked contrast to the surrounding tribes, is it any wonder that England came to think that the Pearl of Africa was a jewel of great price? Following close on the footsteps of my friend and commander Captain Lugard, I arrived in Usoga early in 1891, and the vision of fairyland was dispelled by a message from him saying that matters were in an exceedingly critical state, and begging me to push on to the capital with all speed. On crossing the Nile my first impression was that the Pearl of Africa was the greatest fraud of the age. I saw the country a luxuriant wilderness, the roads choked with elephant grass, the banana plantations which I have since seen so neatly kept overgrown with weeds and creepers, and the people who individually seemed quiet enough hopelessly divided

into two parties, which hated each other with that unreasoning and impossible cantankerousness which is only found among negro races. I was also informed that, in pursuance of the treaty which had been made with the king and chiefs, we had to go and fight still a third party, the Mahomedan Waganda, who had settled on the borders of Uganda and Unyoro, and, assisted by Kabba Rega, the king of the latter country, made frequent raids on their countrymen, carrying off women and children whom they sold for slaves to the Wanyoro, getting in exchange powder and guns with which to carry on the war. It is needless for me to enlarge on the various circumstances which added to the difficulties of the situation. Enough has been said to show how great was the difference between the Uganda as I found it in 1891, and the Uganda as pictured by Englishmen at home. Instead of a united kingdom under a strong ruler, there was a weak king and a country divided against itself, in which every petty case between individual members of either faction was made in true negro fashion a burning party question, and all this under the guise and in the name of the two great Churches of England and Rome ; for to call these factions political parties is not correct. They were both political and religious, and so intimately were the two ideas joined together that it was impossible to say where one ended and the other began. Instead of a land flowing with milk and honey we found almost a scarcity of food ; cattle, fowls, goats, and sheep had become practically extinct, and the nakedness of the land was very evident.

But as time passed, whilst I lived among the people trying to settle their differences, which at times became most acute, I learnt the wonderful recuperative power of the country, and as I came to know the people better I saw how, individually, when removed from the influence of these religious and party quarrels, the Waganda shine out as a type far superior to any other of the surrounding peoples. I think that in the people of Uganda we have a great force which, properly used and directed, should enable us to build up a great empire which should be of inestimable benefit to the people who would become subject to our rule. You cannot govern these savage races from an office stool, and we cannot afford to send white or Indian troops and police to Central Africa ; but if there is work to be done we can always find British officers capable and willing to command and instruct, provided the necessary raw material is at hand. We put our fingers into a hornet's nest in going to Uganda, but I trust that the blood and money has not been thrown away. Time and patience will teach these people a lesson they have begun

to learn, and it will not be many years before their present troubles will be but a memory of the past. Then we shall have at our command an intelligent, brave, and faithful people with whom we may at slight cost open up the neighbouring countries to civilisation, in a manner that should be profitable to ourselves as well as for the good of the people concerned. No one who has not been in the interior of Africa can realise how tribe fights with tribe and chief with chief, how countries populous to-day become deserts to-morrow, and how cheap life, which we value so highly, is held in these savage lands.

I do think that, having once interfered, it is our duty to go on with what we have begun, and in this case I think that, as it generally is, the path of duty is the path of plain common-sense. Such ideas are in accordance with the traditions of our race, while we should have an outlet for our manufactures, which will be sorely needed in the times that are to come. I do not believe that Uganda and the neighbouring countries will ever afford an outlet for our surplus population such as Canada, Australia, and New Zealand have provided. Possibly it may be found that in the elevated plateaus such as Kikuyu (and there are many such districts scattered over the interior of Equatorial Africa) white children may live and thrive; but certainly men and women of good physique will be able to make their headquarters in these districts, and without undergoing any extraordinary hardships to rule Africa for the Africans with profit and advantage to themselves and their countrymen.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE.

But the question of the retention or abandonment of Uganda involves something very much larger and more important than the destiny of that country. The fate of the whole of the countries included in the British sphere of influence in East Africa hangs in the balance. Now, I constantly hear it said that we have got the worst of the bargain in the partition of East Africa. This is, however, not my opinion. The Germans have had more trouble in their territory than we have had, and it is they who, with the Congo State, have had, and will yet have to deal with the slave-dealing Arabs, who I do not think should ever seriously trouble us. Our country has more natural riches than theirs, and is incomparably more healthy. It is a well-known fact that a very large proportion of the ivory which reaches Zanzibar has come out of our sphere, owing to the facilities which the Germans have in

getting porters between Bagamoyo and the lake. But the employment of porters carrying loads on their heads is an anachronism in the nineteenth century, and we have to look ahead and see how we stand under the altered circumstances. Of course the Germans could make a railway to the Victoria Lake just as easily as we could, but before we or they spend two or three millions we want to have more than a supposition that it is not going to be thrown away.

RAILWAYS.

Now, the idea of building a railway to the lake in the immediate future appears to me to be most unwise and unnecessary. Our road has this advantage over the German road—that while most of theirs would be bad for animal transport two-thirds of ours is most suitable for bullock waggons such as are used with such success in South Africa. I believe the prudent course is to make a railway of light construction as far as Kibwezi or the Kiboko River, which is about fifteen miles further on—say, 180 miles—and then use bullock waggons beyond that as far as the lake. This 180 miles of railway, I understand, presents no difficulties of any kind; it bridges over the country in which there is insufficient grass and water, and between its terminus and Uganda there is no tsetse fly.

Now, I have laid stress on the construction of a portion of the railway and the establishment of a line of waggon transport to the Victoria Lake, for it is that magnificent sheet of water, a little inland sea, that I consider to be the key of Equatorial Africa. Round its shores is a large population, and, with fairly cheap communication from the coast, the trade for very long distances will be attracted there as a needle is to a magnet. And there is one point which should not be lost sight of, and that is that any cheapening of transport increases in the same ratio the consumption of cotton goods. When I left Uganda a pound of ivory was bought roughly with its weight in cloth—a great advance on the prices which prevailed on our first arrival in the country, solely due to the cheap rate at which goods could be brought through German territory to the south of the lake, i.e. about 50 rupees per load of 70 lbs. But I think their prices have about reached their lowest, and it is for us to bring, still more cheaply, goods to the lake. And in saying this I do not wish to suggest that we should do anything unneighbourly to our good friends the Germans.

POSSIBILITY OF ARRANGEMENT WITH GERMANS.

It is not by quarrelling and cutting each other's throats in a commercial race that we Europeans will ever develop Equatorial Africa. I feel sure that an arrangement might easily be made by which each nation should get a share in the trade of the interior without the ruinous game of two roads, or two railways, competing with each other for trade which for many years to come cannot be sufficient for one.

WHAT IS FOUND ON THE LINE OF THE RAILWAY.

So far we have been considering the means of transport to the Victoria Lake, but it must not be thought that there is nothing on the way. Leaving out the coast belt, which is extremely fertile, and from which the exports of cocoanut products, indiarubber, grain, &c., must become yearly more important as the country settles down, and labour and capital become more plentiful, we have at intervals along the line little "oases" in the desert which now have no market for their crops beyond the passing caravan, but whose people only require encouragement and protection to very largely increase their output. And, again, it must be remembered that you must not consider the number of people now settled in a certain spot. Conditions of life in Central Africa are so hard that you have only to establish yourself in a suitable place, and plenty of people with their families are only too glad to come and live under your protection. Such places are Teita and Kibwezi. Further on, within a short distance of the point beyond which the rail should not go for the present, you have the best portion of the Wakamba tribe, who are industrious and friendly. They are now being used as porters between their country and stations nearer the coast, while when I came down myself I met any number of them going to or returning from the coast, taking down cattle, goats, sheep, ivory and glue, and bringing up cloths, beads, and wire. I was much struck with the very remarkable change and improvement in these people. They have ever been friendly, with a few local exceptions; but now they seem quite to consider themselves as coast people, and think nothing of a couple of hundred miles' march to the sea.

KIKUYU.

Still further on you come to the Kikuyu country—a perfect Garden of Eden. Imagine a rolling plain with abundant water and such

soil as is only found on the site of a virgin forest, the whole surrounded by most beautiful forests which descend to plains teeming with game of all kinds. Being at an elevation of 6,000 feet, the climate is most delightful, while English vegetables grow in the most luxuriant manner and of most excellent flavour.

KIKUYU FOR PLANTERS.

You can, as far as I could see, grow anything at any time; peas, for instance, are fit to eat in six weeks after they are planted. The natives used to be very troublesome; but I think those little difficulties are about over, and I prophesy a great future for this district when transport arrangements make it possible for planters to dispose of their produce. Leaving Kikuyu we come to Lake Naivasha and the Masai plains, where you see large herds of cattle and donkeys in splendid condition, showing how good the grass is. And here, coming in contact with the Masai, we must consider how they are likely to interfere with our schemes. There is little doubt that the Masai have been through very hard times. The cattle disease swept off their herds in thousands, and their young warriors were reduced to begging for food. So far we have been good friends with those who live in the kraals round the lake, and I think most of us have a sort of sneaking regard for the Masai. The great trouble with them is that they are most incorrigible marauders, going long distances for cattle. But they only do rather better what all their neighbours do if they are strong enough. It will not be an easy business to stop these raids. But still I think it may be done without destroying a brave and warlike people, for their organisation in small kraals situated in open country makes them peculiarly vulnerable, while they have not the organisation and discipline so conspicuous in the Zulu and Matabele warriors. They acknowledge no paramount chief, so that you may have trouble with one lot without your relations with the others being affected. On the whole, I do not think that the Masai question need be looked upon as very serious.

MAU AND THE ANGATA NYUKI PLAIN.

Soon after leaving Lake Nakuro, on the road to Uganda, you rise gradually through a charming country, with plenty of grass and water and full of game, up to the elevated plateau to the west of what is called in the maps the Mau escarpment. Here, again, you have a fine country. At an elevation of about 8,000 feet there are belts of forest, plenty of water, and most excellent pasture. The

soil is not so rich as Kikuyu, but the country is quite as salubrious. Whether anywhere in Equatorial Africa English children can grow up healthy and strong I am unable to say; but this district, which is of considerable extent, is certainly as healthy as the Indian hill stations in the Himalayas, and it has this great advantage—that its occupation by a white population does not involve the gradual but none the less sure dispossession of the natives, as the whole district is practically uninhabited owing to fears of raids from the Wanandi and Masai.

But let me not be misunderstood; it is not as a colony that I think these countries will be valuable. Except in isolated spots, colonisation is quite impossible. If we are to rule these countries we must have spots in the interior where the administrative work can be carried out under more satisfactory conditions than usually obtain at lower altitudes. No one who has not had experience can conceive how much your work and difficulties are increased by the enervating effects of the climate, which weakens and debilitates even the strongest.

KAVIRONDO.

Leaving this elevated country we gradually descend into the valley of Kavirondo, and from there to the lake pass through an extremely rich and fertile country, which, however, owing principally to the recent ravages of smallpox, is not so thickly peopled as it was when I first arrived there. Here the ordinary native grains grow with hardly any labour—it suffices to scratch the ground and throw in a little seed to ensure a splendid crop. I do not think that this country, which affords a typical example of grain cultivation in Equatorial Africa, will ever become a wheat-growing district, for the simple reason that wheat is not tall enough and strong enough to kill the weeds without a great deal of labour, which is dispensed with in the case of maize and other native grains whose stalks grow to a great height. But it will, and even now does, produce a large quantity of food, and is a capital base for expeditions proceeding north towards Lake Rudolf in search of the ivory which exists in these countries in great abundance, sufficient for many years to come. People say that the elephant is the curse of Africa, and if there were no elephants there would be no slaves. I cannot see that this is true. Undoubtedly the ivory trade has been made still more profitable because the typical trader, so well described by Sir Samuel Baker, played a very simple and pretty game. He looted cattle and exchanged them for ivory; and then, when he wanted

porters, he captured what he required and sold them, together with the ivory, when he got to his journey's end. But these ideas are, thanks to the way the European nations have in the last few years pushed right into the heart of Africa, getting quite out of date. The risk of being caught is too great for most of these scoundrels, though of course cases do occur at intervals, but nothing like what one has read of.

SLAVE TRADE.

And here I may say that it cannot too often be said that if we want to kill the slave trade—and as a nation we are pledged to its extinction—we must strike at the fountain head and occupy the countries which provide the slaves. You cannot expect to get rid of slavery offhand. It must and should be a gradual process, and there is, as a rule, no very great hardship in domestic slavery for those now in servitude. Our efforts should be concentrated on making such arrangements that without dislocating local society—a process which is good for neither slave nor master—we should be able to say that after a certain time slavery will have ceased to exist. That time may not come in the lifetime of any of us here, but none the less surely will it arrive if a consistent and steady policy be pursued. The natives have a proverb which they are very fond of, “He who goes slowly will go far,” and exasperating as it sometimes is to an impatient European, it is most applicable to the question of domestic slavery.

We have, after marching through the fertile valley of Kavirondo, arrived on the shore of the Victoria Lake, at the place marked in the map as Scio Bay. And here it would be appropriate to consider the lake and the immediately surrounding countries. Generally speaking, they are rich agriculturally, and maintain a very considerable population, who under the blessings of peace and security would very soon start a considerable local trade. Ivory, skins, hides, honey (which is very plentiful in Kavirondo), dried fish, salt, native iron hoes, white and coloured cloths, beads, wire, and cowries would all be bought and sold in the local markets. Indiarubber might easily be cultivated round the shores of the lake. Coffee now grows almost wild in Uganda, and on the islands it is generally eaten by the natives as a sort of sweetmeat, if one may so call an article which is merely plunged in warm water and dried. Properly roasted and ground it makes most excellent coffee, and there is little doubt that the climate and altitude of Uganda are suitable for the growth of coffee of a superior description. Tea also—though here I

and speculating—should grow, as the rainfall is good. Of course it is easy to make long lists of things which might grow, but possibly would not pay when the bright light of a practical test was brought to bear on them.

LABOUR.

But there is one difficulty which at once occurs. Where is your labour coming from? And this is one of the greatest questions in Central Africa. No man will do any work unless he is absolutely obliged. He will, as a rule, work hard enough building houses or fences for himself or his chief, but the actual work of cultivation he leaves to his womenkind—and wonderfully good they are. The soil of Uganda, except in patches, is nothing extraordinary. The extreme fertility is due to a good rainfall and an African sun, added to a very laborious but most excellent method of cultivation. There is no scratching the ground in Uganda and getting a crop. With their hoes set like adzes they cut a sort of trench and then chip away at the edge, heaping the earth up so that they have a seed-bed twelve or fourteen inches deep, in which you can grow anything. Of course such labour could never be used to grow great breadths of grain. Fortunately, the staple and favourite food of most of the lake tribes is the plantain or green banana, which, when once established, provides a large quantity of food per acre, while care and attention, more than severe labour, are required to keep them in order. In a really good banana plantation you will hardly see a weed. The stalk which has once produced fruit is cut down with it, and is split up and laid most carefully over the ground. A banana plantation, therefore, appears to be carpeted with dried leaves and fibre, which exclude the light from the ground, and so prevent weeds growing. As a food the green banana is most excellent and nutritious, not sweet as many of us might suppose, but when steamed (and no black man would dream of boiling them) very like our own potatoes.

Cultivation which produces such excellent results in a soil mostly of indifferent quality will produce anything for which the climate is suitable; but such labour is difficult to supervise, and I think we shall find that in Uganda the European planter will not be common, but that a paternal and enlightened Government will put these people in the way of growing whatever may be found after experiment to pay best, while the Europeans will merely concern themselves with buying the crops, and with superintending the more important processes at some central point—amounting, in fact, to a sort of co-operative arrangement, in which the people had the maxi-

num of independence, seeing that they need not work unless they wanted money. Fortunately, as a compensation to their idleness, their vanity will make them work by fits and starts sufficiently to obtain clothes in which to display themselves.

NO STEAMERS.

There is one great deficiency in the lake district, and that is timber. There is very little wood in Uganda, or round the shores of the lake. Here and there you find a good deal, but on the whole there is a great scarcity—so much so that I think it will be a great pity if anything but a small steam launch is sent up there for many years, or until fuel can be obtained otherwise than by cutting timber round the shores of the lake.

SAILING-BOATS.

The winds are suitable for sailing-boats, and I for one should like to see the trade all done with dhows, built up there, or with smaller centreboard boats, brought out from England in sections, and as they may be required.

This difficulty of fuel and timber is in Uganda a serious one, more especially as the streams are so silted up with the *débris* from the hills, it will be difficult to do much with water-power. But, fortunately, there are pretty constant winds in Uganda, which will be of use for various work by means of windmills.

WAGANDA.

I have already spoken of the great superiority of the Waganda as compared with the neighbouring tribes. They are as different as a Sikh is from a Madrassi. Of course, it is ridiculous to compare them to Europeans; they have many of the faults of their race, but also a great many virtues which I hardly expected to meet. They don't drink much, and it is considered a great disgrace for a Waganda of anything but the lowest class to be drunk, in contradistinction to the people in Usoga, and the south of the lake, who are never sober. And it must not be thought that it is the white man who has corrupted these good people; it is their own doing, and therefore we must still more admire these Waganda who think themselves a bit above such neighbours. Of course it may be that their sobriety is due in a considerable degree to their fine old King Mtesa, who was a splendid ruler for such people, who require, like all Africans, a

very tight hand. Their organisation is most perfect for such a primitive society. The country is divided into provinces, these again are subdivided in endless ways, still keeping up the chain of responsibility.

It would be beyond the scope of this address if I explained all the minutiae of this organisation. Suffice it to say that, if the king wanted an army in the old days, he appointed the chief to lead them, who became "Kabaka" (the name given to the king), until his return. For a small expedition, he would order the chief of the soldiers to send so many men, and he would detail so many from each of the provincial chiefs of the soldiers. If a large army were wanted, the territorial chiefs turned out all their people under their subordinate chief. Even the smallest chief in Uganda will tell you instantly what he has to do if the king's war-drum beats. Of course, much of this has gone since the religious troubles, which have done much to destroy the old customs. Organised in this way, and armed with long spears for throwing and stabbing, the Waganda were the terror of the country in all directions. Now they are at their worst, they despise the spear with which they used to be so formidable, and place all their faith in such guns as they can buy from the traders; and here I would call your attention to a matter that is of the first importance to the welfare of Africa. *We must keep breech-loading guns and cartridges out of their hands.* It is no good one country keeping them out, and another making a profit by selling them, which profit is enormously increased by their scarcity. My own idea is that cap guns and powder do not so much matter, though it would be better if the sale was more strictly supervised by international agreement, so that while a respectable native could get one to shoot elephants they should not become common.

Now I have spoken briefly of their military organisation, their civil government is also exceedingly good. Of course, before Europeans came to the country, the king was absolute, and did exactly as he liked, acting, however, generally with the advice of some of his chiefs. When we went to Uganda, the king was little more than a puppet in their hands, and had sunk from the position of an absolute ruler to that of a sort of president of the council of chiefs. But though over the chiefs his power has gone, the "Kabaka," as he is called, is still a great power among the peasantry, and the king's "baraza" is still kept up with much of the old barbaric state. Picture to yourselves an enormous domed grass hut capable of holding 500 people and open at one end; the interior a

forest of poles neatly aligned and supporting the roof, which is in parts 40 or 50 feet high. The walls are covered with a sort of wicker-work and look most delightfully cool and clean, in glaring contrast to the dirty huts and fences outside. The king sits at the back of the hut, and in front of his chair is a carpet on which no one may set his foot; a clear space is left in front of him as far as the open part. Close to him stand his personal attendants and guards, one or two of whom stand with their rifles ready for instant use; on either side of the open passage sit the chiefs, all dressed in white calico most beautifully washed and bleached. The drummers and a lot of men armed with every sort of rifle stand outside to keep the crowd in order. None under the rank of chief may cross the threshold, but any one not a chief who has a complaint kneels down outside and makes his statement. Chiefs knowing anything of the matter join in the discussion, always, however, removing their turbans before addressing the king. If a chief is accused or accuses another he kneels bareheaded at the foot of the king's carpet.

The system of land tenure is extremely complicated, and land disputes afford an opportunity for the chiefs to debate the question in a very clever way. If the case under consideration is not the outcome of these wretched faction quarrels, it is soon settled in a most dignified and business-like manner. And even in the worst times, when for some days I never knew what to-morrow might bring forth, it was extremely rare for anything in the nature of a scene to occur in this little parliament.

Now I have said that the true value of Uganda lies in its people, and given that the people are of a finer type than their neighbours, it follows that they must exercise a very great influence over them for good or evil. The riches of a country are not in its coal and iron, but in the spirits and bone and muscle of its men.

POSSIBILITIES OF EXTENSION NORTHWARDS.

Now the question comes, What are you going to do with these people you say you have? I think the answer is very simple. Extend north as opportunity offers. There is the garden of Equatorial Africa. In Emin Pasha's old province, there are large supplies of ivory which only want collecting. There are ostrich feathers, spices, gum, indiarubber, and many other products which are not matters of speculation, but are well known to exist. Administered by an honest government, instead of being used as a penal settlement for defaulting Egyptian clerks, these countries should

well repay our outlay, while the teeming populations should eventually, as they got civilised, and were able to buy it, take a large amount of European goods of various kinds. Of course I do not in any way advocate rushing blindly forward with the idea that you have a sort of gold mine ahead, as we did in the case of Uganda. But I do think that in considering the value of Uganda, you must look to the possibilities of further extension. If we don't take these countries, some one else will, and then we shall find, too late, perhaps, that we have not looked sufficiently ahead. The world is not so large, nor are our trade facilities so good with other countries, that we can afford to throw away what appears to be a fair chance of a large market. I can't see that the actual difficulties should be so very great. It would be absurd to think of fighting the Khalifa from the south on his own ground, but these equatorial provinces are most remote from him. All the information I have gathered is to the effect that it is too far for the Dervishes to do much, besides which at Khartum they would be chary of sending many men away for what they would be sure to think was quite a small matter, and so render themselves liable to attack from the north.

My paper has now reached its limits. I have tried to lay before you the possibilities of these countries in a plain way and without exaggeration. I believe that these countries are worth having, and that money spent there will bring in great returns for our children, whilst striking a blow at the very heart and centre of the very worst kind of the slave trade. Captain Lugard has called his book the "Rise of our East African Empire." I foresee the day when Uganda will be the metropolis of Equatorial Africa, the centre of a quiet and peaceful empire. We shall not live to see the fruition of such ideas, but our children will see them, and they will say that we left them a goodly heritage.

DISCUSSION.

Captain F. D. LUGARD, D.S.O. : I offer you my hearty congratulations on the Paper to which we have had the pleasure of listening this evening. It is with more than pleasure that I find Captain Williams has expressed views so identical with those I myself have always advocated. He has told you, for instance, of the higher comparative value of the intermediate country between Uganda and the coast, more particularly Kikuyu, which he describes as a veritable garden of Eden, and the Mau escarpment. These countries,

so far as European colonisation or settlement is concerned, are of greater value than the Lake district. The importance of the Lake district (Uganda, Unyora, and the surrounding countries) is chiefly as commanding the Nile sources, and being in the heart of the waterways of Africa; but for European development the country nearer the coast offers a better climate and greater advantages. It is premature, I think, to discuss the question of European colonisation; but if the first section of the railway is made, and people are able to get to the base of the highlands without having to cross the malarial zone, possibilities of colonisation or, at any rate, of European development will be opened up. I am glad to see that Captain Williams advocates the formation of one section of the railway as a preliminary to undertaking the whole line from the coast to the Lake. This first section, he says, would be 180 miles long. I think the length may more accurately be put at 208. Another point in the Paper is as to the Waganda being of a higher intellectual type than any of the other tribes on the east of Africa that either he or I have met. This is a matter of great importance. It means that they are a body of men who would furnish us with an effective supply of subordinate officers, clerks, and others for the administration of the country and for artisan work. Captain Williams says we put our fingers into a hornets' nest in going to Uganda. I hope that phrase will not be misunderstood. It was first used, I believe, by poor old Emin Pasha, who congratulated us on having got into a thorough "wasps' nest," but it does not follow that we were wrong in going there. It was in our sphere. The troubles which divided the country were not of recent origin, but had gradually grown up, and it was our duty to settle them. Uganda had been the scene of the work of French and English missions for some 15 years before we went there, and these troubles between the following of the missionaries had to be dealt with in some way. If an administration had not gone there and dealt with them, the crisis would have come all the sooner, with no central authority to control it, for the country was on the verge of war when we got there. Captain Williams also spoke of the cattle disease in Africa—a matter of great importance. Its extent, I think, is far greater than he is aware of. I believe that practically the whole of Central Africa has been devastated by this disease. Now, one important item of trade in Central Africa has consisted of hides imported to England, and we do not know yet what the nature of the disease is, but if it is anthrax it is decidedly communicable. I think myself it is pleuro-pneumonia. I have already advocated the appointment of a veterinary commission to inquire

into the nature of this disease, and we may find we are importing it here, and I need not point out what a terrible misfortune that would be. The question of how East Africa shall be dealt with will very shortly be decided. This decision will affect the welfare of many thousands, perhaps millions, of people—people who are more or less under us, who have mixed with us, and who so far have learnt to trust and confide in the British officers they have met. The decision will affect not only the natives but also the missionaries—French and English—who have been at work in Uganda for the last fifteen years, and also the Scotch mission at Kibwezi. There are three different methods proposed of dealing with the country. The first is by means of a Chartered Company. The Imperial British East Africa Company is, I believe, by no means anxious to evacuate the country or to give up its administration. I believe it is ready and anxious to continue the administration if the Government will afford it certain rights and give it certain support. The rights, as I understand, that it wishes for are the right to levy certain taxes to aid in the administration, the commutation of the concession which it got from the Sultan to farm the coast customs, and the re-organisation of its annual payments now that the sultanate has been included in the free trade zone, and Zanzibar has been declared a free port. It also asks for a subsidy to carry on the administration of the country, or for the construction of a railway. So far as I have been able to see, there is a pretty general opinion in England that administration by a Chartered Company is a cheap method of government, and offers many other advantages; and as to the subsidy I may remind you there is a good precedent in the case of the railway to Mafeking, which was subsidised nominally through the Bechuanaland protectorate, but goes far outside its limits. It is we alone who are holding back in the matter of railway extension in Africa, and as all trade naturally gravitates towards a railway, the consequence will be that the trade of the countries we have undertaken to administer will gravitate towards the railways that have been made by our neighbours. Possibly, if the Company were re-organised with a more direct Imperial control, in the shape of a Government representative on the Directorate, who should have a veto on all Governmental enactments, together with a more immediate supervision in Africa by the "Imperial Commissioner for the British sphere," the troubles which of late have beset the path of the Company might be found to be not without their use, and it might yet fulfil what Government expect of it. The second way of dealing with the country is

through Zanzibar. I hold that the advantages claimed for the scheme are apparent and not real. The Sultan is a mere puppet, who is there to do what we tell him ; he has no real power, and acts through the British Consul. The ultimate responsibility rests upon us. If money has to be voted for the initial expenses of developing East Africa, that money must equally be found, whether we administer it through Zanzibar or as a direct protectorate. If Zanzibar were a wealthy State, willing to devote its surplus revenues to the development of East Africa as a Colony, or if it were a powerful State with a large army, capable of keeping order in East Africa, the case would be different ; but the revenues of Zanzibar are barely sufficient for the island administration, and, moreover, the financial position of Zanzibar is unsound, while the police are only sufficient for local necessities. Consequently, this scheme of administering through Zanzibar consists in nothing more than a name, and is put forward to pacify the party which advocates complete abandonment. Meanwhile, we have an example in the case of Witu, which was recently placed under the protectorate of Zanzibar. The law courts are constituted by the Sultan, the ultimate appeal is to the Sultan, and Mahomedan law is enforced, and so far as I know is applicable to Christian and Mahomedan and natives alike. Under that law slavery is legal. For fifty years we have been engaged in suppressing slavery, and if we are to rule Uganda and the East through Zanzibar we shall positively be the first nation of Europe to legalise slavery in the interior. I can hardly think the British nation will ever agree to such a course. I would add that this scheme of placing Witu under Zanzibar has only been adopted temporarily, and I sincerely hope that the arrangement may be of the most temporary character, and pending a final decision regarding Uganda &c., when I hope Witu will be incorporated with the rest of East Africa and administered either through a Chartered Company or by direct protectorate. The difficulty of administering East Africa as a direct protectorate consists in the difficulty of obtaining a vote for the necessary money in Parliament. I do not myself quite see where the difficulty comes in, for I believe there is a sufficiently strong feeling in the country to carry a majority for the vote if the alternative was abandonment. If, on the other hand, we wish to raise money by a land loan or any such scheme the credit of East Africa is every bit as good as that of Zanzibar if the customs which accrue from that part of the country are devoted to the country to which they accrue. I hope we may now assume that East Africa and Uganda are saved from the chaos and anarchy

which abandonment would involve, and that the nation will not now have to face the shame which would be ours if we were to withdraw. I believe myself that our going to East Africa is in accordance with those traditions which created our other great Dependencies, and that our posterity will see in Central Africa an Empire growing up that will replace that great combination of Mahomedans which many men, including myself, feared might be extended from the Soudan down to the Zambesi, with possibly Tippoo Tib as the leading ruler. That danger has, I hope, been averted by the movement of various European nations. In the next few days the decision regarding East Africa will have been taken, and I think that, as Lord Lorne has said, the Government will be only too glad of an expression of the opinion of the country—that it would strengthen their hands to know that there is a decided wish for the retention of Uganda, and that there is an intelligent opinion as to the form that retention should take. The spectacle of two men praising each other on the same platform is not a pleasing one, and I am grateful to Captain Williams for the good taste he has shown in this matter as regards myself. Of him I will only say that I do not think a more honourable or braver man or a better comrade it could have been my luck to have in my somewhat difficult and anxious task in Africa.

Mr. W. FITZGERALD : Having been requested to take part in the discussion following the very interesting Paper by Captain Williams which we have had the pleasure and privilege of listening to, I would first wish to personally assure both Captain Williams and Captain Lugard how keenly I, as well as the other Europeans in the service of the I. B. E. A. Company, then resident in the country, watched and warmly sympathised in the difficulties of their arduous, and at one time dangerous, position in Uganda, and the great relief and pleasure experienced by us all on learning not only of their personal safety, but also of their having added one more record to the gallantry and courage we are so accustomed to associate with the deeds of our British officers. Though my own experiences of East Africa are confined entirely to the coast regions, yet so much information is at present available that Africa has now but few secrets to withhold ; and, owing first to the very complete and detailed investigations carried out under the auspices of the I. B. E. A. Company, and latterly to the enormous and most valuable mass of information contained in Captain Lugard's recent work, we are now well able to judge very accurately of the present resources and the possibilities of Equatorial Africa as a field of future development and enterprise. My own remarks will

be confined to its agricultural possibilities. As already stated, my own personal investigations during the last two years were confined to the coast lands, which I have traversed for a distance of, roughly speaking, over three hundred miles, from Mombasa up to Port Durnford and extending at one point to a distance of one hundred miles inland, the portion lying between Lamu and Port Durnford being entirely new and unexplored. Of the agricultural capabilities of the coast land, as I shall have another opportunity elsewhere of entering into and describing fully their undoubted fertility and capabilities, I shall confine myself here to a mere summary of their chief characteristics. The whole sphere of the portion of African territory under present discussion lies well within the tropics, and is subject to the influence of the S.W. and N.E. monsoons. The mean temperature may be given throughout as 80° , and the lowest temperature experienced by me was 64° . The average annual rainfall I should be induced to put down to between thirty-five and forty inches; and though I am aware that other records give an average of nearly fifty, I should be inclined to accept the lower record as the most accurate. Dry seasons occur here as elsewhere; but any one with Indian experience who has visited Africa will agree with me that, in point of fertility of soil and general agricultural capabilities, the advantage is immeasurably in favour of Africa. The country, as a rule, along the coast lands is very flat and low, generally fringed with mangroves in the middle and southern portion, behind which extends dense bush, and behind this again forest. The cultivated area is comparatively small, and slave being the only labour employed, this area is certainly decreasing yearly in extent. The soil I would describe, without entering into technical details, as everywhere extremely fertile, and certainly, in my opinion, eminently adapted for the cultivation of all the more important tropical products as well as grain and oil crops. Let me instance the following. The *coconut*, especially, grows exceedingly well, and there are great future possibilities connected with its cultivation which could be extended to an enormous extent; and I would here quote as interesting a broker's report on a trial shipment of copra sent home from the I.B.E.A. Company's plantations at Melindi. "Your small shipment created great interest in this market, and, excepting Cochin, we have rarely seen finer copra; the nut is of great beauty and thickness and well matured, and the quality is fine. It is also well sun-dried and fairly clean, and suitable in every way." This lot (about ten tons) eventually sold for the very excellent figure of £14 5s. per ton, being £1 higher than the then ruling prices. This fine copra is used on the Conti-

ment, not for oil but for the manufacture of margarine, or goes to the best mills. It was further stated to yield the following very satisfactory crushing results : 64 per cent. of oil. Equal, or greater, in importance ranks *cotton* ; and the fact of its adaptability for cultivators is evidenced by the mild varieties of this, found growing all over the country. Apart from the very encouraging valuations of this staple quoted by Captain Lugard, let me give also the following later broker's reports :—

Sea Island cotton grown at Mom-basa in very light soil, and much previous cultivation	4½d. average price.
Do. grown on Company's plantation near Melindi	If a Sea Island spinner could use it, 8d. to 8½d. ; otherwise 6½d. to 7d.
Do. from Urlu district	
	1s. per lb., and described in report as a decided success, the staple of good length and strength.

It is not yet definitely settled which variety of cotton is the most specially adapted for cultivation, and experiments are still being carried on in the Company's plantations for this purpose ; but that the country is well suited for its cultivation, and has a great future before it, there can be no doubt. I may further mention that a native cotton is at present actually cultivated on the coast land north of Lamu. I do not wish to enter here into fuller details on the coast lands, but let me repeat that nearly all of the more remunerative products could be cultivated with profit with skilled Indian labour to guide and stimulate the large native tribal population inhabiting the coast zone. I am led to take a very sanguine view of the prospects of this portion of the country. The great advantages also that the coast lands offer as an outlet for the surplus population of the teeming millions of India struck me from the first, and has also, I understand, attracted the serious attention of the Company ; and the benefits of an Indian immigration with the Hindoos, love of thrift, and careful habits need not be emphasised by me. Great possibilities exist for more extensive cultivation ; and when one reads of the vast expenditure incurred by the Indian Government for large irrigation schemes, one realises the great future that must exist for the coast lands of East Africa in this respect, and which the ever-flowing waters of the three great rivers of the Sabaki, the Tana, and the Yuba place within their easy reach. One word more, and I then take leave of the coast lands. The richness of the soil is further proved by the luxuriant growth of the *Guinea grass*,

an excellent and most nourishing fodder for cattle and horses, and which is here found growing wild everywhere, and also by the *dwarf palm*, the *Chamæops humilis*, a noted characteristic of good soil which is found growing in dense thick clumps along the greater portion of the coast land, from the leaves of which the natives make mats and grain bags, and which is so useful for other articles of European necessity and the supply of which is practically unlimited. Lastly, the forests behind supply gum *copal* or *rubber*. This last is derived from the indiarubber vines or *Landolphiæ*; the discovery of the most valuable variety of which, the *Landolphia Kirkii*, yielding the pink rubber, we owe to Sir John Kirk, our late Consul-General at Zanzibar. So much for the *coast lands*; and, charmed as one is by the encouraging outlook here, turning our attention now to the interior we learn, from the interesting Paper we have just listened to, that Africa, even here, has more bright promises to hold before us, and Captain Williams's testimony, conclusive as it is in itself, is further strengthened by the strong and weighty evidence that Captain Lugard has placed at our disposal. Even in the comparatively poor and barren country that has to be traversed before reaching the higher levels nature is still bountiful. Speaking of this part, Captain Pringle of the Railway Survey says that two species of *Celadon aloe*, which is one of the commonest plants in the first 800 miles from the coast, produce a fibre worth £30 a ton when cleaned. Captain Lugard, speaking of the same aloe, describes it "as growing in absolutely illimitable quantities over hundreds of square miles." And, personally, I was much struck, in the small portion of this area visited by me, by its great similarity to the description given by Mr. Cross of the home of the Ceara rubber tree in South America. And when we come to the highlands of Kikuyu and the still higher plateau of Mau, it is difficult for us to realise that we are actually speaking of Africa and its once supposed deadly climate when we read of the wonderful country to be found here, with its bracing climate, fertile soil, abundant rainfall, numerous streams, fine timber forests, and rich grazing; and the wonderful possibilities of future settlement and extended cultivation that this description opens up. And when we approach at last the shores of the Nyanza itself we find ourselves in a country whose uniform richness has won for it the name just quoted by Captain Williams, of the "Pearl of Africa." Describing the valley of Kavirondo, Captain Pringle speaks of it "as a veritable land of milk and honey," with the finest millet he had ever seen, evidencing the wonderful fertility of the rich alluvial soil. Coming to Uganda itself, Captain Lugard has pre-

sented us with a vivid picture of the country, with its undulating low hills, rich fertile valleys, and the extensive marshy swamps with their rank growth of elephant grass and papyrus. Here again the growth is all tropical, the rainfall abundant; cotton, coffee, tea, tobacco, rubber, are all indigenous; whilst we further learn that vanilla grows wild and that the date-palm is simply found everywhere. Bananas and plantains are extensively cultivated, forming the staple food of the people and being suggestive to our minds of a future profitable fibre industry. Finally, the description given of the climate, temperature, soil, and rainfall of Uganda certainly bears out the anticipations and hopes that have been raised of a great agricultural future in store for this country; and, personally, I have been struck with the apparently great adaptability it possesses for the successful cultivation of, amongst others, the following special products: Cotton, rubber, jute and coffee. The following very favourable leading broker's report on a sample of Uganda coffee brought home by the Railway Survey, I have particularly noticed, viz.: "The present value is about 75s. to 76s. per cwt. We have shown this sample to other experts, who agree with us that under careful cultivation and proper curing, on the same system that coffee is cured in India, the value could be considerably increased, probably to 97s. or 98s. per cwt." I know how great a desire exists amongst planters in India to possess some of the African indigenous coffee-seed to replace the local seed so weakened and deteriorated by that destructive fungus, *Hemilea ustatrix*. The eyes of planters and business men have long been turned Africa, and I may quote here an extract from a letter to me of one of the leading Mysore planters: "For many years I have thought of Africa for coffee, and now that there is a prospect of the railway being made to Victoria Nyanza, I hope yet to accomplish my desires." May we not hope so too; may we not confidently believe that the British nation, realising at last not only the responsibility placed upon it by the recent march of events in Africa, but also the wonderful fertility and undoubted possibilities for agriculture, trade, and commerce of the country lying within the British sphere will afford the necessary and only means for its profitable and successful development by means of a railway? not to Uganda, which is unnecessary, nor to Kibwezi, for here I venture to differ from Captain Williams, but to Kikuyu, which should be the terminus—a distance of only about 300 miles from the coast. When, as I have remarked before, we glance at India and observe the wonderful development brought about there by British occupation and enterprise, can we have a shadow of a

doubt as to the wonderful commercial and agricultural prosperity which the establishing of railway communication must surely bring to Africa—a country which, taken as a whole, certainly possesses many greater possibilities?

MR. R. BOSWORTH SMITH: I listened with deep interest to the Paper read to us by Captain Williams. The high opinion we had all formed of him from our general knowledge of what he had done in Uganda must have been intensified by his graphic and suggestive Paper. Above all, I think our high opinion of him must have been intensified by the revelation made to us three weeks ago in the admirable book of his friend Captain Lugard—a revelation which I am quite certain would never have come from Captain Williams himself—that when the East Africa Company felt they were left in the lurch and without funds by those who ought to have supported them, and were therefore obliged to send positive orders to retire from Uganda, Captain Williams stepped into the breach, and, like Nelson at Copenhagen, putting the telescope to his blind eye, refused to take notice of the command, and bound himself to stay on and pay the troops at his own expense till the last penny had been reached. It is these men, and men like these, who have built up and preserved the noble fabric of the British Empire. It is these, and men like these, I venture to believe, who, in spite of the ignorance and half-heartedness, the procrastination and the provincialism and the parochialism which too often characterise the Government at home, perhaps never more so, except at the Foreign Office, than at this moment; it is men like these, I say, who will continue to build up and preserve the noble fabric to the very end. I have no special claim to be heard on this occasion, except that, in the first place, for many years I have taken a deep interest in everything relating to Africa from the days of ancient Carthage to the days of the Moslem invasion, and, again, to the great period of exploration and discovery represented by the names of Livingstone, Stanley, Mackay and Gordon; and, secondly, because just this time a year ago, when the question seemed to be hanging in the balance whether England should be true or untrue to her nobler self; whether she should boldly face the responsibilities of Empire or basely run away from them; whether she should remember what her own honour and the plighted word of her representative, Captain Lugard, obliged her to do or forget it; whether, in a word, she should allow the nascent germs of civilisation and Christianity, planted by our explorers and missionaries, to be swept away in blood and fire. I then did what little I could by pen

and voice to help Captain Lugard and others who were helping to bring the salient facts of the case before the English people, feeling certain that if they were recognised they would rise to the full responsibility of Empire and would force a recognition of that responsibility on a reluctant or semi-reluctant Government. I cannot sufficiently express my thankfulness that the battle is now won, and that we are met to-night to consider no longer whether, but simply how, the country can be best administered. I have just three remarks to make before I sit down which I think pertinent to this subject. First, if we had not pressed forward, or Captain Lugard had not pressed forward with all speed to Uganda exactly when he did, it is perfectly certain we must have been anticipated by some other European Power, and I venture to think that would have been a calamity to England and, I will add, to the natives of Africa. In my opinion, when we annex a country in Africa which does not by nature belong to us, we are bound to consider the interests of Africa even prior to the interests of our own people. It would have been a calamity also to humanity at large. I have had the privilege for many years of possessing the intimate friendship of the ablest negro living—a man devoted heart and soul to the good of his own people—Dr. Blyden—and he has again and again assured me from his vast experience that England is incomparably better fitted than any other European Power—than France, than Germany, than Italy, than Portugal, than *even* Belgium—to deal with African problems and develop the African natives. If we are deficient in imaginative sympathy with other peoples, we have, at least, a strong sense of justice and of the responsibilities of a world-wide Empire, which no other nation has or can have. Secondly, I would say that, by our action in abolishing slavery many years ago in our own dominions at a cost of twenty millions of money, and by our prolonged efforts since then to put down the oceanic trade, we have bound ourselves in the face of Europe by a moral responsibility to pursue the slave-trade into the more difficult interior. In Uganda, connected as it is by a magnificent waterway with the Mediterranean 8,000 miles away, and surrounded by a noble circle of freshwater inland seas, we have a position absolutely unique for underselling the slave-traders, pursuing the nefarious traffic to its last refuges. Thirdly, I would express the earnest hope that, having put our hand to the plough, we would not look back, that we may rise to the full idea of our responsibilities. We cannot be *half-responsible* for the administration of any country under our rule, and we ought not to wish to be half-responsible even if we

could. We are bound to make Uganda not a partial but a complete success. It was the existence of that English pale in Ireland for so many centuries—in other words a half-conquest—which is the source of half the woes of Ireland at this moment. God forbid we should allow an “English pale” to exist in Uganda. Do not let a cold fit succeed, as it so often does, a hot fit. I would express an earnest hope—and this is the one criticism I venture to offer on the views of Captain Williams and Captain Lugard—that the railway will soon be made, and will not be half made but wholly made. A railway is the pledge and type of civilisation. It is a pledge given to the future. By carrying a railway to Uganda we carry civilisation, which never hereafter can retreat, into the very heart of Africa; and I do covet for my own country that honour. Do not let us look too narrowly at the cost when we have a great, imperial, and philanthropic object before us; still less, when we have ordered goods, be guilty of the meanness of grumbling at the amount of the bill. I congratulate Captain Williams on his Paper and on the share he has had in holding Uganda.

Colonel C. M. WATSON, R.E., C.M.G.: It was in the year 1875 I had the honour of serving with General Gordon on the Upper White Nile when he was establishing the line of posts from Gondokoro to the Albert Lake. In after years I often had the opportunity of discussing with him the bearing of opening up Central Africa, and I know that he was strongly convinced, as every one who has studied the subject must be convinced, that the one way to put down the slave-trade is to strike the trade at the head—to stop the catching and the killing—and that in that way only it would be possible to do something to suppress a trade which all allow is the greatest curse in Africa, and perhaps in the whole world. I have heard with the greatest pleasure Captain Williams's admirable Paper, and need hardly say I agree with nearly every word of it. We must all be thankful to know that Englishmen are still indiscreet and still do unwise things such as we have just heard of. It was an unwise thing to go to Uganda in the way the Imperial East Africa Company did, but I hope Englishmen will always remain equally unwise. It was by that apparent foolishness, and by getting over difficulties that seemed unconquerable, that the great English nation was founded; and as Englishmen, we all owe a debt to the Company for having thrown themselves into the breach and pushed forward at great expense to occupy a country which I have not the slightest doubt will in future years be of the greatest importance to us. The only point in which I differ from the Paper is in regard to the last paragraph. I am

entirely in accord with Captain Williams about opening up the highlands, establishing stations, and taking possession of Uganda, but I cannot altogether agree with him in thinking that that is the right way to approach what is generally known as the Equatorial Province—that was established by General Gordon and afterwards worked by Emin Pasha. I feel sure that the right way to approach this province is from Suakim to Berber on the Nile and then from Berber up that river. I do not think that that line of advance will the least interfere with the line of advance from Mombasa on the East coast. One line will help the other. But it is rather a disadvantage that the good cause should be somewhat injured in the opinion of those who have studied the question by claiming a little too much for it. I have this afternoon been reading Captain Lugard's book, which I am sure is one of the best books ever written on Africa, and in it he alludes to an idea of General Gordon's of opening up the line from Mombasa to Gondokoro, in order to do away with the great difficulty he had in working his steamers. As it happened, I was with General Gordon at the time he wrote the letter to the Khedive proposing to send an expedition to Mombasa to open up this route. It is right we should remember that Gordon at that time knew much less of the country between Uganda and the sea than is known now. He did not realise the distances or the difficulties or the mountainous nature of the country between Mombasa and the Victoria Lake. He thought it only about 400 miles, of which only 300 was land travelling. At that time Khartoum was not in his Province. It was under an Egyptian Governor-General of the Soudan at Khartoum, who was not very keen about assisting him. Therefore, in 1875, Gordon had quite a different feeling about opening up this route than he had when appointed Governor-General of the Soudan. Afterwards, and in after years, he came back to his original idea that the right way to open up the Upper White Nile regions was by a railway from Suakim to Berber, whence there is 1,300 miles of river navigable as far as Gondokoro, Suakim is the key of the Nile districts. A railway from Suakim to Berber would cost about one-fourth of the money that the railway would cost from Mombasa to Kavirondo. The distance from the sea to Kavirondo is about 660 miles, and the summit-level of the route is 8,500 feet above sea-level, while the distance from Suakim to Berber is only 270 miles, and the summit-level is about 2,800 feet. I believe that when that line is made—as I have not the slightest doubt it will be—the party of Englishmen who work the Nile regions to the Albert Lake will join hands with the Englishmen who work

Uganda beyond the Victoria Lake districts. I know that one of the dreams of Gordon's life was to have that Suakim-Berber railway made, and to have the navigation of the Upper Nile properly worked. I do hope every one here will remember that, and cast a little thought to the Nile further north as well as thinking of the most interesting country of which we have heard to-night. I am sure you will excuse me speaking for so long, but I feel that General Gordon would have liked this subject to be discussed.

General Sir ARNOLD KEMBALL, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.: The address of Captain Williams to which we have listened with so much interest is in a sense, I believe, the complement of the work recently published by Captain Lugard; and it must be gratifying to all concerned in social and commercial progress in East Africa to find that the individual experiences of both gentlemen point to the conclusion that the retention of Uganda is to be advocated, not less in the interest of the native population than of Great Britain. This issue is really a necessity of the case, arising out of the circumstances which obliged the I.B.E.A. Company to undertake the occupation of the country. As the active agents of a scheme of territorial development Captains Lugard and Williams have given proofs of the manner in which British officers are wont to fulfil the trust confided to them, as instanced by the pluck, judgment, and resource which distinguished their efforts, in the face of exceptional obstacles and difficulties, to restore order in a country which had been brought to the verge of ruin by years of discord and civil war. While, however, acknowledging very cordially the merit due to the successful execution of their mission, I may be permitted to refer to other factors of the scheme that opened to them the opportunity of public service of which they so ably availed themselves and whose patriotic action resulted in the acquisition of a dominion so considerable and so valuable as the so-called sphere of British influence. I allude of course to the founders and supporters of the enterprise as the condition of ultimate success in the pursuance of aims of a distinctly national character and importance. Without particularising individuals—though, by the way, amongst these founders is one whose name is a household word in connection with the abolition of slavery—I venture to think it not out of place on this occasion to mention the names of two of their number, Sir William Mackinnon and Mr. A. L. Bruce—men whose hearts were in the cause of African civilisation, and who contributed largely in means and exertion to its advancement, from the earliest days of exploration down to the foundation and projected endowment of the industrial mission of

Kibwezi, at a heavy cost to themselves and their immediate friends and relations. In regard to the opinions expressed by Captain Williams as the outcome of his personal observation, I find that Kibwezi, situated some 200 miles in the interior, is the point at which he proposes that the railway should provisionally terminate. I confess that I demur to this proposition, except in so far as it provides the thin edge of the wedge in a tentative way, and, in conjunction with Mr. Bosworth Smith and Mr. FitzGerald, would rather advocate the extension of the line as far at least as Kikuyu, a region described by Captain Williams as a perfect Garden of Eden. A terminus here for the present would, I believe, be preferable both on commercial and administrative grounds, as bringing us, on the one hand, in closer relations of trade with Uganda and with the populous districts in the direction of Lake Rudolf; and, on the other, as affording better means of control over the Masai, the Galla, and other marauding tribes. Moreover, once established there, the extensive fertile lands of Kikuyu would speedily attract settlers to the spot. The deficiency of timber and scarcity of fuel mentioned by Captain Williams are indeed serious drawbacks to the navigation of the lake by steamers. It is remarkable that this matter should have been overlooked by such men as Mackay and Bishop Tucker, and others who have recommended the employment of such vessels. They may have counted upon the neighbouring forests being rendered easily accessible for the supply of fuel; and on this head further information is much to be desired. Finally, Captain Williams expresses considerable doubt as to the climate of the districts traversed by him being suitable to European colonisation. This is a moot question, the contrary being maintained by travellers, and by some of the officials of the Company who have enjoyed experience of the country. We must not forget that there are other populations, subjects of the Queen, which are scarcely in a less degree threatened with congestion than are those of Europe, and whose rapid increase is said to engage the anxious attention of Anglo-Indian statesmen, and the various races of British India would at least find congenial climates in the several divisions of East Africa.

Mr. GEORGE S. MACKENZIE: I agree with almost all Captain Williams says in his interesting and valuable Paper. We are now awaiting the decision of Government as to what they intend to do with Uganda. We have been waiting two years, and it has not yet been decided, so far as we know, whether Uganda is to be retained or abandoned. Captain Williams says we stirred up a hornet's nest in going into Uganda, and spoke of our rushing ahead,

thinking we had a sort of gold mine. That is an erroneous idea. The Company in no way desired to rush ahead. As a matter of fact, the instructions given to our first exploring caravan, under the leadership of Mr. F. Jackson, was that he was not to enter Uganda. He ultimately did so on the urgent appeal of the king, and both the missionary parties (British and French), to assist them to repel the then threatened Mahomedan invasion. [Having explained by means of the map the nature of the Company's concession, Mr. Mackenzie proceeded]:—Our contention is that the revenue raised at the posts administered by the Company on the coast ought to be applied to the purposes of their administration. No body of private shareholders can possibly be expected to develop this country solely out of capital. It is eminently unjust that the Company should be expected to go on with its administration under such restrictions as have been imposed upon it. I believe our Government must retain Uganda, and administer the country themselves, or place the Company in a proper position to do so. I noticed the other day a remarkable fact. It appears that Uganda has been subjected to important influences in cycles of thirteen years. In 1862 the Victoria Nyanza was discovered by Speke and Grant. Next, in 1875, Mr. H. M. Stanley visited that country—and here I would say that, next to Livingstone, Stanley has done more than any man for the opening up of this vast continent. It was his memorable letter in 1875 to the *Daily Telegraph* that led to Uganda being occupied by British missionaries in response to the invitation of King M'tesa. Then, exactly thirteen years later, in 1888, this Company was formed; and I hope, on the completion of the current thirteen years, that is, by 1901, the railway and steamers on the Lake will be inaugurated. In regard to the labour question, I may mention I do not share Captain Williams's fears. When the Company began to make a small railway at Mombasa they found no difficulty in getting labour. On several days they had to reject as many as 200 and 300 people for whom they could not find employment. The country is peculiarly adapted to the natives of India, and their introduction would have the good effect of civilising the African, and training him how to use his hands profitably.

MR. ARCHIBALD R. COLQUHOUN: As many of you are aware, I have had two years' experience in South Africa, and have had a good deal of knowledge of the development of new territories in other parts of the world, including further Asia. Captain Williams has told us that his first impression of Uganda was by no means favourable. This is no uncommon experience with regard to new

countries. Only quite recently, when reading before this Institute a Paper on Matabeleland, I had occasion to remark on the very erroneous impressions of casual travellers, who, having spent some few weeks in that country, and examined it merely from the highway, reported that they were worthless, or nearly so. My first impression of Matabeleland and Mashonaland was by no means that which I afterwards entertained. In reference to the question of railways, I must say, as a firm believer and great advocate of railway communication in undeveloped parts of the world, and having spent many years in the advocacy of railways for this purpose, I do not quite agree with what Captain Williams and Captain Lugard have said with regard to the partial construction of the railway from the coast. I do hope that the whole of the line will be pushed through from the seaboard to the highlands. Anything less than that would be altogether unworthy of this country. In regard to the Kikuyu country and the labour question, I think, from all we have heard not only from Captain Williams and Captain Lugard, but from the interesting remarks of Mr. FitzGerald, it is perfectly plain that, while the highland country is not fit for colonisation by white men—not what in South Africa is called a “white man’s country”—yet it is eminently suitable for settlement by our race in the sense that we have occupied India and other countries, with immense advantage to the Mother Country. In South and Central Africa we have two distinct regions which can be dealt with. We have, south of the Zambesi, that immense tableland recently occupied by the British South Africa Company, and which is being so nobly held by a small body of pioneers. That country is what I call *par excellence* a “white man’s country,” where he can go and settle and rear his children. The territories of which we have heard this evening are not like that, but that is no reason whatever why we should undervalue their resources and importance, which I believe to be immense. Concerning the slave-trade, we are told that to destroy the trade we must occupy this territory. I go further, and say that the first step towards effective suppression is to lay down communications. Telegraphs and railways are the great antidotes for disorder in any country in the world. It does not matter whether it be the slave-trade in Africa, or what is called dacoity in Burma, or risings in the Caucasus, and so forth. Captain Williams ended his Paper by touching on what is the crux of the whole question—the value of new markets and our extension northwards. I trust the people of this country are beginning to realise the immense importance of South and Central Africa to us.

In these days, when every market in the world is being closed against us, it is the duty of every man in the country to support our Government in the endeavour to retain the markets we possess and in opening fresh ones. It is only too apparent we cannot afford to let pass from our hands any single outlet, whether it be in Africa—where, in the south, we can hope to colonise, and in the central regions can establish large planting communities—or whether it be in further Asia, where we have immense markets ready to hand and only wanting railway communication to open them. There is no question in my mind that the remedy for the unemployed and even for anarchism mainly consists in the retention of every existing market, and the development of every new one we can lay hands on. In support of this argument, I recently found a most significant fact in a paragraph in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. One of the representatives of that journal had an interview with a leading light in the anarchist world, and was told that if there was one thing anarchists dreaded more than another, it was that we should be able to hold on to existing markets and find new outlets for colonisation and trade, because any relief to the pressure caused by over-population and want of employment would operate most prejudicially against the designs of the anarchists. With this opinion I am thoroughly in accord, and recommend it to your earnest attention.

The CHAIRMAN: You have heard that Sir Gerald Portal, the Imperial Commissioner to Uganda, has come back. The other day he was entertained at Zanzibar at a public dinner, and this is what he is reported in the *Gazette* of Zanzibar to have said:—"He had seen a country which possessed as good and in fact a better climate than England, where fine open country and grassy uplands would afford innumerable playing-fields for such English sports as football, and perfect pitches for cricket; a country which he knew would restore to vigour the jaded constitutions of his fellow-countrymen in Zanzibar when relaxed by the trying tropical climate of that island; and if by any means he had helped to place this country nearer the reach of the latter he would feel that his work had not been in vain." How the Government can hope to escape from Uganda after that pronouncement of the Imperial Commissioner, I am sure I do not know. It is true, as you know, we have had some troubles in regard to securing this country for Great Britain, but I really don't think we ought to meet with the opposition of the gentlemen below the gangway; for it is notorious, if we do open the country it will be immensely improved, and that those black capitalists

M'Wanga, LoBengulo, and others, will find their property very much increased in value and may fairly be asked to pay "betterment." Some of these sovereigns, of course, in times past have been very good men. The one who reigns in Uganda is, I am afraid, a rather "bad potato," but his father M'tesa was really a very great man. I remember Col. Grant saying that if M'tesa were still alive he was perfectly certain that the king would have been able to turn out the whole of his people in order to assist us in making a railway to Uganda, and that the thing would have been done in a very short time. Captain Williams, in the very moderate Paper which he has read, has said he would in the meantime be satisfied with carrying the railway half-way. If it be carried half-way, there is no question it will be carried still further in time; and so far as that is the case, I certainly agree with him that half a loaf is better than no bread. But I do not think we could look to the making of the railway only one-third the distance as a means altogether of lightening the great cost of transport. I think, when we remember that a country with a small population like that of Canada, then some 4½ millions, managed to carry the railway across the Continent in five years, it would not be too much to expect that British Chancellors of the Exchequer should guarantee 3 per cent. on a sum that could be raised in the City in two days, and might carry this railway 600 or 700 miles in a few years for the purpose of opening up new markets. In reference to the taking over of the country, it is said by some you should administer it through Zanzibar; but if you make Zanzibar a solid concretion, a real State, you might find yourselves rather in a difficulty, and might be unable to interfere when you wished. If, on the other hand, a protectorate means a shadow and a veil between actual British protectorate and the name of it, we have not so much objection to it. We might take it as an instalment and temporary arrangement if people at home are afraid to face a direct protectorate on account of this little difficulty of domestic slavery, which can only be a matter of a few years. We might take that as a temporary arrangement, but I believe every one of us would rather hope and trust we should manfully take our part with other Powers in the development of Africa. Unless we can accept responsibility and ensure that slavery shall cease, and be able to open up the west, the country had far rather be handed over to Mr. Rhodes. Unless the protectorate be real, we can hardly say that the British Government will be more than a society for the encouragement of cruelty in Africa. In conclusion, I will ask you to give a cordial vote of thanks to Captain Williams.

We are also grateful to Captain Lugard and the other gentlemen who have taken part in this discussion.

Captain WILLIAMS: The Chairman has referred to my services in Africa in a most kind way. I will only say that we both of us tried to do our duty in the face of great difficulties. Captain Lugard and I are old comrades, and in his name and mine I beg to thank you most sincerely for the reception you have given us to-night. It now only remains for me to thank Lord Lorne in your name for his kindness in coming here to-night to preside at this meeting.

This having been acknowledged, the meeting terminated.

THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Third Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, January 9, 1894, when Miss Flora L. Shaw read a Paper on "The Australian Outlook."

Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 9 Fellows had been elected, viz. 8 Resident and 6 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Edmund P. Godson, Arthur C. Mackenzie, Gwyn Vaughan Morgan.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

James Alexander (New Zealand), Leicester P. Beaufort, M.A., B.C.L., Barrister-at-Law (British North Borneo), Harry Franks (New South Wales), Gerald C. Roosemalecocq (Ceylon), Reginald W. Wickham (Ceylon), Josiah Williams, F.R.G.S. (East Africa).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The name of Mr. Peter Redpath, on behalf of the Council, and that of Mr. W. G. Devon Astle for the Fellows, were submitted and approved as Auditors of the accounts of the Institute for the past year, in accordance with Rule 48.

The CHAIRMAN : This is emphatically a red-letter day in the history of the Institute. In the quarter of a century of our existence we have had papers from a variety of distinguished individuals—military and naval heroes, men of science and art, statesmen at home and from the Colonies, and travellers of experience. But this is the first occasion on which we have had the honour of welcoming a lady, a veritable heroine ; and the lady whom it is my great pleasure and privilege to introduce is so well known, she has such a high reputation, not only in this country but throughout the whole of the colonial portion of the Empire, that but very few words are necessary on

my part. Miss Shaw's graphic descriptions of what she has seen in the various Colonies are replete with criticisms both admirable and profound, and they have become the text for the study of statesmen, historians, and philanthropists. For this occasion Miss Shaw has written a paper well worthy of her high reputation. There is not a page that does not rivet attention. It is marked by deep thought and is interspersed with lighter touches of her picturesque pen—word-painting that might well pass for copies of the brilliant productions and gorgeous colouring of a Burne Jones. Without detaining you further, I will ask Miss Shaw to read her paper on

THE AUSTRALIAN OUTLOOK.

IN venturing to speak of the Australian outlook before an audience of which many distinguished members must be much better qualified than I am to form an opinion upon the subject, I do not propose to enter into vexed questions of the public debt, the borrowing policy, the railway administration, the parliamentary or tariff reform of a continent whose affairs of late have been interesting us all so much. Vital as these questions doubtless are to the future of Australia, they have been discussed and rediscussed till there is little which can be said about them that has not been said, and I have thought that it might perhaps be more interesting to-night to approach the Australian outlook from the general and simpler point of view which is suggested by personal observation.

It has been said that Australia is uninteresting because she has no past ; but the interest of Australia lies forward, not behind. It is not so much for what she is, still less for what she has been ; it is for what she is going to be that the southern continent is so profoundly attractive.

The problems which she is working out are new problems—some of them so new that they have hardly shaped themselves yet—the problems, not of our children, but of our grandchildren. In this sense Australia is supremely interesting ; for what is to be seen and studied there to-day gives us the glimpse that we are all constantly desirous to take into the history which is to follow after our time. Already Australia bears towards modern civilisation the position of a divining glass in which it used to be held that persons gifted with second sight could see the future. The total population of the continent is less than 4,000,000, but within the ocean ring which girdles it developments of life and thought are to be studied under

the influence of which generations of Englishmen yet unborn will carry on the history of the race.

It is difficult to put into words, for anyone who has not felt it, the extraordinary stimulus which is derived from the perpetual attitude of expectation. What is it going to be? is the question with which everything is approached. The future, with which we languidly profess to concern ourselves in England, is an intense and vivid reality in Australia. There is no looking down, there are no half-longing glances towards the past. Every face is set eagerly, hopefully, determinately forward. Progress is the keynote of the whole. Evils are noted only as a weed that has grown in the night to be uprooted. Everything is open to remedy. Enduring misfortune, permanent failure, is rejected from the creed of the Australian. A young continent lies blank before him to carve his will upon, and the air which sweeps through his native bush seems to carry with it from Port Darwin to Port Phillip a buoyant confidence that makes the biggest schemes seem trifles of fulfilment. The extraordinary elasticity with which Australia has recovered from a financial crisis that might have been expected to throw her back for a generation is for the moment a sufficient illustration of what I mean.

I have, I think, said enough, possibly more than was at all necessary, to vindicate the right of Australia to dispense with many ordinary sources of attraction, and to claim to be approached frankly in a modern spirit on the modern ground upon which her people have elected to take their stand. She alone of all the continents has no history. So be it! She is content. She offers the introductory chapter of a new history and bases her claim to the attention of the world upon the future which she is shaping for herself.

The first strong impression in relation to this future which a journey through Australia conveys is that while we have always been in the habit of reading, and thinking, and talking of the continent as one, there are in truth two Australias—two Australias which are likely to modify each other profoundly as they grow to maturity side by side, and which are, also, likely to develop totally different social and political problems. One is temperate Australia, the other is tropical Australia. The life, the commerce, the labour, and consequently the politics, of tropical Australia will of necessity be cast in a different mould from the life, the commerce, the labour, and the politics of temperate Australia.

While the frontiers of the southern part of South Australia, Victoria, and New South Wales appear to be mere accidental lines of political division running through one area which is essentially

the same, and therefore effaceable at will, the difference between this district and Northern Queensland, to which no doubt the northern territory of South Australia and West Australia might be added, strikes the stranger as absolutely radical. The climate of New South Wales, Victoria, and southern South Australia varies as does the climate of Yorkshire, Surrey, and Devonshire. Each has its characteristics upon which the inhabitants of each are fortunately ready to congratulate themselves, but to the passing visitor there seems to be only such difference between them as you might easily experience by spending Monday in one part of the United Kingdom and Wednesday in another. Whereas between them and northern Queensland certainly—to take the extremes of the comparison—between Tasmania and Northern Queensland there is as much difference as between Italy and Russia. Throughout the whole journey from Adelaide by train, through Melbourne and Sydney, to the Queensland frontier, the features of the scenery are the same. Except where cultivation has modified the natural characteristics, grass and gum forests prevail. But from Brisbane northward the palm intervenes, the hills are clad with cedar, the aspect of the country is completely changed, luxuriant vegetation takes the place of grass upon the coast, and tropical jungle, dense and matted, replaces the scant-leaved gum tree. It is impossible to believe, as one looks from the windows of the train at the rapidly changing scene, that the habits, aims, and pursuits of the people who occupy the one country can remain for many generations identical with those of the other. The evidences of occupation which present themselves confirm the impression. Instead of the English-looking fruit orchards of South Australia, and the familiar cornlands and vineyards of Victoria and New South Wales, the cultivation which meets the eye in Northern Queensland is of emerald green tracts of sugar cane, ruddy acres of rose-tinted pineapple, low-growing rice fields, and seemingly limitless banana groves. Mango orchards are common; strange fruits, such as the pommelo, the chinee-wampee, the Brazilian cherry, and the rose-apple, mix with citrons and cinnamon, papaw and tamarinds, in the gardens. The sweetbriar hedges of New South Wales and the yellow flowering gorse of Tasmania entirely disappear, and slow-flowing streams, of which the edges are plumed with palms and the water is often hidden by beds of pink or purple lilies, divide the land. The labourers who are engaged in producing these unfamiliar crops are no less strange than the natural features of the country itself. The wiry, auburn-haired Australian,

whose pale, regular features and independent glance have impressed themselves as the characteristics of a distinct type in the southern colonies, gives place in the furrows of the torrid zone to the South Sea Islander, who has made his concession to civilisation by putting on the blue shirt and trousers issued under Government regulations, to black-hatted industrious Chinese, to Javanese and Japanese, Malays and Singalese, whose bright costumes harmonise with the landscape. And with the exception perhaps of the negro and the Indian coolie, who have not yet made good their footing on the continent, there are specimens to be found in the fields and sugar plantations of almost every type of people accustomed to work under a tropical sun.

The jungle which grows upon the richest soil, and defies the efforts of white men to clear it, is almost entirely cleared by Chinamen, who in return for the service are allowed to rent it at a low rate for a few years. During those years they cultivate various fruits, flowers, and vegetables, many of which are introduced from China and Japan. Spices that look like fruits, fruits that taste like spice, and flowers of which the parent stock must surely have grown, one thinks, upon an Oriental screen, decorate their fertile patches, and in spite of a very limited market the owners manage, as white men have told me with disgust, to make a profit where an Englishman would starve. When the short clearing lease is up, the Chinaman moves on to clear more jungle. He leaves a garden where he found a wilderness, and the European owner of the land is proportionately enriched.

Though this practice is common, and the presence of Chinamen in the north is marked by a constant extension of cleared land available for crops, I cannot remember ever to have heard their services recognised with an expression of gratitude. The fact that the service was valuable was not denied, but "I don't like a Chinaman" was universally considered to be a sufficient explanation of the absence of any thanks. There was no persecution of them, and apparently, in the north, no strong feeling of annoyance in connection with their presence in the community. The place they filled appeared, so far as I could see, to be that of excellent self-acting machines, who cleared the jungle even more efficiently and cheaply than the Mallee scrub of Victoria and South Australia is cleared by the roller and stump-jumping plough. The position of agricultural implements, and nothing more, is the position at present assigned to the servile races whose labour is made use of in the tropical parts of Queensland. Only, in accordance with the requirements of

humanity, and it may be added also of common sense, the care of these living implements is made the subject of very thorough and minute regulations.

This brings us at once face to face with one of the problems in the solution of which the statesmanship of tropical Australia is likely to be forced to differ from that of temperate Australia. The business of the politician of temperate Australia will be to regulate the working of a constitution based upon universal suffrage, in which every member of the community, women probably as well as men, will exercise the rights and responsibilities of self-government. The business of the politician of tropical Australia will, on the contrary, in all probability be to find means by which the affairs of a large servile population may be justly administered by a relatively small, and consequently aristocratic, body of white men. In fact, the place of servile races in the world is one of the big questions of future history which temperate Australia may refuse to consider, but to which tropical Australia must join with Africa, Asia, and America in finding an answer.

The portion of Queensland of which I am speaking now is principally the strip lying upon the sea-level between the waters of the Pacific and the wall of mountains known as the Old Coast range which divide it from the higher lands of the interior; but what is true of it applies in general terms to the whole extension of the tropical coast through the northern territory of South Australia and West Australia. It is the sugar district; it will some day become the cotton district, the tobacco and the rice district, the coffee and the tea district of an immensely rich Northern Australia. There is no kind of tropical production which does not appear to flourish in profusion when it is introduced.

The most important of the present centres of cultivation are along the coast from Brisbane to Bundaberg and north of Bundaberg, round Rockhampton, Mackay, Townsville, the Burdekin Delta, the Herbert and the Johnstone Rivers and Cairns. This belt of about 1,000 miles practically limits the present area of sugar cultivation, and it is throughout the sugar belt that the cheap labour of alien races is employed. Details of the Kanaka question lie outside my subject to-night. I will only say therefore in passing that the outcome of a very careful personal inquiry into the conditions of their lot has been to convince me that in no country which I have yet visited in any quarter of the globe is the manual labourer so well provided for, so liberally paid, or so carefully safeguarded from oppression, as the South Sea Islander

employed in Queensland. Whether it is good for the islands that the majority of their able-bodied population should go away to work upon the mainland is another question. I am not for the moment concerned with it. The difference between a Kanaka, a Javanese, or Malay labouring in the fields under a tropical sun and a white man working under the same conditions is as the difference between a humming-bird and a sick sparrow. The one is as bright as the other is dejected. White men can do profitably a good deal of the lighter and more open work, but when it comes to heavy work under the cane those whom I have questioned have told me more than once that they do not expect to do much more than half the work of a Kanaka. On one small plantation upon which they were employed in about equal numbers, and were all on task work, the Kanakas finished in the morning at half-past ten and in the afternoon at three, while the white labourers with exactly the same amount to do worked in the morning until twelve and in the later part of the day until the moon rose. I was myself in the fields and noted the hour at which the respective tasks were finished. This fact, combined with the greater reliability of what is generally classed as servile labour, weighs more with employers than actual cheapness. It is a mistake to suppose that the Kanaka is extremely cheap. Employers calculate that they cost about £40 a year, or 15s. a week, each man and woman, and the extremely favourable conditions under which they are able to live for that sum are consequences of the climate and the cheapness of land and food. It seems on general grounds natural to suppose that labour which is produced in the tropics should be suitable to tropical requirements, and without wishing to prejudice the immediate development of future events, it is to be noted as one of the effects of the late reorganisation of the sugar industry that the small growers who are encouraged under the new system to take up land have begun to realise that it pays them better to employ Kanakas and cultivate land for themselves than to work for wages, however good, under someone else. On the Herbert River and in the neighbourhood of Mackay there are already settlements of men who, from the position of ploughmen, carpenters, and labourers, have become owners of farms of 100 or 160 acres in extent, and employ from eight to ten Kanakas apiece, earning for themselves a gross income of £800 to £1,000 a year.

When this system becomes universal, and the present race of white labourers becomes converted, as it may, into a future race of white masters, employing coloured labour freely over

an immense area, the real difficulties in connection with the regulation of the conditions under which such labour may be employed will be likely to arise. It is perfectly easy to understand in the face of these the reluctance with which the leaders of opinion in temperate Australia are disposed to regard any relaxation of the laws by which the immigration of alien labour is admitted. Men who are accustomed to govern themselves and to respect the self-governing power in others have no wish to complicate their constitutional machinery by the introduction of an inferior mass of people who must be both governed and protected. But the developments of history do not wait permanently upon the will of statesmen, however able, nor, we may believe, upon the will of labour parties, however powerful. There are forces of nature so irresistible that the strongest opposition must go down before them, and if such forces are declaring, as some people think they are, for the employment of an inferior by a superior race in Northern Australia, the ability of North Australian statesman will inevitably before long be engaged in finding the means by which the relations of the two races can be most desirably governed. It is scarcely possible to escape the conclusion that if North Queensland obtains the political separation for which it is agitating, the nucleus of the development of tropical Australia will have been formed, and the creation of other tropical Colonies, in which the habits of thought, the aims, and the traditions will differ widely from those of the existing Australian communities, will be only a question of time.

I do not wish to be supposed to say, even passingly, that in no part of tropical Australia can the white man work. Behind the coast lands of which I have been speaking comes the mountain wall which may be said roughly to encircle the whole continent. This wall contains the mineral wealth of Australia, and upon it is the white man's throne. In Queensland there are two main plateaux, one at the southern and one towards the northern end of the coast range—both of them some thousands of feet above the sea, both of them of great extent, and both of them eminently suited in soil, climate, natural wealth, and the beauty and charm of their surroundings for the settlement of a large white population. All along the range between them the mining centres are fitted for occupation by white races, who can work easily in the dry and bracing air. Behind the wall the interior of the country is one vast extent of rolling grass plain, lightly timbered, where, at present, men are rare, and herds of sheep and oxen, which are to be counted by millions, roam at will. The whole of this vast territory needs


only sufficient water to become capable of sustaining multitudes of men. Within the last five years it seems to have become apparent that Nature, so lavish in every other respect, has not omitted this essential gift. She has only stored in the cool depths of the earth what would have evaporated upon the surface, and under the greater part of the sandstone formation immense beds of artesian water have been found.

Many of the principal stations have now artesian bores which guarantee their cattle against droughts in the event of the failure of surface water, and few sights on a station are prettier than the enjoyment of the thirsty flocks when the fountain is set playing, and the water allowed to run down its prepared channels for them to drink. At Charleville, where the Government bore had to be carried down for 1,800 feet, the water rises in a magnificent jet of about a hundred feet, and the sunshine playing on the spray creates a perpetual rainbow, under which 3,000,000 gallons can be poured out every day. There are now few important bush townships in which bores are not being sunk, and though as yet the water has been insufficiently utilised, the possibilities which its existence introduces are almost too great in magnitude to be estimated. It is conceivable that what has been hitherto a pastoral country, counting its extent by thousands of square miles instead of acres, may under the influence of these fertilising streams be transformed into an agricultural country with homesteads elbowing each other upon its plains. If this picture of close cultivation were at any future time to become a reality, it is open to question whether the greater part of the heavy work would be most profitably done by white or by coloured labour. The main fact which is, I fancy, beyond dispute to anyone who has had the opportunity of travel in Northern Australia, is that if the tropical half of the continent be left free to develop in accordance with the requirements of its nature and situation, there are scarcely any limits which could be safely set to the addition which it may make to the wealth of the world.

Wealth is the distinctively, to some people the objectionably, modern characteristic of Australia. Whatever some financial critics may say—and I am trying to-night to avoid the introduction of a single figure—the wealth of the continent is simply prodigious. It is not that she has a Mount Morgan mine in which gold seems at a far distant period to have been thrown up from some underground store almost as freely as the water of the Charleville bore is leaping up to-day. It is not that she has a phenomenal horse-shoe of silver at Broken Hill from which something like one-fifteenth of the

annual silver output of the world is produced, or that, if all late reports are true, she has a scarcely less remarkable third marvel in the copper deposit of Mount Lyall in Tasmania. It is not that throughout the old rocks of the coast range coal and tin and the more homely minerals alternate with abounding gold; that fresh beds of mineral wealth are being opened every day; that diamonds and rubies, topazes and emeralds are scattered through her hills; that even in the sandstone plains of the interior, where no gems were looked for, opals wait to be picked up; or that the warm waters which wash her shores bring pearls and coral in their waves. These are mere incidents in her good fortune. Her true wealth lies in the common earth. As with her political, so with her natural history. The virgin continent has spent herself in no efforts in the past. She has produced neither the varied vegetation nor the immense mammalia of the prehistoric periods of the northern hemisphere; but, isolated by the oceans which surround her, she has remained apart from the general evolution and reserved herself wholly for futurity. The savage races which haunted her western forests had no message of life for her. She has waited for the best that history has produced, and now at last, wedded to cultivation, she seems destined to become the fruitful mother of the wealth of half a world.

The climate of Australia is a perpetual summer. There is nothing which can be planted in the soil that will not grow. I have spoken already of the oriental fruits of the tropics. It is almost impossible to speak without what must seem exaggeration of the extraordinary size and beauty of the English fruits which flourish in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia. At Orange, in the Blue Mountains of New South Wales, I was given cherries, black and white, which seemed more like Orleans plums and those little red and white apples that we see wrapped in silver paper in the fruit-erers' shops, than like any cherries that I had ever seen before. They were exquisite in flavour and sweetness, and the orchards on either side of the roads were weighed down with the heavy crop. In Victoria all the small fruits were equally plentiful and equally fine. By the time I reached South Australia the summer was more advanced, the vintage was beginning, and the country all red and gold with fruit suggested no other comparison than the land of Canaan as we used to read of it in our childhood. Acres of vines spreading up the hill-sides, the summits crowned with chestnut woods and apples, the hollows filled to overflowing with plums and pears, peach trees, apricots and medlars, and every fruit that ripens in an English



garden. Olive trees bordered an avenue here and there, and oranges were everywhere showing yellow against the dark green foliage of the orange groves. The Tintara vineyard, of which we see advertisements on all the railway-station walls, is in this portion of South Australia, and a branch vineyard is within an easy drive of Adelaide. On the day on which I visited it the thermometer registered 105° in the shade. In the blazing sun of the hill-sides oxen were dragging waggons filled with the white and purple fruit, and I remember gratefully a certain cool, dimly-lighted cellar where on a table beside wine of a kind which, with all his enterprise, I may say that Mr. Burgoyne has not yet succeeded in securing for the public, there were heaped bunches of various sorts of grapes. Possibly they were selected bunches; I only know that when I was asked to take one away I had some difficulty in lifting it, and I was told that it weighed over twenty pounds. Nor could this have been very unusual, for at the hotel just such a pyramid was put down before me every morning for breakfast.

The wine industry of South Australia points, almost as strongly as the sugar industry of Queensland, the radical difference which exists between the present requirements of temperate and tropical Australia. Both industries promise to be of the utmost importance to the country, both are in every way native to the soil, but while the crying need of the one is at this moment cheap and plentiful labour, the equally pressing necessity of the other is skilled European labour. The immense area, the suitable soil, and the peculiarly steady climate of Australia, are in every way adapted to the production of wine. It is believed that the very best kinds of European wine can be rivalled there, if not surpassed, and that if the technical perfection of manufacture were once attained, the invariability of the climatic conditions would almost entirely do away with the European fluctuations of good years and bad years, thus giving to Australian vintages the superiority of unfailing trustworthiness. If so there would be practically no limits to the value of the trade. But in order to achieve this result the utmost care and knowledge is required for the manufacture of the wine, and the successful producers are those who have placed their wine-presses under the supervision of highly-paid European experts.

It is felt that the success of the wine industry depends upon the introduction of these experts in sufficient number, and far from any inclination to employ cheap labour in the vineyards, the tendency is rather to place the vines as well as the making of wine under the care of experts. The deliberate intention everywhere

expressed was not to compete with the cheap wines of Algeria and other markets of low class labour, but to employ the best labour that could be got, and to do everything which trained intelligence can suggest to produce wine which shall compete with the best wines of the world. Throughout temperate Australia and especially in connection with fruit and wine growing, and what is generally known as 'intense culture' under conditions of artificial irrigation, one of the most interesting movements that is to be observed is the tendency to place upon the land a higher class of intelligence than has ever before been associated with agricultural pursuits. The future "rustic" of Australia will be the descendant of two classes who form at present the most striking elements of Australian society. There is the workman who is determined to better his condition and to leave his family in a happier position than that to which he himself was born, but who does not intend to cease to be a workman; and there is the gentleman who is prepared to accept manual labour, but who does not intend for that to cease to be a gentleman. These two classes meet on equal terms upon the land, especially in the irrigation colonies where science and training are useless without the practical quality of industry, and industry alone without intelligence is out of count. Each class has much to learn from the other. In some districts, where neighbours are rare, they intermingle freely. Their material position is already often fairly equal, and it is easy to see in these new groups of population the foundation of a very valuable society of the future.

Much might be said upon irrigation and its effect upon the cultivators as well as upon the soil. The general result, as one may study it in Australia, throws rather a curious and interesting light upon the history of some of the oldest civilisations. We were taught when we were young that the reason why the populations of Egypt, India, and certain portions of Asia Minor were so much more early civilised than the inhabitants of Northern Europe was that the soil of those countries being fertile the necessities of life were more easily obtained, and people began soon to have leisure to develop their higher powers. Exactly the same process is now at work on those portions of new land, of which the fertility is doubled or trebled by means of irrigation; but it is not only the fact that necessities are easy to procure which gives men leisure, and disposes them to the higher forms of cultivation. It is that on highly productive land a much smaller portion suffices for the maintenance of a given number of persons; consequently men live nearer together, and they are able to employ their

leisure in social intercourse, which is at once natural and mutually stimulating. It is a feature of life in new countries which is, I think, worth dwelling upon, especially from the point of view of young Englishmen, and I hope some day English women, who may go from the accustomed amenities of a closely populated country to settle in the Colonies. It is to be observed in its highest development in irrigation settlements where land will yield a return of £80 an acre, and ten acres will support a modest family. But it is also generally true as between the pastoral and the agricultural districts.

The pastoral districts are those in which, for any reason, land has not yet become valuable for other than grazing purposes, and immense tracts are usually held under lease. The largest station which I visited was 1,500 square miles in extent, and carried 500,000 sheep; the smallest was 220 square miles, and carried 66,000 sheep and 5,000 cattle. During a drive of 500 miles in the bush, although I was on station land the whole way, I only crossed twelve stations. It is easier to speak of, than to imagine, the oppressive isolation of life without any family ties in the out-stations of those immense estates. Two boundary riders may share a hut. Within a radius of twenty-five miles there may be, perhaps, no other living creatures. One of these men may be a decent fellow, the other a ruffian, or one may be possibly an English gentleman, the other a man who at home would have occupied the position of his father's herd. Their main occupation is to ride for miles and miles every day. They come in at night hungry and tired to find no food cooked till they cook it, no beds made till they make them, no house cleaned till they clean it. Half the time they are too tired. They eat cold meat from yesterday's joints, and roll into unmade beds, glad in the morning to leave the dirty shelter which they have no courage to keep clean. Of course this picture varies. Where a man and his companion chance to be congenial, or where the out-stations, as is the case on some estates, are properly appointed, life may be less disagreeable in its daily detail, but the general facts of solitude and the absence of legitimate pleasure remain. Few men can bear the strain without mental and moral degradation, and I was told again and again by pastoralists that nothing would induce them to subject their own sons to the trial.

The difference between such a condition of things and the life of the agricultural districts is made very apparent in any of the more closely populated fertile centres of New South Wales, South

Australia, or Victoria. Scientific fruit-growing, wine-making, dairying, all offer examples of the best sort of settlement. But nowhere can it be, perhaps, more fairly appreciated than in the new mallee country of Victoria. There, in a comparatively remote portion of the Colony, away from the influences of railways and seaports, and under conditions which differ in no other important respect from the conditions of the pastoral industry, it has been found that land which was once thought worthless is admirably fitted for the production of wheat, and farms of from 500 to 1,000 acres are being rapidly taken up. Though the life is necessarily rough, though everything is as new as in three-year-old agricultural settlements it must needs be, there is nothing which need prevent an English or Australian gentleman from sending his son with confidence to earn his living.

On the edges of the still uncleared mallee copse little homesteads are springing up side by side, and as the mallee retreats before the advances of the roller and the stump-jumping plough fresh links are added to the chain of civilisation. The fact that a man can walk across his own five hundred acres and find a neighbour interested in the same pursuits upon the next lot, and that he has a fair chance of counting among all his neighbours at least one or two of his own, or of a perhaps higher mental calibre, makes an extraordinary difference to life. There are books to read, there are papers to discuss, there is your neighbour's opinion to consider. The houses at present are mostly log huts, but they have their flower garden and orchard, their fence and their gate, their pine tree or other distinctive feature. There is no labouring population in the ordinary sense. Everyone is young, and everyone, whether he be a ploughman or an undergraduate, is working for himself. The general tone is of a prosperous, intelligent, self-respecting independence, and of a consequently enlarged plane of interest which enables the man who appears to be wholly absorbed by the varieties of American ploughs at one moment to be equally keen upon the diversities of American poets in the next.

One of the needs of the society appeared to me to be young unmarried women, and in visiting the homesteads and finding young men engaged, as they easily may be, in washing dishes, scrubbing kitchen tables, feeding the fowls, or attending to the flower garden, one cannot but think that for such colonisation as this there would be a good deal to say in favour of allowing the girls of big families to accompany their brothers. Many and many an English girl who, unless she marries, has no other prospect at

home than to be a governess or a telegraph clerk, would, I believe, be glad to go out under the safe guardianship of her brother, sharing his hardships, mitigating the first loneliness of the great wrench, which is the cause perhaps of more of the recklessness of young Englishmen abroad than has ever been admitted, and taking her part in that most entertaining of natural interests, the creation of a home. No healthy, sensible girl fears work. It is the dulness of the left-behind which makes so many of those whose circumstances are not altogether prosperous discontented.

Such a settlement as that of the mallee country in Victoria is essentially characteristic of temperate Australia. The rich lands of Northern Queensland allow of even closer settlement, for 100 acres under sugar will probably give as valuable a return as 1,000 acres under wheat. This close settlement will not fail to produce a high level of civilisation of its own, but the employment of an inferior class of labour not only introduces an entirely new element of population, it will evidently modify to a very considerable extent the character of the governing race. If any conclusions as to the future may be drawn from existing indications, I should say that temperate Australia is destined to represent the democratic, and tropical Australia the aristocratic, forces of the continent. It will, of course, be objected that the labour party is as strong in Northern Queensland as in any other portion of Australia, and that, far from being aristocratic in her tendencies, the danger is that Northern Queensland should be entirely controlled by the labour vote. It may be so, but it seems difficult to believe that the intelligent Australian labourer, converted into an employer, will resist any more than his predecessors, under more or less similar circumstances, have resisted natural influences which tend to develop the aristocratic sentiment. He will find himself a landowner, a master, a voter, a producer of wealth, in other words a member of a privileged class enjoying certain dignities and acknowledging certain responsibilities. The instincts of a leader are not so difficult to cultivate in men of English race that they are likely under such conditions to remain dormant. Australia has already given us a democracy which is good. It is within the possibilities of her future that she may yet give us an aristocracy which is better.

Looking at the broad issues of Australian history the division of the continent into tropical and temperate appears to me to be the great political, and land settlement the great social, question of the future. These two either include wholly or

affect all the more familiar subjects of controversy or discussion with which we are occupied every day. The sessions of the Australian Parliaments in the year which has just closed were almost entirely taken up with questions of finance and land settlement. It is because the lesson of the crisis has been that finance and land settlement are, in fact, the same things. I have tried to touch for a moment on the principal sources of Australian wealth. All of them are in the soil. What Australia needs is that they should be dug out of the soil, and so placed upon the markets of the world. How best to get labour into direct operation upon her natural wealth is the problem which she has set herself to solve. She is attempting it in ways which have not yet been tried elsewhere. The Bills for the establishment of village settlements, co-operative communities homestead associations, and labour colonies which passed into law last year are nearly all of them accompanied by provisions under which Government funds may be used to advance loans on mortgage to cultivators desirous of taking up the land. The theory of the movement is that, as the Government has everything to gain by the improved value that labour will give to the land, it runs practically no financial risk in putting labour under certain carefully defined conditions upon the land. If this theory be proved to be correct, and the movement should take dimensions of any importance, the back of the unemployed difficulty will be broken not only for Australia but for the Empire. As the problem stands at present, we have on the one side in all crowded centres a surplus of hands and a deficiency of bread and money. Mr. Giffens's statistics go, I think, to prove that we produce every day in England alone 1,200 pairs of arms more than we want, assuming the present density of population to be sufficient. We have on the other side in the outlying portions of the Empire immense beds of natural wealth : corn and meat and wine and gold are waiting only for hands to bring them out of the earth in which they lie. The question is one of intelligent organisation. How to get this labour on to that land? If it were solved our surplus pairs of arms should become no less valuable as an export to us than surplus wool or mutton is to Australia. It seems inconceivable that with the factors of the sum so plain, and the need to find the solution so pressing, it should remain for ever without an answer.

Australia, at least, is making a vigorous attempt to find the answer. The want of capital, it is said, is the great difficulty. Again, intelligence replies that capital to invest in a really profitable enterprise can never be long wanting. Apart, this labour and that wealth are

useless. Together, they become practically priceless, and can well afford to pay for the little link which joins them. Australia, where the wealth that is in her soil is better known than it can be anywhere else, has not feared to act upon this view. The little link is to be supplied. The cultivator, it is presumed, will in his bettered circumstances be able to repay both capital and interest. But if the experiment succeeds, Australia will want labour for generations to come. There will be an end of the refusal to admit the working-man. He will be a factor in the sum of national wealth. His presence will be as much desired as it is now in some circles dreaded. For he will no longer hang about the towns dividing with an already overstocked labour market the small amount of what may be called secondary employment, which the wants of civilisation provide for those who have the skill to satisfy them. He will go straight out upon the land and produce wealth where there was none before. There need be practically no limit to the employment of this class of labour until every acre of unoccupied land is not only taken up, but producing all that science and nature can enable it to produce.

I have tried to show that in temperate Australia the labour which is likely to be employed upon land will be of an increasingly high intellectual level. I think it can hardly be doubted that the conditions of agricultural occupation will tend more and more to become agreeable, and it is easily conceivable that if these State experiments in land settlement succeed, and it comes to be generally known in England that an intelligent workman has only to go out to Australia in order to find himself after a few months' residence qualified to take up land under Australian laws, to borrow money upon that land from Government, and then to have a fair chance of working his way to the position of an independent landowner, the first effect of the movement may be to deprive us rather of our better class labouring population than of those nondescript masses who are at present classed under the name of "the unemployed." It will be in the first instance our loss, and correspondingly Australia's gain. But if by such a general moving onwards a lower layer of English labour rises to take the place from which in the present fierce press of competition it is squeezed out, and room is made by a natural easing of the situation for inferior labour in the cheap ranks, to which alone it can aspire, a very great contribution will surely have been made to the settlement of the social questions that now agitate the world.

I have, I hope, indicated some reasons for believing that the Australian outlook is one which promises prosperity and interest to Australia, and is at the same time replete with possibilities of general advantage to the Empire. These are the possibilities which render the consideration of Imperial questions so intimately and engrossingly attractive. If it be true, as we are constantly told by social reformers, that the difficulty in such a country as ours is the want of room; if by expansion we can give the room and then find that the people of our own race in all portions of the world where they are organising the development of this expanded Empire are in very truth providing opportunity for the happier, healthier, more intelligent, and more prosperous life of the multitude; that natural conditions, instead of being against, are in these circumstances in favour of the majority; that children born hereafter will have their chances of being born to joy indefinitely increased by the extension of the area of civilisation which this century has witnessed—then, I think, we may legitimately feel that the work of Empire-making is work in which none of us need be ashamed to join.

Australia is specially interesting as a field of social development, and I have been asked to-night to speak of Australia. But had I been asked to speak of South Africa or of Canada, there would have been no less to say of the always increasing value of these great Colonial groups. Each has its problems no less interesting than those of Australia, and there is one question common to the outlook of all three which I cannot quit the subject of the Australian future without touching. It is the question of separation from the Empire.

There can be no doubt left in the mind of anyone who has enjoyed the opportunity of free discussion in Australia that it is a subject which occupies much local thought. Some of the best aspirations of the rising generation are centred upon the ideal, which they believe to be a patriotic and disinterested one, of an entirely independent national life. The radical democratic ideal may, I think, generally be said to favour separation. A good deal of the mature liberal thought of Australia preserving the remembrance of what used to be resented as undue interference from home in local affairs, and not fully recognising perhaps how entirely any desire to interfere has passed from the traditions of the Colonial Office, is disposed also to nourish the belief that the best possibilities of the Australian future can only be attained under conditions of complete freedom from Imperial restrictions.

These different currents of thought, although restrained by practical considerations from any possibility of becoming effective, at present are very strong. They carry with them some of the most thoroughly respect-worthy sections of Australian opinion, and they deserve very serious consideration. Against them there is still, fortunately, from the point of view of those of us who care for the preservation of the unity of the Empire, to be put what may, I think, at present be described as a much stronger collective body of opinion in favour of a continuance of the Imperial tie. The question of the future is, Which of these two bodies is likely to gain in strength? To us, as English people, it is a question which outbalances in importance every other that can be asked about Australia. We should like to know for certain when we speak of Australia whether we are speaking of our own country or not. If not, we must necessarily approach Australian questions in a different spirit. The wonder and the wealth of the new continent will be always interesting, but they will be no longer our concern. If, on the contrary, Australia is to remain with us, and the Empire, at the creation of which we are assisting, is to be the inheritance of our children, it is difficult to conceive of anything which concerns us more intimately than the future of this vast estate.

The prospect which is involved is equally important to all citizens of the existing Empire. It presents to all of us, whichever portion of the Empire we inhabit, exactly the same alternative of being the citizens of a greater or a smaller State, and of bearing our part in a greater or a smaller national life. We cannot lose Australia without Australia also losing us. If the question of the predominance of the forces which make for unity or for separation is the most important of all questions for us in the Australian outlook, it is no less important for Australia. I think that few thoughtful Australians would be prepared to give an absolutely decided opinion one way or the other as to the event. All that can be done is to reckon up the forces on either side, and endeavour to clear our minds a little as to the causes which tend to produce or to develop them.

Such a task lies beyond the scope of my present Paper, but I would like to mention one among what must have been regarded once as the natural forces making for disintegration, which seems likely to yield more and more to the influences of modern development. It is the ignorance of the Colonies with regard to each other. I fancy that no traveller round the Empire can fail to be struck with the fact that, while each of the outlying parts knows

something of England, and takes interest in what happens at home, none of them know or care anything for each other. Canada knows nothing of Australia, Australia ignores South Africa, South Africa is profoundly indifferent to them both. This state of feeling, if it continued, must end in disintegration. But the signs are hopeful that it will not continue. Not many years ago we were nearly as ignorant here of all the Colonies as they are now of each other. The development of easy and rapid communication, bringing with it an immense increase in our Colonial trade, has relegated that state of things to ancient history. The affairs of the Colonies are watched here now with an interest which grows greater every day. The same causes seem likely to bring about the same result between the Colonies themselves. Inter-Imperial communication is being rapidly developed. In the year which has just closed it has been, for the first time, made possible to travel by steam round the world without touching any but British territory. The establishment of the Canadian-Australian line of steamers between Sydney and Vancouver has clasped the girdle of the Empire, and has already so stimulated the intercourse between Canada and Australia that the demand for cable communication across the Pacific has become urgent. A scheme has been drawn up for the construction of it which may or may not be practical. That is a question for experts to decide. A conference in any case is to assemble in Canada in June to consider the possibility of providing funds from the Colonial exchequers for the execution of the scheme if accepted. If this year is to give us the beginning of cable communication between two great groups of Colonies across the Pacific, and the establishment, as it is hoped that it may do, of a new fast line of Atlantic steamers from an English to a Canadian port, besides bringing to successful fruition some of the schemes for an extended trade with each other and with us that Colonial Governments have been active in developing, a big step will have been made in the direction of Imperial unity. To know each other better is, I strongly believe, all that we need in order to realise how impossible it is to let each other go. Channels of communication, if this is so, are at once the gentlest and the strongest, the most insidious and the most irresistible of the bonds of union, and it is hardly possible in this connection to exaggerate the importance of the development of inter-Imperial intercourse.

It may be that every one of the great groups of Colonies contains all the elements that go to the building up of nations, and that the desire which they experience for a national life is legitimate and

inevitable. If so, this is no reason for separation. It has been the pride of British administration that it has known how to nourish the dignity and respect the independence of its subjects in all parts of the world. In dealing with the developments of the future the word finality has no place. And if we are to have unity in no other form, a race which has already given to history the United States of America has no need to flinch from an ideal of the United Nations of Great Britain.

DISCUSSION.

Sir JAMES GARRICK, K.C.M.G.: I consider myself extremely fortunate in having had the opportunity of hearing Miss Shaw's Paper; but after all it is but an additional contribution—but one more link in the chain of important services Miss Shaw has rendered not only to Australasia but to all the Colonies of this Empire for several years past. Miss Shaw had available in this country the very best sources of information with respect to Australasia. This information was derived not only from books and statistics but from personal sources, and all of us who represented the Colonies in this country had at all times the greatest pleasure in communicating to Miss Shaw all we ourselves knew, and in placing at her disposal official information, so that she might go forth as completely equipped as possible, as representative of the Colonies in the press of England. But I am glad to say Miss Shaw resolved to see for herself, and I wish many of our public men would follow her in this. She determined to see whether all she had heard and read could be justified. For all who are interested in the Colonies, I think her visit was a piece of good fortune, for there resulted from it a series of articles wonderfully complete and accurate. Queensland was almost conspicuously dealt with. I hardly know whether Miss Shaw liked our Colony or not, but I do know, though I dare not say in her presence, what golden opinions she won from all politicians and from all sorts and conditions of colonists during her sojourn there. She honoured the Colony by giving it wide notice in her letters. So much was I impressed with what she said on several leading matters that, on my own initiative, afterwards sanctioned by my own Government, I circulated them broadcast in this country. We who are interested in Australasia do not want persons to see only with our eyes—to hold, as it were, a brief for us. On the other hand, we do object to persons forming their impressions first and then endea-

vouring to write up to them afterwards. What we seek is intelligent but impartial criticism, and I am glad to say that in Miss Shaw we have found a critic intelligent and impartial, and we are satisfied with the representations she has felt herself justified in making, though we may not in every particular agree with these. I do not intend to go through the many matters Miss Shaw has dealt with, but I had a little curiosity to know how she would steer her course, and I could not help feeling she was right in avoiding what I may say is, at the present moment, the barren track of financial criticism and Australasian extravagance. In one paragraph of the Paper, Miss Shaw says: "The extraordinary elasticity with which Australia has recovered from a financial crisis that might have been expected to throw her back for a generation is for the moment a sufficient illustration of what I mean." I can only say I hope our hostile critics have arrived at the opinion Miss Shaw has indicated; but if they have not, Miss Shaw has clearly pointed out the course which, even in the opinion of the persons to whom I refer, must pull us out of the difficulties into which they allege we have got. She says truly that what we have to do is to develop our resources, now we have learnt two lessons. We admit freely that both people and Governments of the Australian Colonies have been extravagant. We also admit we have neglected those resources Miss Shaw has so eloquently described. We have made resolutions that we will be prudent. We have resolved to devote ourselves energetically to the development of the great estate we have the good fortune to possess. It is not merely a resolution, however, for both Governments and people are striving to live within their means, and they are doing it; and, next, they are learning not to live on money derived from this country, but, rather, on the resources extracted from Nature herself. Having resolved on these two things, and pursuing them, there is no doubt whatever, I think, that we shall arrive, even in the opinion of hostile critics, at that state of soundness and prosperity we never perhaps should have lost. Miss Shaw's ideal is the unity of the Empire. For myself, looking at the map of the vast territory we possess, I cannot say—no man can say—what will be the ultimate position of the great Colonies; but I do say that, so far as one can at present see, there is a sufficient field for the efforts of the most ardent patriot in assisting to consolidate the great Empire of which we are a part.

SIR SAUL SAMUEL, K.C.M.G., C.B.: I am quite certain you will agree with me that we have this evening heard a most able and eloquent Paper, the result of Miss Shaw's visit to Australia.

Those who know those Colonies must have marvelled at the extraordinary way in which that lady travelled over the country, in a manner very few men would have done, encountering and defying difficulties which would have been faced with reluctance by experienced bushmen. She has acquired information with which very few people, even those long resident in the Colonies, are acquainted, and she has imparted this to us this evening in a manner which must be agreeably surprising to all present. I notice Miss Shaw speaks of Australia as not having a past—not having a history. Now from one point of view I think Australia has a marvellous history. I can recollect—and I am not a very old man—when the whole population of Australasia was only 120,000; now it is 4,000,000; when New South Wales was, in fact, all Australia, and the other Australian Colonies had no existence on the map of the world. I can remember too the time when the whole trade was not more than £120,000; it now amounts to £120,000,000. Is not this a wonderful progress—a history of which any country may be proud? It is said the Australasian Colonies are indebted to the extent of £200,000,000; but what has been done with this? We have settled 4,000,000 people on the lands of the country, and we have made a trade for England, which has benefited the old country as much as the Colonies. Miss Shaw has proved herself a true friend to the Colonies, as by her able writings in her articles in the *Times* she has set forth some facts with regard to the Colonies which were an able defence against the libellous publications in which the Australasian Colonies were traduced in a manner almost unparalleled; and not satisfied with having brought ruin on many thousands of people, some of these writers are now trying to produce the same effect in this country by their attacks on the Bank of England. The financial panic in the Australian Colonies has been indeed most serious; but their recuperative power is so great that already they are recovering, and the capitalists of the Mother Country have regained confidence, and the securities of Australia are now favourite stocks on the English market. On behalf of the Colony I represent I beg to thank Miss Shaw most sincerely for the valuable Paper she has so eloquently read to us this evening.

Lieut.-General Sir ANDREW CLARKE, G.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.: I should have liked to have seen this assembly depart after the reading of the Paper with the echoes of Miss Shaw's eloquent words still vibrating in their ears, so that the impression might not be in any degree blurred and obliterated by subsequent discussion. That is my own feeling in the matter. But being called upon as the repre-

sentative of a Colony and of a country with which more than nearly forty years ago I had some little to do, I could not fail to respond to the challenge. I will only say, with reference to this very remarkable Paper, that I look on that Paper as the beneficial result of Miss Shaw's mission from this country to the Australian Colonies, and that it will be regarded there as constituting an additional tie with the Mother Country. It is not only a practical Paper; it is, what is much more important, a highly sympathetic Paper; and sympathy in these matters does much more to build up an Empire than any mere piling up of the facts of progress and prosperity. I shall content myself, then, with offering to Miss Shaw, on behalf of the Colony I represent, our grateful thanks for what she has done in the heart of the Empire this night. This Paper has, with reference to the Australian Colonies, great significance, and, further, I believe that within its four corners are contained elements which, properly applied by thoughtful and foreseeing statesmen, will be fruitful in guiding the destinies of this Empire as a whole, and binding still closer together its various parts in union and common sympathy.

Mr. SANDFORD FLEMING, C.M.G.: As I am perhaps the last arrival from Australia, I feel that I should be among the first to express the pleasure I have had in listening to the remarkable Paper which has just been read, full of thought, full of information, and clothed in the most graceful language. I must, however, leave to other speakers, better fitted to perform it, the pleasant duty of saying how much we are indebted to the lady who has just addressed us. I will simply remark that I was passing through London from Australia to Canada, and hearing of Miss Shaw's Paper delayed my departure until the morrow in order to hear it, and I have been amply rewarded for remaining longer in London. I am full of the subject myself, and would like to say a great deal about Australia, a country of amazing natural wealth and wonderful possibilities. I should like, too, to refer to my cordial reception in every Colony I visited—Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia—and express my deep regret that the time at my disposal did not admit of visiting all the Colonies, more especially New Zealand. I will confine my remarks, and they will be but a few words, to the concluding sentences of the Paper. I quite agree with Miss Shaw that Canada and Australia know practically nothing of each other; and why do they know so little? Did they not spring from the same origin? Do they not speak the same language? Are they not governed by the same laws? Have they not the same aspira-

tions? And under the same flag do they not look forward to having the same mission and destiny? To realise the noblest hopes of these now separated peoples they should, as Miss Shaw has so well pointed out, be united as closely as possible by the best means of intercourse which science and art can devise. It is felt that by thus drawing these two great divisions of the Empire nearer together both will be brought nearer to the heart of the Empire here in these little islands. The first practical steps have been taken to accomplish this end. A line of excellent steamers has been established, and in some respects these steamers are the best if they are not the largest I have ever travelled in. It is hoped before long to have even faster steamers and many more of them. One thing more is needed—a cable across the Pacific Ocean is of primary importance, and practical steps in that direction have likewise been taken. The Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Bowell, has been on a visit to Australia in relation to trade and telegraphic connection, and nothing could have been heartier than the reception given by everyone to his proposals. The outcome of it all is that a conference is to take place in Canada in a few months, when Australian statesmen will among other things see before them a great object lesson, which will be of service to them at home. They will see a number of provinces once disunited and separated now united to each other in a great Dominion, and they will return to the southern hemisphere imbued with that spirit of union which will enable them to carry out what they so much require—federation among themselves.

Mr. J. F. HOGAN, M.P.: I think there will be absolute unanimity in the opinion that the first contribution of a lady to the Proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute has been an unqualified success, and that, as regards literary merit, closeness of reasoning, careful collection of facts, and well-informed soundness of judgment, the Paper we have just heard read need fear no comparison with any of the Papers contributed by the many distinguished men who have appeared on the platform of the Institute during the past twenty-five years. Most of us have no doubt read the admirable series of "Letters from Australia" which Miss Shaw recently contributed to the *Times*—a journalistic performance calculated to make the most gifted of male special correspondents feel somewhat uneasy as to the retention of their laurels. In the Paper of this evening Miss Shaw bases a forecast of the Australian future on the observations and impressions gathered during her extensive Colonial tour. The

forecast, coming as it does from a very acute observer, and the possessor of the latest first-hand information on the Australia of the present, is certainly entitled to the highest respect and attention. To me the most interesting and striking portion of Miss Shaw's forecast is the distinction she draws between temperate and tropical Australia, and the different lines on which they are likely to develop. To those like myself who have spent most of their lives in Australia, and have insensibly come to regard it as a homogeneous continent, this distinction has not appealed very directly as an element of special importance in estimating the probabilities of the future; but Miss Shaw has certainly given the case a new and important complexion, and provided us with much food for thought. I agree with Miss Shaw in the opinion that the problem of transplanting the surplus labour of the Mother Country to the fertile, far-reaching, and now untenanted plains of interior Australia is one that should not be regarded as impossible of solution. No doubt there are difficulties in the way, but they are difficulties that earnest-minded and far-seeing statesmen both in Great Britain and Australia could soon brush aside if fully resolved on co-operating in this great Imperial duty. As Miss Shaw truly says, "the question is one of intelligent organisation." With respect to Miss Shaw's concluding remarks on the possibility of the severance of Australia from the Empire, I am disposed to think that she has somewhat exaggerated the strength of the republican sentiment. It is no doubt true that a certain amount of cheap and irrepressible republicanism finds vent at the meetings of the Australian Natives' Associations; but too much importance must not be attached to these undisciplined ebullitions and soaring aspirations of ardent Colonial youth. It would also be a great mistake to draw hasty conclusions from the fact that the one Australian republican weekly—the *Sydney Bulletin*—has a large circulation all over the continent. Not one reader in a hundred glances at or is in the least impressed by its republican editorials. People purchase it because it is a lively, original, up-to-date journal, packed with items of news and personal gossip not accessible elsewhere. I believe that in the future, as in the past, public opinion in Australia will be overwhelmingly in favour of the maintenance of the Imperial connection. Apart altogether from patriotic and sentimental motives, it is not likely that the great body of thinking and intelligent Australians, knowing that France and Germany have secured footholds in their waters, and that Russia is within striking distance in the North Pacific, will lightly cast off that Imperial protection which is now

the surest and the strongest guarantee for the peace, progress, and prosperity of all our great Colonies.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of BRISBANE: I entirely sympathise with the remarks of a previous speaker in one point, viz. that we should have done well if after hearing Miss Shaw's Paper we had departed in silence, and not have allowed our attention to be diverted by any subsequent remarks. As one thinks of the Paper, one may contrast its thoughtful utterances with those inflictions from which we sometimes suffer at the hands of some who are commonly known as "globe-trotters." Too often it has been the case that persons have come to Australian shores, and enjoyed Australian hospitality for a few days, and then have gone home, deeming themselves competent to write an exhaustive account of Australia and the Australians. Miss Shaw has happily taught us a very different lesson. Not only has she in the most painstaking manner investigated all the facts for herself, but she has shown, moreover, that she is possessed of that penetration which sees at once the bearing of the facts; and her Paper, which none of us can forget, lays us under a deep obligation. If we were to sum up in a single sentence the practical and immediate outcome of the Paper, it would be this, that the primary need of Australia, as a condition of advance, is more population. I lay stress on that, because from my own experience I know that, particularly among the working classes, there is at this moment a great delusion prevalent, viz. that there are too many people in Australia,—and, indeed, some few are finding their way back. Now, I think that Miss Shaw's Paper has made it abundantly clear that what we are suffering from is rather the absence of adequate population—population of the right sort. You have sometimes, perhaps, sent out to your Colonies persons of the wrong sort. There are persons who come out—I will not say that they expect to pick up gold in Queen Street, for they do not expect to take so much trouble. They expect to lean against the lamp-post at the street corner, while somebody else picks it up and hands it to them. If we were to get consignments of the better class of labour—men fitted for the work which waits to be done—we should begin to solve some of those problems which still await solution. I join with those who have already spoken in tendering to Miss Shaw—whom it was my privilege to meet in Queensland—our most sincere thanks for her eminently suggestive and valuable Paper.

Mr. H. B. HALLENSTEIN (New Zealand): The substance of what I had intended to say has already been expressed by previous

speakers, and I will therefore detain you for only one moment to say that, having resided for something like forty years in Australia and New Zealand, and travelled a great deal through those countries, I can bear testimony to the very able manner in which Miss Shaw has treated the subject. I have seen the ups and downs of New Zealand, which some years ago passed through a similar crisis to that which has been experienced by the Australian Colonies, and I am able to say that in my opinion Miss Shaw has well gauged the future of Australia.

Sir ROBERT G. W. HERBERT, G.C.B.: I am obliged to our Chairman for giving me the opportunity of saying how cordially I endorse all the compliments paid this evening to Miss Shaw. I have had some peculiar opportunities of observing Miss Shaw's remarkable ability in acquiring information in regard to Colonial problems, and her great capacity in solving them. When I was at the Colonial Office she used occasionally to visit me for the purpose of seeking such explanations as I might be able to give her, but those visits generally resulted in my receiving some of that information which, you have been led to understand, Downing Street is generally deficient in. Miss Shaw has devoted herself most successfully to Colonial policy, and she has given us to-night, as you see, a very thoughtful and statesmanlike exposition of the Australian situation. It must be the feeling of all members of this Institute. I think that the day may not be long distant when she will give us her observations with regard to some other principal group of Colonies; we shall look forward to that day with impatient interest. I do not think Miss Shaw has it in her heart to refuse us, although, of course, we must not trespass upon her good nature by pressing her to reappear here at too early a date. I will not attempt to follow in detail the admirable Paper we have heard to-night, because, as the Lord Bishop of Brisbane has observed, the Paper is one which we should do well to take home with us, and seriously ponder over before attempting any criticism of it.

The CHAIRMAN: It now becomes my duty to propose that you should give a hearty vote of thanks to the eloquent and gifted lady who has addressed us this evening. Every speaker has declared how admirably Miss Shaw has dealt with the question, and this must be also the impression of everyone present. For myself I feel that no words of mine can definitely express my enthusiastic admiration for Miss Shaw's splendid Paper, which will form one of the most valuable, as well as instructive, contributions to the archives of the Royal Colonial Institute. In the name

of all present to-night I beg to offer her our best and warmest thanks.

MISS SHAW: I cannot thank you enough for the extremely kind reception you have given me to-night. I can only say that it is a continuation of the kindness and help which I have received everywhere, both at home and in the Colonies, and without which it would have been impossible for me to do my work. And now you will, I am sure, join with me in a most cordial vote of thanks to Sir Frederick Young for so kindly presiding over our proceedings.

The Chairman having responded, the Meeting terminated.

FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Fourth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, February 18, 1894, when General Sir George Chesney, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., M.P., delivered an address on "The British Empire."

Sir Henry E. G. Bulwer, G.C.M.G., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 26 Fellows had been elected, viz. 14 Resident and 12 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

John Beaumont, Edward William Browne, Noel E. Buxton, Gordon H. Campbell, William Gisborne, H. Wyndham Jefferson, Admiral Frederick A. Mazse, Dr. Acland Oronhyatekha, Joseph B. Robinson, Charles Roche, George Rothwell, A. N. Sinclair, St. Barbe Russell Sladen, Rowland M. Stephenson.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Albert H. Burt (Trinidad), C. Pearson Chambers (Antigua), Archibald R. Colquhoun (Mashonaland), Denis Doyle (Cape Colony), Dr. Thomas D. Greenlees (Cape Colony), S. L. Horsford (St. Kitts), Lancelot T. Lloyd (New South Wales), Dr. George H. Mapleton (St. Kitts), J. G. Maydon, M.L.A. (Natal), Cyril F. Monier-Williams, B.A. (Trinidad), Matthew H. Richey, Q.C., D.C.L. (Nova Scotia), Dr. G. H. Kemp Ross (Sierra Leone).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

THE CHAIRMAN: I have first to express the regret which the Council and I am sure all the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute feel at the recent loss sustained in the death of Mr. Peter Redpath, one of our most respected Fellows, and a Member of the Council of this Institute. At the request of the Council, General Sir George Chesney has been kind enough to undertake to read a Paper this evening. He has chosen for his subject "The British Empire." That appears at first sight to be rather a large subject to enter upon at 8 o'clock in the evening. But there is this advantage about a

large subject—that it is many-sided, that it presents many aspects, any one of which is capable of being treated as a separate subject. It can thus be approached in different ways and dealt with in different ways. I do not know in what way the lecturer to-night will deal with this subject, and from what particular point of view, if any, he will approach it; but of this I am sure—that the subject will be dealt with by him skilfully and ably, and that whatever he has to say to us will be well worth our hearing. Sir George Chesney needs no introduction to you. His name, his reputation, his services, are his introduction; and it only remains for me in due course and form to ask him to be good enough to address you on the subject of

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

THE Council of the Royal Colonial Institute have done me the honour to invite me to address you on this occasion. The subject which I have ventured to choose—"The British Empire"—is one the greatness and the interest of which will, I think, at once be recognised. If my treatment of it should appear somewhat inadequate to the occasion, I may at least say that this is not because I am not very fully conscious of the extreme importance and magnitude of the subject with which I shall endeavour to deal. Let me say at the outset that in this connection, when speaking of the British Empire, I propose to refer only to the United Kingdom and the great self-governing Colonies, to the exclusion for this purpose both of India and of the numerous Crown Colonies to be found all over the world. But, even with this limitation, it is, I think, a sufficiently large subject, and the point of view to which I desire to direct your attention is the unification—if I may so call it—or consolidation, or federation, of this great Empire upon conditions which shall secure its continuance—its firm continuance—and prosperity upon a solid basis. This, I think, is perhaps the very greatest political subject which could engage the attention of English people in any part of the world. In comparison with this, the political matters which are ordinarily under our consideration are surely perfectly insignificant. But it is sometimes said that, admitting the gravity of the case, you may do more harm than good by specific action, and that it is safer, perhaps, to let matters take their course and await what is called the natural development of political events in order that these may indicate the best form in which the federation of the Empire can take place. To those who hold that view I

would venture to submit that the actual position of our Empire at the present moment contains elements of danger which if not boldly faced and dealt with may result in consequences of the greatest import to us all. On the one hand, you have the great Colonies, rapidly developing into great and populous nations, which, nevertheless, have no share in directing or influencing the councils of the Empire, have no political responsibilities, and take no share, or only a very small and almost inappreciable share, of the Imperial burdens. On the other hand are the overtaxed British people, who at present sustain almost the whole cost of the defence of the Empire. This is what we may call a position of unstable equilibrium, which a very small shock might be sufficient to develop into a very dangerous crisis. There are some people indeed, pessimistic writers, who consider that it is quite useless to attempt to avert what they deem the natural course of things; who consider that, just as birds when they are fledged leave the parent nest, so when the Colonies have attained to a certain degree of population and strength they will cast themselves adrift from the Mother Country, and set up on their own account as independent nations—perfectly false and misleading analogy. Others, again, while hopeful of the maintenance of our great Empire, and while believing that hereafter the Colonies may gain all the advantages to be derived from their connection with the Mother Country, and in return confer on the Mother Country all the benefits she may derive from their expansion, and that they may remain indefinitely—for ever, in fact—bound to the Mother Country—others again, I say, holding this view consider, nevertheless, that this most important, this most desirable result may best be attained rather by abstention from interference than by positive action. But, ladies and gentlemen, that policy of waiting upon Providence was not what brought about the creation of the German Empire or the unification of Italy, the two greatest political events of our time. If it be objected that, granted it is the duty of statesmen to direct rather than to follow, to guide the course of political life through the safe channels of prosperity and advance rather than to drift at random on the surface of the current; if it be objected that, granting that constructive statesmanship is the highest exhibition of it, still that the time has not yet arrived for bringing these great qualities into action—to those who thus argue I would venture to reply that at the present moment the position is really, if gravely considered, one to cause apprehension, I might almost say of actual danger. The tie which binds the Colonies to the Mother Country is of the very slightest. These Colonies are

not held by any bond. They are absolutely free in all essential respects. No one, I suppose, would propose that any compulsion should be placed on any Colony to keep it within the Imperial union if it desired to cut itself adrift ; and equally, I suppose, no one would propose that any inducement should be offered to any Colony to leave the Imperial fold so long as it desired to remain therein. But, nevertheless, the relation between the two parts is, to my mind, of an unsatisfactory form. There is no sort of equality between the governing conditions in the two cases, and I would ask you to consider that while the Imperial tie is so weak it is of the utmost consequence to establish a new bond between them, so that if some shock should come sufficient to destroy what slight bonds, apart from sentiment, now keep us together, there may have been established in their place a strong bond, based on a due satisfaction of the interests of both sides, and the feeling that not only was there one ruling passion of sentiment, but that each party to the contract had been fairly treated in all respects. Hitherto, remember, the slight tie which holds us together has never been strained, but I would ask you to consider—to take one case out of many that come up to the mind—what would be the result if, under our present political conditions, our Empire was to be exposed to the shock of a great war ; if, on the one hand, the whole burden and cost and responsibility of that war fell upon the overtaxed people of these islands ; and if, on the other hand, the great Colonies were exposed to the risks and the losses entailed by it, when they had no share in bringing the war about, and possibly no interest in the issue involved. I do not think it requires any great force of imagination to conceive that the sudden outbreak of a war of that kind must strain the relation between the Mother Country and the Colonies to the point of bringing about an actual rupture between them—the greatest possible catastrophe that could happen to the English race. From whatever point of view the matter be considered, nothing, it seems to me, can be expected from a disunion of the compact but loss to all sides. I would ask you—to take one illustration of the case—to consider what a great change would come over the position of Great Britain if, in the event of war with some other great Power, instead of finding one of her own ports in almost every part of the world, those ports no longer belonged to the great United Empire, but were merely the ports of neutral although friendly nations. And, on the other hand, how different would be the position of one of our great Colonies, say South Africa, if it were engaged in a struggle for its possessions with some great

military and naval Power, but had to stand alone instead of having behind it the whole force and strength of the United Empire. From whichever point of view we look at it, disruption means loss, disaster, decadence; union means strength, prosperity, and greatness. "United we stand, divided we fall."

But I will not attempt in the limited time at my disposal to follow up the vein of thought suggested by the idea of a disruption of the union. I mean the union between Great Britain and her Colonies. I will rather assume that the maintenance of this union is the political object dearest to the hearts of all of us; that there is hardly any sacrifice the English nation is not prepared to make to preserve the Empire; and that, on the other hand, all the great Colonies, while feeling indeed that they have attained a development of numbers, of strength, and of wealth which would enable them, if they wished to do so, to start on their own account as independent nations of the world, as members of the great family of nations which cover the globe, still desire that the old flag should continue to wave over their territories; that they still desire to hold their share in the great traditions and glories of the past; and that they also wish that the greatness and prosperity which will be their lot in the future should be thrown into the common stock of national prosperity and greatness. If these are the sentiments which unite us, as I believe they are, then what we have to consider is how best to establish the relations between the two parts of the Empire upon a basis which will satisfy the mutual claims and requirements of both, and shall lead us on in one great bond of union in the future. The present arrangement is too fragile to last. Burden on one side, on the other no responsibility, it might be said no share in policy.

That is the problem of which I will now venture, in perhaps a crude and imperfect but certainly brief way, to submit to you a solution. What should be the future governing principle for the whole of our great Empire—this kingdom and the Colonies combined? Now, when this problem is presented to one, the first idea, I think, which rises to the mind is that this bond of union, this consolidation of our Empire, is to be looked for by a development of representative institutions. No doubt we live in an age of representative institutions; but what representative institutions? As to the proposal, more or less vague, which has often been made, for representing the Colonies by sending up a certain number of members to the existing Imperial House of Commons, I venture to submit to you that on examination such a system will not be found to

satisfy the requisite conditions. Granted that the members so sent up would be in the strictest sense of the word representative; that they would be persons who commanded the confidence of those who returned them to Parliament; still they would necessarily as regarded each particular Colony form only a very small minority of the whole House. Moreover—and this is the crux of the difficulty which attends the case—although they might be representatives of the Colony in one sense, they would not necessarily be representatives of the Colonial Legislature; and, therefore, if you desire to extend any greater degree of control over the Colony than you now exercise—which is absolutely no control at all—you must not only pass laws and regulations in your Imperial House of Commons, but you must obtain the sanction of each Colonial Legislature to those laws in order that they should become valid throughout the Empire. Not only so, that process must be continued on every occasion of legislation. Legislation, to be effective, must be unanimous throughout the Empire. You have, or you would have, in this consolidated Empire a great number of separate and independent Legislatures. I ask you, is it a practical scheme that one of these Legislatures—the most important, if you like, very much the most important—should have the power to legislate over the heads of the Colonial Legislatures? Then how difficult to arrange that there shall be continuous and simultaneous legislation of the same kind all over the Empire. Unless Colonial Legislatures had an equally free hand with the Imperial one, they would not be satisfied. On the other hand, the people of these islands would lose by the arrangement, because they would have a number of members in their House who did not represent them, and to that extent their House of Commons would be altered from its present character. If, to take another alternative, it is proposed to create an Imperial Legislature for dealing with Imperial subjects only, such a measure involves so great a change in the character of the existing House of Commons—which would be relegated to what in common parlance is termed “a back seat”—that I think we must put such a proposal aside as not within the range of practical politics. At any rate, for a very long time to come, I do not think, ladies and gentlemen, that, consider it as you may, you can in the existing state of things devise any system of representative government that will provide a satisfactory tribunal for the affairs of the whole British Empire short of attempting what would be almost equivalent to a political revolution. But, difficult though the problem seems to be, I do venture with all humility to offer what I think

is a reasonable solution of the problem. Let me at once say, however, that the idea in its inception is not an original one. It has been proposed by numerous persons of mark, and I may refer, amongst others, to Sir Frederic Pollock and Sir Charles Tupper. It has been proposed by them and by other "men of light and leading" that, whereas out of the existing Privy Council there have been created various most important bodies—as, for example, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which is the highest Court of Appeal in the Empire, and various important departments of State, as the Council on Education, the Board of Trade, &c.—so by calling up to the Privy Council high Colonial dignitaries such as the Agents-General to the Colonies, the Ministers of the Colonies, and others, a very powerful Committee of the Privy Council might be established, and one competent to deal with the great Imperial questions that have to be faced. It will, I think, be at once apparent, however, that a scheme of this sort, although very valuable as constituting what we may call the initiatory stage of the proceedings, would yet not be sufficient in itself, because any proposals by a Committee of the Privy Council would have no valid sanction or force in law unless supported—as regards the United Kingdom—by an Act of Parliament, and as regards each particular Colony by an Act passed by the Legislature of that Colony. Nevertheless I would submit to you that a modification—an improvement, if I may venture to call it so—of that scheme does really offer all the needful conditions for the regulation of the British Empire on its enlarged and widened basis. In this way. Let us suppose that a Council be formed, say, of the Prime Minister of England and two or more of his colleagues, the Premier of each of our great Colonies and one or more of his colleagues. I would assume that the federation of the Australian Colonies and of the Cape has been first carried out—not, I hope, an unreasonable assumption. These high functionaries would come together in a definite and recognised way. Here, again, it may be said that, acting in this capacity, their decrees, their orders, their regulations, would have no legal or valid sanction. True; but they would obviously lead the way to the necessary action in every part of the Empire, because these members of a committee or council, acting together, would be in the highest degree representative of the communities from which they are drawn. The Government of the day represents the opinions of the majority of the people of the country, or rather represents first of all the opinions of the majority of the Legislature, and the opinions of the majority of the Legislature represent the opinions of the majority of the people; conse-

quently any conclusions come to or resolutions arrived at by a body of this sort can be given practical effect to. It is true that agreements made in such a body would be binding in the first instance only upon the members of that body, but these members, commanding the majorities of their respective Legislatures, would be in a position to put in force and to carry out any resolutions they might themselves agree to. In this way you might ensure a homogeneous, a sympathetic, an harmonious procedure throughout every part of the Empire. That such a body might have no definite statutory sanction would be no drawback to its operations. The British Cabinet is not known to the law, and in the same way this body, equally unknown to the law, and although its proceedings might not even be made public, might become of the highest validity and authority throughout every part of the globe—and what part is there not of the globe?—where British possessions are found. In such a committee or body, therefore, I conceive you might obtain the machinery by which you might establish a system of harmonious and representative government in the highest sense for the whole of the British possessions, without any change in our present Parliamentary institutions, either at home or beyond the sea, without any violence to any interests or any new law of any kind whatever. Under such a system the people of England and of the Colonies would be satisfied that no demand would be made upon them, and no change made, unless it was first brought forward in due form and with due publicity, to be carried out with the formal sanction of their own Legislatures. The discussions which might take place in this Council might be informal, but through those discussions, through the agreements which might be come to among the representative Ministers who form that body, we might look to those changes in fiscal policy, that proper distribution of public burdens, that arrangement of the resources of the whole Empire for its mutual defence, which shall ensure the establishment of a strong and durable Empire on a basis of justice and liberty to all. Such, ladies and gentlemen, is very briefly and imperfectly the plan which I have endeavoured to put before you. In the limited time available I will not attempt to pursue the numerous ramifications so great a subject suggests. It is, I think, one of the advantages which might be claimed for such a body—which might appropriately be called not a Committee of the Privy Council, but the Council of the Empire—that its formation might be effected without any new legislation. Further, it may be assumed that in the present day, with our great and increasing facilities for travelling, the distances which divide

the different parts of the Empire are no objection to any plan of the kind. Lastly, I would indicate that with the creation of a great Council of the Empire, consisting of its most important, its most able, its most trusted citizens, all necessity for the maintenance of the Colonial Office on the present lines would cease. With the abolition of that Office we might hope that even the very name of "Colony" would disappear from common use in our language, and that, actuated as we should be with the spirit of Imperial patriotism, we should speak rather of the different countries which, united together, make up our common Empire.

DISCUSSION.

The Hon. ROBERT REID (Minister of Defence, Victoria): I feel it an honour indeed to be called upon to speak upon such a subject as that which has been so eloquently dealt with by Sir George Chesney—the British Empire. For we must feel that in the history of the nations there never was such an Empire as this. In the past the various portions of great Empires have been held by forts and soldiers at stated intervals to keep the different populations in subjection to the central Power; but in this Empire of ours a new discovery has been made, for what the able lecturer called the "fragile" nature of the bond which holds us together is, in a sense, one of the brightest features of the connection. The British alone have found the true method of governing great communities like the Colonies. In America the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers rose against us, and I remember that at the opening of the Exhibition of 1886, to which I was a delegate, our great Tennyson wrote:

Britain fought her sons of yore—
 Britain failed; and never more,
 Careless of our growing kin,
 Shall we sin our fathers' sin,
 Men that in a narrower day—
 Unprophetic rulers they—
 Drove from out the mother's nest
 That young eagle of the West
 To forage for herself alone.

I do not think Britain will ever make the same mistake again. As I conceive, the glory of our connection with the Empire lies in sentiment, in self-interest, in history, in literature, in blood. Speaking for the Australian communities, I can say we feel our interests and yours are one; we know that without this great Empire at our back we could not live alone for long. Look at the

red parts of the map—Canada and Australasia and South Africa—and try to realise that these vast countries have grown to be what they are since Her Majesty came to the throne, of which the possibilities of the future are enormous. The problem which lies before the statesmen of this country and those beyond the sea is one which will tax their abilities to the utmost. The contribution we have had to-night to the solution of the problem may open up the subject, and be an exercise for the minds of all of us. The question is altogether of too stupendous a character to be treated lightly. Small comparatively as are the present populations of some of our Colonies, what may not another fifty years bring forth? Where will the majority of the population be a hundred years hence? Therefore this subject requires to be approached with the gravest concern. Whatever may be evolved I trust that the coming generation will be equal to the task, and while I think that task is still in advance of us, our duty at the present time is to band ourselves as brothers, hand in hand, to stand together for the right and for good government in every direction. I will not detain you further, but I would say that for the British Empire the pressing necessity at the present time is the protection of all its commerce, wherever it may be. In Australia, bad as things have been during the last twelve months, we have spent some three millions of money on coastal defence; and though we have the advantage of an Australian station and a squadron of Her Majesty's navy, we have in addition seven auxiliary ships, contributed to and maintained by Colonial money, to aid in keeping and preserving that portion of the Southern Hemisphere for the British Empire. Though we are a mere handful of people—not four millions—yet, speaking as one of their representatives, I may say that we realise that the most important thing this great Empire has to see to is that the command of the seas is maintained. That is a vital necessity. We depend on you for manufactures, and you depend upon us, to a considerable extent, for food. Your enormous tonnage comes and goes, and my idea of our Empire is that, not only in the lands and dominions which it comprises, but also in all those intervening spaces of sea and ocean between the territories which are coloured red on the map, and in brief wherever the Union Jack flies at the mast-head of a ship—that is the British Empire.

Sir JOHN COLOMB, K.C.M.G.: I have listened with great interest to the eloquent address of the distinguished lecturer. I agree with his general treatment of the question, for he began by leaving out what may be termed the Empire's Dependencies, and submitting to

our consideration those questions in which the United Kingdom and the self-governing Colonies are concerned. But in expressing my approval of that treatment of the question, I would ask him, in his reply, to state who is to govern, and what is to become of the vast constellation of Dependencies, now administered under the Colonial Office, when that Office is abolished? I myself am no lover of the Colonial Office, and practically the less the Colonial Office has to do with our self-governing Colonies, at any rate, the better; still recollect the numerous Dependencies the Colonial Office does administer, and which some department at all events must administer. At the outset of his address Sir George Chesney very forcibly and ably dwelt on the probable effects of war, and here I agree with every word he said. I believe that every thinking man must agree with him in his estimate of the enormous gravity of the situation, under existing circumstances, in the event of war. But I awaited with interest his suggestion as to how you are to reconcile the difficulties of the position—a position which has developed through this century, and is becoming more and more difficult by reason of the “leaps and bounds” of progress made by the self-governing Colonies. In regard to the primary question of defence, for example, I remember I stated before this Institute, now some twenty years ago, that the kernel of the whole question of Imperial defence lies in two words—cost and control. I cannot see how the suggestion for the appointment of a Committee of the Privy Council is to improve the position as to matters of defence. The gallant General proposes a Council to consist of the Prime Minister of England with two colleagues and the Prime Minister of each of the self-governing Colonies with one or two colleagues. They are to have no executive power. There are, I think, eleven self-governing Colonies; therefore the proposal is to have a branch of the Privy Council consisting of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and eleven Prime Ministers from over sea, two colleagues of the Prime Minister representing the Mother Country, and twenty-two representing over sea. The work of this Council, I take it, would not be constant. Are eleven Prime Ministers from over sea to leave their posts and come here to wait till they are wanted? It seems to me you would not be getting any nearer to cracking the nut as to common defence, and that you would be setting up a machinery which could by no means work. Thus I agree with the lecturer in his description of our position, but I frankly say I do not agree with him as regards the remedy; I think that the unsatisfactory nature, and the danger to the

Empire, of things as they exist—the enormous danger—lies in this, that the whole defence of this vast Empire rests on the shoulders of the people of the United Kingdom. It is administered through the House of Commons, and is therefore becoming more and more a question of party. Take one branch of the subject—the security of the sea—in which every citizen of the Empire, whether at home or beyond sea, is vitally concerned. How is that treated? Not by the common sense and judgment of all the best of the citizens of the Empire. It is committed to the hands of a legislative body in which local and Imperial concerns are so intermixed, and in which party interests so saturate everything, that gigantic Imperial interests are in jeopardy, and you have no system of defence which gives you security or continuity. That is the danger. Then I take it that the citizens over sea, if you ask them to contribute to that system, will say, “No, thank you; we have no voice, and we do not want to mix our broad Imperial interests with your narrow local concerns.” I agree you must get this financial question out of the House of Commons as far as you can, and out of the rut of party, and this leads me to the suggestion made some years ago by the distinguished Field-Marshal Sir Lintorn Simmons—a Minister of Defence. I say the House of Commons must alter the form in which this power is exercised. Supposing, as Sir Lintorn Simmons has suggested, you have a Minister of Defence to deal with the broad principles, naval and military, relating to the safety of the Empire as a whole. Then you have to provide the means by which that defence is to be maintained. Supposing the House of Commons applies to the whole system of defence what that House has recently applied to the Navy, and votes a certain sum for a fixed period of years. Suppose the Legislatures of each of the self-governing Colonies, appreciating the importance and absolute necessity in their own interests of the maintenance of an adequate fleet, take the same action; and suppose that under the Minister of Defence you have an Imperial Council of Defence, in which the United Kingdom and the various contributing Colonies are represented, to see that during the fixed period for which the money has been voted it is properly applied. In my opinion you would thus obtain some solid foundations of a working system that would furnish the one thing which above all others is needed—common sense and continuity in your policy of Imperial defence. I cannot sit down without saying that I trust those who agree with me will not be accused of advocating a simple demand for contributions from the Colonies. I hate the word contribution. The problem is to give to these vast

communities adequate security. It is a case of joint councils, joint control, joint burdens, and a common purpose ; so that all citizens may sleep in peace, knowing at all events that their interests are not endangered by party warfare at Westminster, and that steps have really been taken to establish the foundations of a system that will grow and secure for us and those who come after us that which is so essential—the unquestioned and unquestionable maritime supremacy of the British.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G. : I have listened with much attention to the important address delivered by Sir George Chesney on this great Imperial question. As I, like others I see around me, have long taken a deep interest in that question, I venture to offer to you one or two remarks upon it. I entirely agree with, and I am ready to endorse all, Sir George Chesney has said with regard to the principles on which the unity of the Empire should be established. Where I differ from him is in the application of those principles in point of detail. In discussing the best plan to be adopted to bring about Imperial federation, he dismisses at the outset, as not practicable, certain modes of dealing with the question, particularly that of superseding, so to speak, the (as at present constituted) Legislature and Parliament of Great Britain. The gallant General tells us that the House of Commons would not be inclined to take “ a back seat,” and that any such change as some of us advocate would amount to a revolution—a word which in many ears has an ugly and alarming sound. Now I venture to remind you that there are revolutions and revolutions ; that revolution in its proper sense means simply a complete change effected without violence, and that in the course of time such complete changes may become necessary and can be adopted by constitutional methods. I hold that we ought to have a thoroughly representative system for the Empire, superior to, and on a broader basis than, our present House of Commons, which represents only the different parts of these islands. There should be a more comprehensive representative body, to deal with Imperial questions, which I would designate by the name of an Imperial Senate ; and this body should be composed, in properly defined proportions, of representatives of the various constituent portions of the British Empire. I venture to think that the plan Sir George Chesney has propounded, which in the first instance seems the easier one, would not be found to be either workable or sufficient, and that we ought rather to look to a broader and more comprehensive system which should comprise a body of representatives with power to deal with all those great Imperial questions that

concern the whole British nation. In a sentence, ladies and gentlemen, Imperial federation, which is really the subject of our discussion this evening, means the government "of the Empire by the Empire"—a federal system by which every part of the Empire should take its share in the government, and in the responsibilities of the Empire. The subject is one to which I have long given deep and earnest attention, and on which I hold very broad and decided views; and although I admit we must proceed by degrees, yet the ultimate aim ought to be that which I have briefly attempted to indicate.

Field-Marshal Sir LINTORN SIMMONS, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.: It was not my intention when I came here this evening to utter one word on the subject under discussion, and I certainly should not have risen had I not been referred to by my friend, Sir John Colomb. I think the question of federation is one of such magnitude that it will require years to bring it to a satisfactory solution. It requires to be discussed not only in this country but in the Colonies, and until they are agreed as to the system which is to be adopted for the government of the Empire, I think we might as well, for the present, leave the matter alone, and go to the practical issues which are of the utmost importance to us all, namely, the defence of the Empire, with its Colonies and its trade. I had the honour of serving on a Royal Commission, of which the late Lord Carnarvon was the President, when we took a great deal of evidence from military, naval, and commercial men on the subject of the then condition of affairs. I think the only word that can explain the condition of defence then was the word "rotten." That I do not hesitate to say. Things have very much improved since then, but they are not what they ought to be, and in my own mind I am perfectly satisfied they never will be what they ought to be until we get, as Sir John Colomb said, a Minister of Defence, not merely for the United Kingdom, but for the whole Empire. We have had Commissions without end as to the defence of parts of the Empire. We had the Commission, under Lord Palmerston's Government, to consider the defence of certain ports of the United Kingdom; a very small portion of the subject. Under Lord Carnarvon's Commission we considered the defence of a good many of our coaling stations, some of which even were excluded from our inquiry; but that inquiry was not one of the defence of the Empire. The defence of the Empire depends in the first instance on the Fleet, and the Fleet depends for its existence and utility—until some other means of locomotion is discovered—on coal, and these are the great points which have to be considered. First and foremost, you must have a

Fleet strong enough to hold its own ; and secondly, coaling stations where the Fleet can obtain fuel, otherwise the Fleet becomes useless. Scattered as this Empire is all over the world there is an immense field for the establishment of coaling stations, but it is rather hard, as Sir George Chesney seemed to suggest, to require that this country should bear all the cost of fortifying all those stations as well as supplying the ships for the defence of the Empire. I was very glad to hear Mr. Reid's statement as to the steps being taken in the Australian Colonies to provide themselves with a squadron to look after the defence of their coasts, and not only that, but, I trust, under the directions of a Minister of Defence, it would be available for aiding in the defence of the whole Empire. I think the way to proceed practically is to appoint a Minister of Defence and to take the question out of party politics. He must, of course, be a party man, being a member of the Government of the day, but, to take the question out of party lines as much as possible, I think he might be supported by a committee or council, in which previous Ministers should have a seat in order to see that the measures proposed under their administration and approved by the country were carried into effect, and I would invite also as members of this council any representatives which the self-governing Colonies or other Colonies might choose to send to consider the question with the Minister of Defence. It would not be difficult, I think, by some such means to arrive at a common system of defence that would be so reasonable as to be accepted not only in the United Kingdom but in the Colonies. Indeed, unless some system of that sort is adopted, I do not see how we are to carry out the defence of the Empire. Under the present system the War Office and the Admiralty have each to take their portion ; there is a rivalry between them, and I have even heard it debated by members of the two professions whether the Navy ought to supply the garrisons for the coaling stations or the Army. Such questions as that ought never to arise. It is a question of united defence, in which both branches of the Service and every public servant are deeply interested, and in which they ought to pull together, and each take their proper part. Such a measure if taken would bring vividly before the United Kingdom and her various Colonies the necessity and advisability of co-operation on a vital matter on which the existence of the Empire depends, and would certainly tend to bring about a federation which all desire.

Mr. F. P. DE LABILLIERE : From the deep interest I have always in this question I may be allowed to say a few words. In

the first place I wish to express my extreme satisfaction as a Victorian that one of the Ministers of that Colony should have spoken so strongly as he has in favour of the maintenance of the unity of the Empire. There is no doubt whatever, in regard to sentiment, that we have at present, and have long had, everything we could wish for ; but sentiment without organisation will be of no practical use to us. Sentiment as a bond of union may be a very good thing if it is backed by force sufficient to maintain our unity ; but if we are brought face to face with a foe who has better ironclads and better torpedo boats than we have, our sentiment as an effective bond of union will be blown speedily into space. That is what makes this question of Imperial organisation one of intense practical importance. Mr. Reid, I think, spoke of its being all-important to maintain British naval supremacy. I always shudder when I think what the consequences would be if we were to lose that supremacy. When France lost her military supremacy at Gravelotte and Sedan the downfall of the French Empire was as nothing to what the downfall of the British Empire would be if we were to suffer a naval Sedan. If any Power or combination of Powers were to overthrow our naval supremacy, where should we in these islands be ? Where would the people of Australia and South Africa be ? We should be utterly broken up as an Empire, and never be able to put ourselves together again. That brings us straight to the practical question of organisation. And how are you to deal with this great question of defence unless you have an adequate organisation for the purpose ? No Council will do—no little-go thing like that. You must face the whole question which other nations have had to face in order to maintain their national greatness and existence ; you must face the whole question of representation ; and if you come to the question of representation you come straight up to the question of federation. There is nothing between. You may build castles in the air and attempt to erect something in the chasm which separates you from the policy we advocate, but nothing will stand considering the rate at which this Empire is growing and the importance of the common interests to be dealt with. Therefore sooner or later—put it off as long as you can—you must face that question ; a question which, to make itself a nation, the United States has faced ; which Austria-Hungary had to face in order to preserve its power and influence in Europe ; and which Germany has had to face. There are just two systems, one of which you must adopt ultimately—there is federation and there is confederation. Those who have studied the question will see the distinction.

Confederation is the representation of Governments without any direct representation of the people, which is what you have in Austria-Hungary. There are a certain number of representatives sent by the Parliament of Hungary and a certain number by the Parliament of Austria, and they deal with the whole common concerns of the Empire without there being any direct representation of the people. If that is adequate for our situation, by all means let us have confederation without direct representation. Federation is another matter. You have federation in the United States and in Canada, in Germany and in Switzerland, for in the federal Parliament the people are directly represented. All I wish to urge is that we should consider the magnitude of our Empire and its interests, and that we shall be driven to adopt some system of the kind I have indicated.

Mr. W. BAYNES (Natal) : To the mere Colonial mind like mine the prospect of invasion has no terrors. It is quite possible that some foreign Power might shell Melbourne, or Cape Town, or Durban, and ask the Mayor to hand over a substantial contribution ; but so long as England has regard to her position and her duty in the settlement that would come after the war, that money would be handed back with interest. So long as England sends us as Governors men of light and leading, men with sufficient tact and dignity to keep together the unity which we all desire, so long shall we need no further bond. There is a great heart to this Empire in England, and so long as that heart throbs in unison and in sympathy with the Colonies, so long will the mighty heart of Greater Britain swell—ay, burst—in response.

Major-General R. L. DASHWOOD : The question we have been discussing is how the Empire shall be retained. It seems to be agreed that that depends entirely on whether our Colonies remain integral parts of the Empire. If we were to lose our Colonies the British Empire would be done for. No doubt mistakes have been made in the past, and even in days not long ago. One great mistake of the officials in this country for the last forty years or more is that they have never attempted to direct the stream of emigration from these shores to lands under our own flag, but have allowed our surplus population to drift anywhere, perhaps to foreign shores, and become rivals and possible enemies. I remember that some years ago, during Mr. Gladstone's Government, when some one brought forward a motion to encourage emigration to Canada, Mr. Goschen, for the Government, ended by saying the United States would not like it. He let the cat out of the bag by

admitting that he and his Government were actuated by a policy of fear, vulgarly called "funk."

The CHAIRMAN : No party politics are allowed.

General DASHWOOD : I will only say that a policy of fear has not helped to acquire the British Empire. We have heard a great deal about defence, which is a very good thing, but I think the only possible basis on which you can have Imperial Federation is a commercial basis. It is all very well to talk sentiment, but after all self-interest is what has most power in the world. If you want the Colonies to join with you, you must give them something tangible ; make it worth their while ; and if the system abolished some fifty years ago, and which gave the Colonies some small advantage in our markets over foreigners, and if emigration to British soil had been helped, I do not hesitate to say that the population of Canada, for example, would be double or treble what it now is. I know Canada well. They are only a few noisy people there who talk of going over to the United States ; but the people of the United States are very keen to get Canada, although they tell you they are not. They have the greatest dislike and jealousy of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and recently they tried all they could by means of the M'Kinley tariff to bully the Canadians into joining them, though the real effect was to increase the trade between Canada and this country. In these days the difficulty is the apathy and ignorance of the masses regarding federation. They do not know much about the Colonies, and politicians generally talk to catch votes, and not about the British Empire. The whole thing hinges on our being willing in some way to give the Colonies a preference in our markets. The Canadians are loyal. The French there are not particularly loyal, and among the young men who do not know England the sentiment is not so strong as in the older men who have been born in the old country and know it. The time may come, if this country does nothing, when sentiment may have to give way to material advantages. If the deluge does come, and the Empire goes to pieces, posterity will say that it was not through any economic change we could not foresee and meet, but through ignorance and class hatred, selfishness and the want of patriotism of the people of this country.

Col.R. H. VETCH, R.E. (Deputy Inspector-General of Fortifications): The question raised by Sir George Chesney was, I think, entirely a political one, but the subsequent addresses have borne rather on the subject of defence. As to the political question, I think the address was a most suggestive one. The point Sir George Chesney made was

that we are not at present quite ready for what must sooner or later come—federation—and that in the meantime we should adopt some makeshift. That makeshift would, no doubt, fulfil its object for the time, but I quite agree with Mr. de Labilliere and Sir Frederick Young that in the end we must come to federation. In the meantime the point of defence is a very important one, and in reference to what fell from Sir Lintorn Simmons I would remind you that the Carnarvon Commission sat some twelve years ago, and that since then nearly the whole of its recommendations have been carried out. In all the great trade routes that run throughout the world, which were divided by the Royal Commission into seven groups, we have established coaling stations—places to which our ships can go in time of need and replenish themselves with coal, and places, of course, which are defended. Here I would like to point out that the Colonies have met the Government in the most friendly way. So far from not bearing their share of the cost, they have borne their share very fairly. For instance, take the trade route from England to the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, and Ceylon. Besides the Imperial fortresses of Gibraltar and Malta, there is Aden, which is strongly fortified at the joint expense of the Imperial and Indian Governments. At Ceylon there are two ports, Trincomalee and Colombo. Trincomalee is an Imperial port, acquired expressly for the Navy, and is defended at Imperial expense entirely; but at Colombo there are great trade interests, and the people of Ceylon have met the Government by paying for all the works and defences, the Imperial Government finding the armament. At Hong Kong, at Singapore, at Mauritius, and at Table Bay the same thing has happened; while the Australian Colonies have come well to the front, for, in addition to fortifying and arming the harbours of Sydney and Melbourne, they have also fortified the coaling stations of Thursday Island and King George's Sound, the Home Government finding the armament. New Zealand also has converted, at the expense of the Colony, the harbours of Wellington, Auckland, Otago, and Lyttelton into defended ports. So that, looking round the world, we find on the main trade routes protected ports to which our ships can resort, whereas twelve years ago, as Sir Lintorn Simmons has told you, things were in a "rotten" state. That is a great step in advance. But there is another point. Sir Lintorn Simmons referred to the want of touch between the War Department and the Admiralty. I think that there we are improving. No doubt a Minister of Defence, who would take a general supervision of the whole defence of the country, would be a great advantage; but in the meantime

we are approximating to that end, for there now exists an official committee, composed of the principal officers of the Admiralty and the War Office, which meets from time to time to discuss important questions of Imperial defence, and lays down the general principles that govern such questions.

Mr. H. F. WYATT: If, as has been urged to-night federation is a matter of vital concern to the Empire, the question arises, What steps can be taken to form public opinion on the subject? For there can be no hope of the formation of any representative assembly until that elementary condition is attained. Though the Imperial Federation League has ceased to exist, the cause is not dead, and an effort is now being made to form groups of individual workers who will take in hand the large towns of England and the Colonies. In London an attempt is now being made on a small scale to form such a group. It is an effort with which I am associated in a humble way, and is being carried on in conjunction with a man whose name will be familiar to you—Mr. Parkin. We hope in the next two or three months to get into connection with a large number of workmen's clubs and other institutions, and such inquiry as I have been able to make has convinced me that the field for exertion in that direction is almost boundless, and that the members of those institutions are capable of being moved by appeals not merely to self-interest but to sentiment. Such a movement would, moreover, have the indirect advantage of furnishing the British workman with other ideas than those which are preached by street Socialists. I ask your support to the movement, not only here, but throughout the Colonies.

Field-Marshal Sir J. LINTORN SIMMONS: I rise to say one word in consequence of what has fallen from my friend Col. Vetch. In referring to the state of national defence when Lord Carnarvon's Commission was appointed, I stated that, although the condition of things at the time was "rotten," much had been done since. I was aware of what has been done, but did not think it necessary to go into details. Much, however, has been done, as Col. Vetch has told you, not only by the Home Government but by the Colonies, who have contributed considerably towards the defences. Still, notwithstanding the existence of the Committee to which Col. Vetch referred, I maintain that the great question of the defence of the Empire has never been thoroughly considered, and until it has been considered I do not think those defences can be in a proper condition, or that we can expect that assistance from the enlightened population of the Colonies we ought to, and I

believe would get if they were fully at one with us as to the measures which ought to be taken.

The CHAIRMAN : Before bringing the proceedings to a close I rise to ask you to join in giving a cordial vote of thanks to Sir George Chesney for his kindness in coming amongst us this evening and for the able, thoughtful, and suggestive address he has delivered. I said at the outset that the subject selected for the evening appeared to be rather a larger one, but Sir George Chesney has so skilfully handled it that he has brought it within measurable limits—at all events for this evening—and he gave a practical direction to the discussion by limiting the questions which he presented for our consideration. The subject of his remarks was virtually limited to the relations of the Mother Country with the great self-governing Colonies, and the object of his remarks was to discover how best the governing powers of the two might be brought together for the common interests and the common defence of all. What he so ably said on the subject—though I was unable personally to agree with all that he said—and what was said by those who succeeded him, to whom also our best acknowledgments are due for the opinions, criticism, and suggestions which they contributed to the discussion—what they all have said on the subject has furnished us with a valuable conception of an important question and with abundant material for our consideration and reflection. In tendering on your behalf to Sir George Chesney our warm acknowledgments for his presence this evening and for the able address he has delivered, I feel I am only fulfilling, however inadequately, your wishes.

Sir GEORGE CHESNEY : The evening has advanced so far that I will not attempt to make use of what I believe is the privilege of the person who has the honour of opening the discussion by replying to the various points which have been raised. There are only two points to which I will refer. Sir John Colomb alluded to the incongruity of one British Prime Minister sitting in a Council with eleven Colonial Prime Ministers. I ought to have said, no doubt, and I believe I intended to say, that before the scheme is carried out we must assume that the federation has been carried out of the Colonial systems of Australia and the Cape, as it has been already for the Dominion of Canada. Granted that has been done, the number of Prime Ministers who would come to the Imperial Council would be materially reduced. One other point. Sir John Colomb has said, " If you abolish the Colonial Office, what is to become of the various

Crown Colonies ? " I answer that I would retain the Colonial Office for the Crown Colonies, and I think the Office would be usefully and adequately employed in that way. With these remarks I beg to thank you for your kind reception of my speech, and to propose a vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding.

The CHAIRMAN responded, and the proceedings terminated.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE Twenty-Sixth Annual General Meeting was held in the Library of the Institute, Northumberland Avenue, on Tuesday, February 27, 1894.

Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., presided.

Amongst those present were the following :—

SIR AUGUSTUS J. ADDERLEY, K.C.M.G., SIR JOHN W. AKERMAN, K.C.M.G., MESSRS. J. F. ALDENHOVEN, J. W. ALEXANDER, ROBERT ALLEN, W. ANDREWS, T. ARCHER, C.M.G., CAPT. WM. ASHEY, REV. J. W. ASHMAN, M.D., MESSRS. A. REID BAIRD, A. BALDWIN, M.P., W. BARRATT, HENRY BEAUCHAMP, J. BEAUMONT, G. BEETHAM, CAPT. J. H. H. BERKELEY, MESSRS. L. H. BLISS, W. W. BONNYN, S. BOURNE, E. BOWLEY, F. R. BRADFORD, THE BISHOP OF BRISBANE, D.D., DR. A. M. BROWN, MR. S. B. BROWNING, SIR HENRY BULWER, G.C.M.G., MR. J. H. BUTT, REV. H. J. CAMPBELL, MESSRS. E. CHAPMAN, A. F. CHARRINGTON, MAJOR WM. CLARK, MESSRS. HYDE CLARKE, A. CLAYDEN, A. B. COBB, J. COCHRAN, SIR JOHN COLOMB, K.C.M.G., MESSRS. J. A. COOPER, S. H. COTTON, G. COWIE, W. S. CUFF, C. E. CULLEN, GENERAL SIR H. C. B. DAUBENEY, G.C.B., MESSRS. T. HARRISON DAVIS, W. DUDGEON, A. DUTHOIT, FREDERICK DUTTON, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR J. BEVAN EDWARDS, K.C.M.G., C.B., MESSRS. STANLEY EDWARDS, C. WASHINGTON EVES, C.M.G., SIR W. J. FARRER, MR. J. H. FAWCETT, SIR DOUGLAS GALTON, K.C.B., MESSRS. H. O'H. GILES, J. GIRDWOOD, C. G. GORDON, CARDROSS GRANT, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY GREEN, K.C.S.I., C.B., MESSRS. W. S. SEBRIGHT GREEN, W. G. HALES, H. B. HALSWELL, T. J. HANLEY, SIR ROBERT HAMILTON, K.C.B., MR. G. HARDIE, DR. E. A. HARDWICKE, MESSRS. W. H. HEATON, A. A. HEBON, REV. A. STYLEMAN HERRING, MR. JUSTICE A. P. HENSMAN, SIR ARTHUR HODGSON, K.C.M.G., MR. GEORGE HUGHES, DR. C. INGLIS, MESSRS. H. J. JOURDAIN, C.M.G., P. KOENIG, H. A. KROHN, SURGEON-MAJOR J. J. LAMPREY, MESSRS. J. LASCELLES, F. G. LLOYD, H. LLOYD, A. H. LORING, SIR HUGH LOW, G.C.M.G., MR. W. A. LOW, LIEUT.-GENERAL R. W. LOWRY, C.B., MESSRS. NEVILLE LUBBOCK, G. LUMGAI, J. L. LYELL, G. McCULLOCH, M. MACFIE, A. MACKENZIE MACKAY, G. S. MACKENZIE, JAMES MARTIN, COLONEL R. LEE MATTHEWS, MESSRS. A. MOORE, J. R. MOSSE, SIR M. F. OMMANNEY, K.C.M.G., DR. A. ORONHYATEKHA, MR. G. R. PARKIN, MAJOR J. ROPER PARKINGTON, SIR WESTEY PERCEVAL, K.C.M.G., MESSRS. H. A. PERKINS, A. RADFORD, C. C. RAWSON, G. H. RHODES, E. ROBINS, CAPT. W. P. ROCHE, MESSRS. B. L. RONALD, F. ROPER, DR. D. P. ROSS, C.M.G., MR. E. G. SALMON, SIR SAUL SAMUEL, K.C.M.G., C.B., MESSRS. A. SCLANDERS, R. N. SHIRE, C. SHORT, COMMANDER H. G. SIMPSON, R.N., MESSRS. C. C. SKARRATT, H. G. SLADE, SIR F. VILLENEUVE SMITH, MESSRS. E. STREET, J. STUART, G. H. SYKES, G. J. SYMONS, PROFESSOR H. TANNER, MESSRS. L. W. THRUPP, G. A. TOMKINSON, J. WAGHORN, H. A. WICKHAM, J. P. G. WILLIAMSON, J. WILSON, G. H. C. WRIGHT, J. C. WYLIE, SIR JAMES A. YOUL, K.C.M.G., AND MR. J. S. O'HALLORAN (SECRETARY).

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN: I have now to declare the ballot open for the election of members of the Council, and in doing so I would observe that since the issue of the ballot paper we have, most unfortunately,

lost by death our esteemed friend, Mr. Peter Redpath, whose name appears on the paper as a member of the Council (not retiring). As Mr. Redpath's death has occurred so recently, the Council thought that the more courteous course would be not to elect anyone in his place, but to leave to the Fellows themselves at the Annual Meeting the choice of his successor. At the same time, bearing in mind that the principle on which the Council has always acted has been to endeavour to select gentlemen representing the different Colonies, and that we have recently lost three gentlemen identified with the Dominion of Canada, viz. Sir Alexander Galt, Dr. John Rae, and Mr. Redpath, the Council beg to suggest the name of Mr. George W. Parkin, also a representative of Canada and a life Fellow. This is merely a suggestion on the part of the Council. I now beg to name as scrutineers of the ballot Mr. Frederick Dutton and Mr. Leonard W. Thrupp, who have kindly volunteered to undertake the duty.

Mr. EDWARD SALMON : Before the ballot is taken, I am anxious to say a few words about a little movement that has recently been taking place.

The CHAIRMAN : I am sorry thus early to interrupt anybody, but I cannot permit discussion before the ballot is opened, because, according to rule, that is the first thing we have to do on the present occasion.

Mr. SALMON : May I say that my remarks are entirely with reference to the ballot, and that I wish to explain that a movement has recently taken place with a view to making the election to the Council a real election, and not merely, as it is to-day, a nomination. (Cries of "Order.") I hope I am not out of order.

The CHAIRMAN : It is quite within the power of any Fellow, as you will see if you look at the ballot paper, to put any name he pleases in place of any suggested by the Council. The paper says :— "If any Fellow desires to alter the list proposed by the Council, he must erase the names he proposes to omit, and enter those he desires to substitute for them in the last column." This gives anyone not satisfied with the names the Council propose perfect power to substitute any other name. It is not permissible, I think, to allow discussion on the ballot at this particular period.

Mr. SALMON : As a point of order, may I mention the names of gentlemen who have been selected by a considerable body of us?

The CHAIRMAN : That would hardly be in order, because everyone can choose for himself. It has never been the practice here to

mention anyone at all, and the only reason I mentioned the name of Mr. Parkin is that we have perfect power to elect him in the place of Mr. Redpath—subject, of course, to the confirmation of the meeting—but, for the reason I mentioned, we have refrained from doing so. We simply submit his name as that of an excellent representative on the Council of the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. SALMON: I must bow to your ruling, sir.

The SECRETARY read the minutes of the last Annual General Meeting, and the minutes of the Special General Meeting of Fellows of March 29, 1898, both of which were confirmed.

Mr. THRUPP: As one of the scrutineers, may I point out that the ballot paper as presented to the Fellows will have to be altered? I suppose the name of Mr. Redpath must be struck out by each Fellow before he votes, and the name of anyone else whom he chooses inserted?

The CHAIRMAN: That is really what is intended. The name should be struck out and any other name substituted in the last column.

The Annual Report, which had been previously circulated amongst the Fellows, was taken as read.

REPORT.

The Council have much pleasure in presenting to the Fellows their Twenty-sixth Annual Report.

During the past year 59 Resident and 184 Non-Resident Fellows have been elected, or a total of 243, as compared with 255 during the preceding year. On December 31, 1898, the list included 1,805 Resident, 2,484 Non-Resident, and 10 Honorary Fellows, or 8,749 in all, of whom 818 have compounded for the Annual Subscription, and thus qualified as Life Fellows.

The Honorary Treasurer's Statement of Accounts is appended. Notwithstanding the general depression of industries and agriculture, and the severity of the financial crisis in Australia, checking materially the flow of visitors to the Mother Country, the income of the Institute has, on the whole, been well maintained.

The obituary of the year 1898 comprises the names of 74 Fellows, including two Vice-Presidents and three Councillors:—

William Aitchison, Sir James Anderson, W. A. B. Anderson (Transvaal), George Bennett, M.D. (New South Wales), D. P. Blaine, A. M. Borland (British Honduras), Aubrey Bowen, M.R.C.S. (Victoria), J. C. Brodie (Ceylon), Garrett Brown (Cape Colony), Hon. Thomas Burges, M.L.C. (Western Australia), E. J. Burt (West Africa), John A. G. Campbell (Straits Settlements),

E. J. Carson, John Chambers (New Zealand), Sir Charles Clifford, Bart. (Councillor), James A. Crawford, D. C. Da Costa, Noel Denison (Straits Settlements), Robert Dobson (New Zealand), Henry Douglas, Hermann Eckstein (Transvaal), J. C. Fegan (Jamaica), C. F. Fischer, M.D. (New South Wales), Hon. Henry Fowler (Colonial Secretary, Trinidad), Sir William Fox, K.C.M.G. (New Zealand), Sir Alexander T. Galt, G.C.M.G. (Vice-President), G. H. Garrett (Sherrbro'), John B. Gill, Rev. J. B. Gribble (Queensland), Major-General A. H. A. Gordon (Hong Kong), Frederick J. Hickling (South Australia), James Hill, Edward B. Jorey (Hong Kong), Arthur T. Karstake (Ceylon), William Kaye, R. C. Kestin, John Lees (New Zealand), W. H. Levin (New Zealand), D. L. Levy (New South Wales), Major J. Stanley Lowe (Bechuanaland), Andrew A. MacDiarmid (Queensland), Andrew J. Macdonald, R. A. Macfie, Sir William Mackinnon, Bart., C.I.E. (Vice-President), Sir James McCulloch, K.C.M.G. (Victoria), John McLennan (New Zealand), L. F. Marrast (Grenada), George A. Mein, M.D. (Victoria), J. B. Montefiore, Joseph Oppenheim, F. H. S. Orpen (Cape Colony), A. Steele Park, Ezley Percival (British Guiana), W. C. Pelchell (Western Australia), Hon. J. C. Phillippo, M.D., M.P.C. (Jamaica), Sir Robert J. Pinsent (Newfoundland), John Rae, M.D., F.R.S. (Councillor), W. S. Richards (Jamaica), Thomas Routledge (Canada), Sir James Russell, C.M.G., David Ryrie (New South Wales), Frank Sadler (Cape Colony), Edward Sayce (Victoria), Sir Theophilus Shepstone, K.C.M.G. (Natal), George Simpson (Western Australia), Rev. H. J. Swale, M.A., J.P., J. Davies Thomas, M.D. (South Australia), Frederick Tooth (Councillor), William S. Turner (British Guiana), Vice-Admiral Sir George Tryon, K.C.B., Edward Warne, E. Gilbert Watson, Montagu Wilkinson, Alexander Wilson (Victoria).

Since the date of the last Annual Meeting vacancies on the Council have arisen through the deaths of Sir William Mackinnon, Bart., C.I.E., and Sir Alexander T. Galt, G.C.M.G., Vice-Presidents; and Sir Charles Clifford, Bart., Dr. John Rae, F.R.S., and Mr. Frederick Tooth, Councillors. The vacancies have been filled up, under the provisions of Rule 6, by the appointment *ad interim*, subject to confirmation by the Fellows, of the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., and General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, G.C.B., as Vice-Presidents; and Lieut.-General Sir J. Bevan Edwards, K.C.M.G., C.B., Sir Robert G. W. Herbert, G.C.B., Mr. T. Morgan Harvey, and Mr. George S. Mackenzie, as Councillors. The following retire in conformity with Rule 7, and are eligible for re-election:—President: H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G. Vice-Presidents: H.R.H. Prince Christian, K.G.; the Earl of Rosebery, K.G.; the Earl of Dunraven, K.P.; Lord Carlingford, K.P.; and Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. Councillors: Mr. F. H. Dangar; Major-General Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B.; Sir Arthur Hodgson, K.C.M.G.; Lieut.-General Sir W. F. Drummond Jervois, G.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S.; Mr. Henry J. Jourdain, C.M.G.; and Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart.

The Council adopted a loyal address to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., President of the Institute, expressive of their sincere congratulations on the marriage of H.R.H. the Duke of York, K.G., to the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, an auspicious event which

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was hailed with feelings of heartfelt loyalty and satisfaction throughout the British Empire.

A Banquet to celebrate the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the foundation of the Institute took place at the Whitehall Rooms on March 1, the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., a Vice-President, presiding. Important speeches in harmony with the policy of maintaining unimpaired the Unity of the Empire were made; and in view of the popularity of the gathering and the sentiments it evoked, it is proposed to have an Anniversary Banquet this year.

The Annual Conversazione was, for the fourth time, held at the Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, by the kind permission of the Trustees of the British Museum, and was attended by over 2,000 guests. The usual informal gatherings for social and conversational purposes, which have been held at the close of each of the ordinary meetings at the Whitehall Rooms, have been well attended. Informal meetings, for the discussion in a conversational way of Colonial, social, and literary subjects, have recently taken place in the Institute Smoking Room on Wednesday evenings, and opportunities are thus afforded for the interchange of thought and opinion amongst the Fellows.

The following Papers have been read and discussed at the Ordinary Meetings since the date of the last Annual Report :—

“Australasian Agriculture.” Professor Robert Wallace, F.R.S. Edin.

“The Mineral Wealth of British Columbia.” Dr. George M. Dawson, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.

“British New Guinea.” T. H. Hatton Richards.

“The Influence of Commerce on the Development of the Colonial Empire.” H. Boyd-Carpenter, M.A.

“Incidents of a Hunter's Life in South Africa.” F. C. Selous.

“State Socialism and Labour Government in Antipodean Britain.” The Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G.

“Matabeleland.” Archibald R. Colquhoun, First Administrator of Mashonaland (Special Meeting).

“Uganda.” Capt. W. H. Williams, R.A.

“The Australian Outlook.” Miss Flora L. Shaw.

A largely attended Special General Meeting was held on March 27, 1898, in pursuance of a requisition signed by over twenty-five Fellows of the Institute, in accordance with Rule 54, to consider the position of the Royal Colonial Institute as regards its relations to the Imperial Institute; and, after a prolonged discussion, the follow-

ing resolution was carried with three dissentients :—" That the Royal Colonial Institute having been founded as a self-supporting Institution for the diffusion of knowledge respecting the Colonies, and the maintenance of a permanent union between the Mother Country and the outlying parts of the British Empire, and having successfully carried out the sound principles laid down by its founders twenty-five years ago : This meeting, whilst desiring that the Royal Colonial Institute should in every possible way work harmoniously with the Imperial Institute, in such way as may be arranged by the Council, with the consent of the Fellows, is of opinion that the independence of the Royal Colonial Institute should be strictly maintained in the future, as it has been in the past. It is therefore resolved that it is inexpedient that any amalgamation, which might endanger the autonomy of the Royal Colonial Institute, should be entered into with the Imperial Institute." The Council thereupon informed the authorities of the Imperial Institute that a Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute would have much pleasure in conferring with a Committee of the Imperial Institute on the basis of the foregoing Resolution ; and a reply was received to the effect that the Council of the Imperial Institute would arrange to confer with the Committee of the Royal Colonial Institute on its being definitely ascertained what basis of harmonious action would be acceptable to the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute.

In deference to the wishes of several Fellows, the Institute has been kept open, for a period of six months, from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M., instead of from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. as was previously the practice. A gradual improvement in the attendance being apparent, the Council have deemed it desirable to continue the experiment until June 80, in the hope that the facilities thus afforded will be more generally availed of as they become better known.

The Council observe with much satisfaction that the Lords of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education—with whom they have been in communication for many years past—have established a Code of Regulations for evening continuation schools which gives a prominent place to such subjects as the history and geography of the British Colonies, Colonisation, and the conditions of successful industry in the Colonies, and the obligation to cultivate a better knowledge of our brethren across the sea. It is further noted that the School Management Committee of the School Board for London have placed on the requisition lists of books for use in the Schools of the Board some of the text-books recently published under the auspices of the Royal Colonial Institute. As regards the

great Public Schools the Council have repeatedly represented to the Head Masters that more prominence should be given to the teaching of Colonial subjects. During the past year "The Geographical Association" for the promotion of geographical teaching in Public Schools has been formed under highly influential auspices, it being admitted that the present state of the knowledge of the subject is unsatisfactory and far inferior to that possessed by boys in foreign schools. It is intended that lectures, illustrated by lantern slides, should form part of the school work, and that especial prominence should be given to the geography of the British Empire. The Council have gladly accorded the support and co-operation of the Institute to this interesting scheme, in the belief that it cannot fail to be productive of important practical results.

The Library, which is one of the most important departments of the Institute, has been considerably increased by numerous donations and purchases, comprising not only current Colonial literature, but many very rare and valuable works dealing with the early history of the British Colonies, special attention having been given to completing and strengthening the Library in this direction. It has been found necessary to provide additional shelving, which will afford space for some time to come for the rapidly increasing collection of books. In order that the Fellows, and also the general public, may more readily become acquainted with the contents of the Library, a new Catalogue is now in course of preparation, and it is anticipated will be ready for issue during the present year. When finished it will be a catalogue of what is believed to be one of the most complete Colonial Libraries in existence. The additions to the Library during 1898 numbered 1,522 volumes, 1,287 pamphlets, 80,122 newspapers, 62 maps, and 13 miscellaneous gifts. Among the more important are the following:—"Voyage de la Corvette l'Astrolabe, 1826-29," sous le commandement de J. Dumont D'Urville. 18 vols. and plates. "Voyage au Pôle Sud et dans l'Océanie, sur les Corvettes l'Astrolabe et la Zélée, 1837-40," sous le commandement de J. Dumont D'Urville. 10 vols. and plates. "Early History of New Zealand," by R. A. A. Sherrin and J. H. Wallace, edited by Thomas W. Leys, 1890 (The Publishers); "The Great Barrier Reef of Australia," by W. Saville-Kent, 1893; "Captain Cook's Journal during his First Voyage round the World, 1768-71," edited by Captain W. J. L. Wharton, 1893 (The Publishers); "Phycologia Australica; or, a History of Australian Seaweeds," by W. H. Harvey, 1858-63; "The Discovery of Australia," by Albert F. Calvert, 1893 (The Author); "History

of South Australia from its Foundation to the Year of its Jubilee," by Edwin Hodder, 1898 (Mr. J. H. Angas); "Voyage dans l'Afrique Australe," par A. Delagorgue, 1847; "The Ferns of New Zealand and its Immediate Dependencies," by H. C. Field, 1890, and a collection of other New Zealand works (Mr. Charles Smith); "Life of Robert Gray, Bishop of Cape Town," edited by his son, the Rev. Charles Gray, 1876; "Memoir respecting the Kaffirs, Hottentots, and Bosjemans of South Africa," by Lieut.-Col. Sutherland, 1845; "The Partition of Africa," by J. Scott Keltie, 1893; "Birds of Damaraland," by C. J. Anderson, 1872; "The Judicial Practice in South Africa," by C. H. Van Zyl, 1898 (The Author); "Gun and Camera in Southern Africa," by H. Anderson Bryden, 1898 (The Publisher); "The South Sea Islanders and the Queensland Labour Trade," by W. T. Wawn, 1898 (Mr. C. C. Rawson); "Letters from the Western Pacific and Mashonaland, 1878-1891," by Hugh H. Romilly, 1898 (The Publisher); "The Rise of our East African Empire," by Captain F. D. Lugard, 1898 (The Author); "Travel and Adventure in South-East Africa," by F. C. Selous, 1898 (The Publishers); "British East Africa, or Ibea," by P. L. McDermott, 1898 (The Imperial British East Africa Co.); "Adventures in Australia Fifty Years Ago, 1839-1844," by James Demarr, 1898 (The Publishers); "History of the Gold Coast of West Africa," by Lieut.-Col. A. B. Ellis, 1898 (The Publishers); "With Captain Stairs to Katanga," by J. A. Moloney, 1898 (The Publishers); "Dictionary of the Economic Products of India," by Dr. George Watt; "Travels in British Columbia," by Capt. C. E. Barrett-Lennard, 1862; "Sketches of Glengarry in Canada," by J. A. MacDonell, 1898 (The Author); "History of the French in India, 1674-1761," by Col. G. B. Malleson, 1898 (The Publishers); "The Land Revenue of Bombay," by Alexander Rogers, 1892 (The Publishers); "Indian Wisdom, or, Examples of the Religious, Philosophical, and Ethical Doctrines of the Hindus," by Sir Monier Monier-Williams, 1898 (The Publishers); a collection of works relating to Canada (Mr. Henry J. Morgan); "Papers regarding the Indian Mutiny," by G. W. Forrest; "History of British India," by James Mill, 1840-48; "Thirteen Years among the Wild Beasts of India," by G. P. Sanderson, 1878 (Mr. H. Ling Roth); "Picturesque India," by W. S. Caine, 1890; "Hindu-Koh: Wanderings and Wild Sport on and beyond the Himalayas," by Maj.-General Donald Macintyre, 1891 (The Publishers); Works of Sir Richard Burton (The Publishers); "Handbook to the Flora of Ceylon," by Henry Trimen, 1898 (Gov. of Ceylon); "Our Burmese Wars and Relations

with Burma," by Colonel W. F. B. Laurie, 1885; "Kaye and Malleeson's History of the Indian Mutiny;" "From Adam's Peak to Elephanta," by Edward Carpenter, 1892; "Ceylon in 1898," by John Ferguson (The Author); "Hortus Jamaicensis," by John Lunan, 1814; "Flora Barbadosensis," by J. D. Maycock, 1880; and "Daguerrian Excursions in Jamaica" (Mr. C. Washington Eves, C.M.G.); "Flora of Mauritius and the Seychelles," by J. G. Baker, 1877; "History of Currency in the British Colonies," by R. Chalmers, 1898; "Chapters on the Law relating to the Colonies," by C. J. Tarring, 1898 (The Publishers); "History of England and the British Empire," by Edgar Sanderson, 1898 (The Publishers); "Outlines of British Colonisation," by the Rev. W. P. Greswell, 1898 (The Author).

The Council have again to recognise the liberality of the Governments of the various Colonies and India, the Colonial and India Offices, the Agents-General for the Colonies, and Societies, Chambers of Commerce, Universities, &c., both in Great Britain and the Colonies, in continuing to present their publications, which are of considerable service for purposes of reference as well as for affording information upon special subjects. Numerous donations have also been received from Fellows of the Institute and others resident in all parts of the Empire. The Colonial directories, handbooks, almanacs, and the most recent statistical tables continue to form a special feature of the Library, whilst a collection of over three hundred Colonial newspapers and magazines, which are regularly received and filed, supplies a mass of information regarding current events throughout the whole of the British Colonies. A large number of applications for permission to consult the Library have been received from various sources and readily granted, whilst information regarding the history, trade, products, climate, government, &c., of the Colonies has been supplied to numerous inquirers throughout the United Kingdom and also in foreign countries. On December 31, 1898, the Library contained 12,286 volumes, 7,480 pamphlets, and 275 files of newspapers.

The Council recommend that an alteration be made in Rule 32—"The Council may appoint in any Colony or Dependency of the British Empire one or more Fellows as corresponding secretary or secretaries"—by inserting the words "or elsewhere when it may seem expedient" after the words "British Empire."

The reference to arbitration of certain differences of opinion with respect to Sealing Rights in the Behring Sea has happily resulted in the settlement of an international question involving the great

principle of the freedom of the High Sea, in which our fellow-subjects in the Dominion of Canada were specially interested.

An important movement for promoting trade and facilitating more direct communication between Canada and Australia is regarded by the Council with feelings of deep and sympathetic interest.

The recent gold discoveries in Western Australia have already attracted a large influx of population, and may be expected materially to promote settlement in the vast territory which that Colony comprises.

The grant of Responsible Government to Natal will, it is hoped, inaugurate a new era of prosperity in the Colony, and stimulate the development of the varied resources of that important part of South Africa.

The Council have observed with much satisfaction the brilliant success which, notwithstanding the loss of valuable lives, has thus far attended the efforts of the small force employed by the British South Africa Company for the purpose of establishing peace and order in Matabeleland and Mashonaland. It may now be confidently hoped that under a wise settlement those rich and extensive territories will shortly be opened to British trade and industry.

The heavy losses caused by the disastrous floods in Queensland evoked feelings of wide sympathy, and the Council gladly gave their assistance in the organisation of the London Relief Committee and in receiving donations to the Relief Fund.

The establishment of telegraphic communication with Mauritius and the Seychelles provides a link with the Mother Country, the absence of which has long been felt, and cannot fail to exercise a beneficial influence on the commerce and general welfare of that small but important and interesting Colony.

In conclusion the Council congratulate the Fellows on the uninterrupted prosperity of the Institute and its increased recognition as a convenient centre where recent and trustworthy intelligence on Colonial and Indian subjects is constantly available, and where the experiences of persons representing every part of the British Empire can readily be interchanged.

By Order of the Council,

J. S. O'HALLORAN,

Secretary.

January 23, 1894.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDING

RECEIPTS.		<i>£ s. d.</i>		
Bank Balance as per last Account	£814 9 5			
Cash in hands of Secretary	15 2			
		815	4	7
5 Life Subscriptions of £20	£100 0 0			
21 " " £10	210 0 0			
4 " " to complete	39 19 0			
53 Entrance Fees of £3	159 0 0			
168 " " £1. 1s.	176 8 0			
19 " " to complete	34 4 0			
1,241 Subscriptions of £2	2,482 0 0			
1,484 " £1. 1s.	1,558 4 0			
168 " £1 and under to complete...	155 7 0			
		4,915	2	0
25th Anniversary Banquet, Amount received in connection with		241	0	0
Conversazione, ditto		215	15	0
Rent for one year to December 25, 1893, less Property Tax		1,166	5	0
Insurance repaid		7	7	0
Interest on Deposit		5	4	4
Proceeds of Sale of Papers &c.		29	19	1
Journal		335	1	1

£7,780 18 1

Examined and found correct.

PETER REDPATH,
 per J. R. MOSSE, } *Auditors.*
 W. G. DEVON ASTLE, }
January 22, 1894.

AND PAYMENTS.

DECEMBER 31, 1893.

PAYMENTS.			
	£	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages.....	1,660	16	8
Proceedings—Printing &c.	374	19	3
Journal—			
Printing.....	£283	11	2
Postage	140	7	4
	423	18	6
Printing, ordinary	96	4	3
Postages, ordinary	182	0	6
Geographical Association (for teaching Geography in Public Schools)	8	3	0
Advertising Meetings	36	1	8
Meetings, Expenses of	192	11	6
Reporting Meetings	35	14	0
Stationery.....	137	9	4
Newspapers	121	2	2
Library—			
Books	£123	0	1
Binding	46	18	4
Maps	19	0	0
	188	18	5
Fuel, Light, &c.	132	2	10
Building—Repairs and Furniture.....	198	10	10
Guests' Dinner Fund	32	12	5
Rates and Taxes	296	15	0
Fire Insurance	22	19	0
Law Charges	32	0	0
25th Anniversary Banquet	246	10	6
Conversations—			
Refreshments	£157	17	6
Electric Lighting &c.	172	9	10
Floral Decorations	30	0	0
Music	74	0	0
Printing	17	15	6
Fittings, Furniture, &c.	42	2	6
Attendance &c.	31	2	6
	525	7	10
Gratuity	80	0	0
Miscellaneous	68	9	3
Subscriptions paid in error refunded	12	8	0
Payments on Account of Mortgage—			
Interest	£993	4	3
Principal.....	801	10	4
	1,794	14	7
	6,895	9	6
Balance in hand as per Bank Book	£832	13	2
Cash in hands of Secretary	2	15	5
	835	8	7
	£7,730	18	1

M. F. OMMANNEY,

Honorary Treasurer.

January 1, 1894.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, DECEMBER 31, 1893.

LIABILITIES.	£	s.	d.	ASSETS.	£	s.	d.
To Sundry Accounts	1,075	4	11	By Subscriptions outstanding £639 5s., estimated at	462	14	0
" Balance of Loan for Purchase of Site and to pay off Debentures on security of Mortgage 23,485 8 4	24,560	13	3	" Property of the Institute— Building (cost price)	£20,070	3	10
Balance in favour of Assets	33,476	13	0	Furniture..... £1,998 18 9			
				Less Depreciation, say 5 %	99 18 11		
					1,898 19 10		
				Books, &c. valued at	4,250 0 0		
					26,219 3 8		
				" Cost of Freehold ..	30,520 0 0		
					57,201 17 8		
				Balance at Bank	£832 13 2		
				" in hands of Secretary	2 15 5		
					835 8 7		
					£58,037 6 3		

January 1, 1894.

M. F. OMMANNEY,
Hon. Treasurer.

Examined and found correct. A list of the Fellows in arrear on the 31st December, 1893, has—in conformity with Rule 22a—been laid before the Auditors by the Honorary Treasurer, showing an amount due to the Institute of £639. 5s.

January 22, 1894.

PETER REDPATH,
per J. R. MOSSE,
W. G. DEVON ASTLE, }
Auditors.

LIST OF DONORS TO LIBRARY—1898.

Donors	Volumes	Pamphlets &c.	Newspapers &c.	Maps	Miscellaneous
Aden Chamber of Commerce	1				
Affleck & Co., Messrs. T., Albury, New South Wales		1			
African Review, Proprietors of			46		
African Times, Proprietors of.....			10		
Albany Border Post, Proprietors of			52		
Allen & Co., Messrs. W. H.	4				
American Colonization Society (Washington).....	1	4			
American Geographical Society (New York)		4			
Angas, Hon. J. H.....	2				
Anglo-Saxon (Ottawa), Proprietors of			16		
Anonymous	1	1			
Anson, Louis.....	1				
Anthropological Institute	2	5			
Antigua Observer, Proprietors of			52		
Antigua Standard, Proprietors of			52		
Arcadia, Proprietors of.....			5		
Archæological Survey of India		1			
Argosy (British Guiana), Proprietors of ...			52		
Argus Printing and Publishing Co., Cape Town	1				
Armidale Express (N.S. Wales), Proprietors of			42		
Asiatic Quarterly Review, Editor of		4			
Assam, Chief Commissioner of	1				
Auckland Free Public Library		1			
Auckland University College	10				
Australasian (Melbourne), Proprietors of...			52		
Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science	1				
Australasian Ironmonger, Proprietors of ...			11		
Australasian Journal of Pharmacy, Proprietors of		12			
Australasian Medical Gazette, Proprietors of		12			
Australian Irrigation Colonies, Proprietors of			2		
Australian Medical Journal, Proprietors of		12			
Australian Mining Standard (Sydney), Proprietors of.....			52		
Australian Museum (Sydney), Trustees of		7			
Australian Trading World, Proprietors of...			52		
Bahamas, Government of the.....		2	104		
Baird, Geo.....				2	
Ballarat Star, Proprietors of			312		
Balmain Advertiser (New South Wales), Proprietors of.....			12		
Balme, Messrs. O., & Co.			45		

Donors	Volumes	Pamphlets &c.	Newspapers &c.	Maps	Miscellaneous
Bank of Australasia		1			
Bankers' Institute of Australasia		12			
Barbados General Agricultural Society.....		9			
Barbados Globe, Proprietors of			58		
Barbados, Government of	9				
Barbados Herald, Proprietors of.....			52		
Beaufort Courier (Cape Colony), Proprietors of			52		
Bechuanaland News, Proprietors of			51		
Bedford Enterprise (Cape Colony), Proprietors of			74		
Beeching, G. S.	1				
Beira Correio, Proprietors of			34		
Bell, B. T. A. (Ottawa)	1				
Bendigo Advertiser (Victoria), Proprietors of			312		
Bengal Chamber of Commerce	1				
Bentley, Messrs. R., & Sons.....	2				
Berbice Gazette, Proprietors of			52		
Bibliothèque Municipale (Alexandria).....		1		2	
Blackie & Son, Messrs.....	1				
Blackwood & Sons, Messrs. W.	3				
Board of Trade, Dennis (Manitoba)		1			
Bombay, Government of	3				
Boosé, J. R.	1				
Bourinot, Dr. J. G., C.M.G. (Canada)	10	2	1		
Bourne, Stephen		1			
Boyle, Hon. C., C.M.G. (Gibraltar)	1		315		
Brad, Messrs. G., & Co. (Kimberley).....			18		
Brassey, Hon. T. A.	3	3		8	
Brisbane Chamber of Commerce		3			
Brisbane Courier (Queensland), Proprietors of			312		
Bristol Public Library		1			
Bristowe, L. W. (British Honduras)	1				
British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society...		5			
British and South African Export Gazette, Proprietors of.....			10		
British Australasian, Proprietors of		1	52		
British Columbia, Agent-General for.....	2	1		4	
British Columbia, Government of	2				
British Export Journal, Proprietors of			2		
British Guiana, Government of	4	1			
British Guiana, Immigration Department...		4			
British Guiana Medical Annual, Editors of	1				
British Guiana Mining Gazette, Proprietors of			27		
British Guiana, Registrar-General of	1				
British Guiana, Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of.....		2			
British Honduras, Government of	2	1			

Donors	Volumes	Pamphlets &c.	Newspapers &c.	Maps	Miscellaneous
British New Guinea, Governor of	1				
British North Borneo Co.	1				
British North Borneo, Governor of	1				
British South Africa Co.		2		1	
British Trade Journal, Proprietors of.....			12		
Brodrick, Albert	1				
Broken Hill Age, Proprietors of.....			76		
Broken Hill Budget (New South Wales), Proprietors of.....			12		
Brown, Dr. A. M.	1				
Bruce Herald (New Zealand), Proprietors of			74		
Bruck, Ludwig (Melbourne)		1			
Budget (New Plymouth, New Zealand), Proprietors of.....			52		
Burrows, A. (Winnipeg)		1			
Cadogan-Rothery, W. R.	1				
Cairns Argus (Queensland), Proprietors of			118		
Calvert, A. F.	14	8	16	18	2
Cambridge University Library		1			
Campbell, F.		1			
Canada, Government of	21	46			
Canada, High Commissioner for.....	3				
Canada, Royal Society of	1				
Canadian Bankers' Association		1			
Canadian Institute (Toronto, Canada)					
Canadian Magazine (Toronto), Proprietors of		10			
Canadian Mining Review, Proprietors of ...			15		
Canadian Pacific Railway Company		2			
Canterbury Agricultural and Pastoral Association.....		6			
Canterbury Chamber of Commerce.....		1			
Canterbury College (New Zealand)	1				
Canterbury Times (New Zealand), Proprie- tors of.....			52		
Cape Argus, Proprietors of			52		
Cape Argus (Home Edition), Proprietors of			52		
Cape Church Monthly, Proprietors of		7			
Cape Illustrated Magazine, Proprietors of		7			
Cape Mercury, Proprietors of			142		
Cape of Good Hope, Government of	18	8		1	
Cape of Good Hope, Supt.-General of Education	1				
Cape Times, Proprietors of			365		
Cape Town Chamber of Commerce		1	312		
Capitalist, Proprietors of.....			52		
Capricornian (Queensland), Proprietors of			52		
Cassell & Co., Messrs.	2				
Ceylon Association in London	1				
Ceylon Examiner, Proprietors of			302		
Ceylon, Government of.....	8				

Donors	Volumes	Pamphlets &c.	Newspapers &c.	Maps	Miscellaneous
Ceylon Observer, Proprietors of.....			52		
Chacalli, Geo. (Cyprus)		1			
Chailley-Bert, J.	3	1			
Chapman & Hall, Messrs.....	2				
Charters Towers Chamber of Commerce, Queensland.....		1			
Chatto & Windus, Messrs.	3				
Chemist and Druggist of Australasia, Pro- prietors of			12		
Christchurch Press (New Zealand), Proprie- tors of			364		
Christison, R.....			13		
Citizen, Proprietors of			79		
Clarence and Richmond Examiner (New South Wales), Proprietors of			104		
Clarendon Press.....	4				
Clark, Major W. (Canada)		1		2	
Clerkenwell Public Library.....		1			
Collens, J. H. (Trinidad)	1				
Colonial Bank		2			
Colonial Bank of New Zealand		1			
Colonial College		4			
Colonial Guardian (British Honduras), Proprietors of.....			52		
Colonial Military Gazette (New South Wales), Proprietors of			12		
Colonial Museum, Haarlem.....	1	3	25		
Colonial Museum (Wellington, New Zea- land)		1			
Colonial Office	377	20			
Colonial Standard (Jamaica), Proprietors of			156		
Colonies and India, Proprietors of.....			104		
Colonist (Manitoba), Proprietors of			11		
Commercial (Manitoba), Proprietors of.....			52		
Constable & Co., Messrs. A.....	3				
Cooktown Chamber of Commerce		1			
Coorg, Chief Commissioner of	1				
Copp, Clarke & Co., Ltd. (Toronto).....	1				
Country (South Australia), Proprietors of...			27		
Cowie, G.		1			
Critic (Nova Scotia), Proprietors of			52		
Critic (Transvaal), Proprietors of			50		
Cruikshank, Captain E. (Ontario)	1				
Cullen, C. K.	1		77		
Cyprus, Government of	2	6			
Daily Chronicle (British Guiana), Pro- prietors of			312		
Davies, M. C. (Adelaide).....			1		
Davies, T. H.		1			
Davin, N. F., M.P. (Ottawa)		1			
Davis Hon. N. Darnell.....		1			

Donors	Volumes	Pamphlets &c.	Newspapers &c.	Maps	Miscellaneous
Davis, Messrs. P., & Sons (Natal)	1				
Dawson, Rev. E. McDonell (Ottawa)	5				
De Souza, M. C. (Jamaica)					1
De Zuid Afrikaan, Proprietors of			95		
Deutsche Kolonialgesellschaft		14			
Digby, Long & Co., Messrs.	2				
Doberck, W. (Hong Kong)	1				
Dominica Guardian, Proprietors of			35		
Dominion Illustrated Monthly (Canada), Proprietors of.....		5			
Dougall & Son, Messrs. John (Montreal)...	1				
Dunedin Chamber of Commerce.....		1			
Dunedin Public Art Gallery		1			
Durban Chamber of Commerce		1			
Durban, Mayor of	1				
Earle, E. M. (Jamaica)		1			
East India Association		9			
Eden, Remington & Co., Messrs.....	1				
Edwards, Stanley		2			
Emigrants' Information Office	1				
Empire (Toronto, Canada), Proprietors of...			312		
Engineering Association of N.S. Wales ...	2				
England, Proprietors of			42		
European Mail, Proprietors of			78		
Evening Press (Wellington, New Zealand), Proprietors of.....			312		
Eves, C. Washington, C.M.G.	15				
Express (Orange Free State), Proprietors of			112		
Faija, Henry		1			
Fauvel, A. A. (Paris)		3			
Ferguson, Messrs. A. M. & J. (Ceylon).....	1	9			
Ferguson, Rt. Hon. Sir James, Bart., M.P.	1				
Fiji, Government of.....	2				
Fiji Times, Proprietors of			104		
Fort Beaufort Advocate, Proprietors of.....			62		
Friend of the Free State, Proprietors of ...			104		
Frowde, Henry	1				
Gaikwar, Shrimant Sampatrao, Baroda ...	1	1			
Gale, Walter A. (Western Australia)		3			
Gambia, Government of	1				
Geelong Advertiser, Proprietors of			312		
Geelong Chamber of Commerce.....		1			
Gemmill, J. A. (Ottawa)	1				
Geological Survey of Canada	2	1			
Georgetown Chamber of Commerce		1			
Geraldton-Murchison Telegraph (W. Aus- tralia), Proprietors of			94		
Germany, Consul-General for	2				
Gibraltar, Government of	1				
Gill, L. Upcott	1				
Gold Coast Colony, Government of	3	2			

Donors	Volumes	Pamphlets &c.	Newspapers &c.	Maps	Miscellaneous
Gordon & Gotch, Messrs.....	1				
Gough, E. H.			52		
Gow, Wilson & Stanton, Messrs.....			52		
Gray, B. G.	1				
Grenada, Government of.....	2				
Grenada People, Proprietors of			40		
Greswell, Rev. W. P.....	2				
Gwynne, Hon. Mr. Justice J. W. (Ottawa)	18				
Haggard, F. T.		1			
Haddon & Co., Messrs. J.	1				
Hamilton Association (Canada)		1			
Hamilton Public Library.....		2			
Harbor Grace Standard (Newfoundland), Proprietors of.....			91		
Hardwicke, Dr. E. A.		3			
Hare Press (Calcutta)	1				
Harrison & Sons, Messrs.....	1				
Harry, Thomas (South Australia)		1			
Hart, J. H. (Trinidad).....		6			
Hartleben, A. (Vienna)	1				
Hawkes Bay Employers and Workmen's Association.....		1			
Hawkins, S. (New South Wales)	1				
Haynes, T. H.		2			
Hayter, H. H., C.M.G. (Melbourne)	2	6			
Hazell, Watson & Viney, Messrs.....	1				
Heinemann, W.	2				
Herbert, Sir Robert, G.W., G.C.B.	8				
Hobart Chamber of Commerce		1			
Hobart Mercury, Proprietors of			312		
Hodgins, Dr. J. G. (Toronto)	3				
Holgate, C. W.		1			
Home and Colonial Mail, Proprietors of ...			52		
Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce	1				
Hong Kong Daily Press, Proprietors of.....			312		
Hong Kong, Government of	7				
Hong Kong Hospital.....		1			
Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Boston)	1				
Hyderabad, Resident at	1				
Illustrated Australian News, Proprietors of			12		
Imperial British East Africa Co.	1				
Imperial Federation League			12		
im Thurn, E. F., C.M.G. (British Guiana)...					1
India, Government of	2				
India, Secretary of State for	28	3			
Ingemerog-Ferretero, Proprietors of.....			12		
Inquirer and Commercial News (Western Australia), Proprietors of			57		
Institute of Bankers		9			
Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain ...		1			
Institution of Civil Engineers.....	5	1			

Donors	Volumes	Pamphlets &c.	Newspapers &c.	Maps	Miscellaneous
Insurance and Banking Record (Melbourne), Proprietors of.....			12		
International Maritime Congress		5			
Invention, Proprietors of.....			39		
Italian African Society.....		3			
Jamaica Board of Supervision		1			
Jamaica Christian Chronicle, Proprietors of			36		
Jamaica Gleaner, Proprietors of.....			312		
Jamaica, Government of	5	1			
Jamaica Institute		5			
Jamaica Post, Proprietors of			154		
Jamaica, Registrar-General of		1			
Jardine, C. K. (British Guiana).....	1				
Johnstone, A.....					1
Johnstone, R. M. (Tasmania)	1				
Johnstone, Robert (Jamaica).....		10			
Joyful News Book Depôt (Rochdale)	1				
Kapunda Herald, Proprietors of			50		
Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co, Messrs.	1				
Kelly, C. H.	3				
Kennaway, Walter, C.M.G.....	4				
Kew Royal Gardens, Director of		10			
Kimberley Corporation.....		1			
Kimberley Public Library		1			
Knollys, R. F.	1				
Koninklijk Instituut (s'Gravenhage)	5				
Labilliere, F. P. de		1			
Lagos Weekly Record, Proprietors of			50		
Laird & Lee, Messrs. (Chicago).....	2				
Land Boll, Proprietors of.....			12		
Lardner, H. H. (Sierra Leone)		1			
Launceston Examiner, Proprietors of			158		
Leadenhall Press, Ltd.....	1				
Leather, Mrs. A. Stanger.....	1				
Leeds Public Library		1			
Leeward Islands, Government of	3				
LeMoine, J. M. (Quebec).....	1	1			
Library Commissioners (Halifax, Nova Scotia)		1			
Liverpool Public Library.....		1			
London Chamber of Commerce			31		
Longmans, Green & Co., Messrs.	1				
Low & Co., Messrs. Sampson	5				
Lugard, Captain F. D., D.S.O.....	2				
Luzac & Co., Messrs.....	1				
Lyttelton Times (New Zealand), Proprie- tors of.....			312		
Macdonell, J. A. (Ontario).....	1				
Machinery, Proprietors of			12		
Mackay Chamber of Commerce (Queens- land)		1			

Donors	Volumes	Pamphlets &c.	Newspapers &c.	Maps	Miscellaneous
Mackay Standard (Queensland), Proprietors of		1	156		
MacLear, Rear-Admiral J. P.		10		3	
Macmillan & Co., Messrs.	3				
Madras Chamber of Commerce	1				
Madras, Government of	2				
Maitland Mercury (New South Wales), Proprietors of.....			156		
Malta Chamber of Commerce.....		1			
Malta, Government of	1				
Malta Standard, Proprietors of			87		
Malta Times, Proprietors of			49		
Manchester Geographical Society		4			
Manitoba, Department of Agriculture		2			
Manitoba Free Press, Proprietors of			104		
Manitoba, Government of	4				
Manitoba Historical & Scientific Society ...		2			
Mark Lane Express, Proprietors of			52		
Marlborough & Co., Messrs.	1				
Marsden, A. P.	1				
Martin, Archer (Canada).....		12			
Maryborough Chamber of Commerce.....		1			
Maryborough Colonist, Proprietors of			52		
Mashonaland Times, Proprietors of			29		
Mauritius Chamber of Commerce	2				
Mauritius, Government of	10	8			
Maxwell, F. M.		2			
McCarron, Stewart & Co., Messrs. (Sydney)			2		
McClure & Co., Messrs.	1				
McClymont, J. R. (Tasmania)		1			
McGill College and University (Montreal)...	1				
McKinley & Co., Messrs. A. (Victoria)		1			
McLaws, David (Ontario)		1			
Melbourne Age, Proprietors of			312		
Melbourne Argus, Proprietors of			312		
Melbourne Leader, Proprietors of			52		
Melbourne Sun, Proprietors of			38		
Melbourne University	30				
Melvill, S. (Cape Town)				2	
Mercantile Guardian, Proprietors of			11		
Merchants & Planters' Gazette (Mauritius), Proprietors of.....			7		
Methuen & Co., Messrs.	1				
Meudell, G. D.	1				
Midland News (Cape Colony), Proprietors of			109		
Minett Public Library		1			
Mingaye, John C. H. (New South Wales)		1			
Mining Journal, Proprietors of			52		
Money and Trade, Proprietors of			51		
Montreal Gazette, Proprietors of			312		
Montreal Harbour Commissioners		1			

Donors	Volumes	Pamphlets &c.	Newspapers &c.	Maps	Miscellaneous
Montreal Weekly Herald, Proprietors of ...			32		
Montreal Witness, Proprietors of			312		
Morgan, H. J. (Canada)	6	24			
Moseley, Hon. C. H. Harley		1			
Mosse, J. R.	1				
Mount Alexander Mail (Victoria), Proprietors of			52		
Mullins, G. L. (Sydney)		3			
Murray, John.....	4	1			
Mysore, Resident in	1				
Napier Chamber of Commerce		1			
Nash, F. W. (Mauritius)	1	107	629		
Nassau Guardian (Bahamas), Proprietors of		1	104		
Natal, General Manager of Railways of ...		1			
Natal, Government of	4	1			
Natal Harbour Board		1			
Natal Mercury, Proprietors of.....			52		
Natal Search Light, Proprietors of			7		
Natal Witness, Proprietors of			312		
National Society	1				
Neave, D. C. (Straits Settlements).....	1				
Nelson & Sons, Messrs. T.	1				
Nelson, Joseph	1				
New Brunswick, Government of.....	1				
Newcastle Chamber of Commerce (New South Wales).....		1			
Newcastle Morning Herald (New South Wales), Proprietors of			312		
Newland, Simpson	1				
New South Wales, Agent-General for	12	21			
New South Wales, Department of Mines...	1	2		1	
New South Wales, Department of Public Instruction		1			
New South Wales, Government of.....	23	24			
New South Wales, Royal Society of	1				
New Zealand, Agent-General for	7	16		1	
New Zealand Department of Labour.....		7			
New Zealand, Government of	14	34			
New Zealand Herald, Proprietors of			312		
New Zealand Institute	2				
New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency			13		
New Zealand Public Opinion, Proprietors of			34		
New Zealand, Registrar-General of	5				
New Zealand Shipping Co.	1				
New Zealand University	1				
Norman, J. H.		1			
North Borneo Herald, Proprietors of.....			11		
North Queensland Herald, Proprietors of...			52		
North Queensland Register, Proprietors of			52		
Northern Territory Times (S. Australia), Proprietors of.....		1	52		

Donors	Volumes	Pamphlets &c.	Newspapers &c.	Maps	Miscellaneous
North-West Provinces and Oudh (India), Government of	1				
Norwich Free Library		1			
Nova Scotia, Government of	2				
Nova Scotia Historical Society	1				
Nova Scotian Institute of Natural Science		1			
Nutt, David	1				
Oamaru Mail (New Zealand), Proprietors of			312		
Oates, C. G.	1				
O'Meagher, J. (New Zealand).....		1			
Ontario, Bureau of Mines	3				
Ontario, Department of Agriculture.....	1				
Ontario, Government of	10	4			
Ontario, Minister of Education	1				
Orient Steam Navigation Co.....		1			
Oriental University Institute (Woking) ...		4			
Otago Daily Times (New Zealand), Proprietors of			312		
Otago Witness, Proprietors of			52		
Ottawa Daily Citizen, Proprietors of			101		
Outward Mail, Proprietors of			9		
Owen, G.....	1				
Page G. A. (Malta)	1				
Parker-Rhodes, C. E.					1
Partridge & Co., Messrs. S. W.	1				
Payne, J. A. O. (Lagos)	2				
Peace, Walter, C.M.G.					1
People's Journal (New Zealand), Proprietors of			3		
Perak, British Resident	1				
Perceval, Sir Westby B., K.C.M.G.		1			
Percival & Co., Messrs.	1				
Perth Chamber of Commerce		1			
Philip & Sons, Messrs. G.....	3				
Pictet, Capt. F.		2			
Pictorial Australian (South Australia), Proprietors of.....			10		
Planter's Gazette, Proprietors of			4		
Polynesian Society (New Zealand)		4			
Port Elizabeth Chamber of Commerce	1				
Port of Spain Gazette, Proprietors of			296		
Potchefstroom Budget, Proprietors of			34		
Pretoria Press (Transvaal), Proprietors of			55		
Prince Edward Island, Government of	1	5			
Pritchard, A. H.		1			
Punjab, Government of	1				
Putney Free Public Library		1			
Qu'Appelle Progress (Canada), Proprietors of					
Quebec Geographical Society.....		1			

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Quebec, Government of	8	2			
Quebec Literary and Historical Society ...		1			
Queen's College, Kingston, Canada	2	1			
Queensland, Agent-General for	1	1			
Queensland, Government of.....	7	2		19	
Queensland Mercantile Gazette, Proprietors of			12		
Queensland Punch, Proprietors of			3		
Queensland, Registrar-General of	5	2			
Queenslander, Proprietors of			52		
Queenstown Free Press (Cape Colony), Pro- prietors of			98		
Ranken, George (New South Wales).....	2	8			
Rawson, C. C.	1				
Read, W. H., C.M.G.....	2				
Regina Leader (Canada), Proprietors of ...			2		
Religious Tract Society	1				
Remfry, Henry H. (Calcutta).....		1			
Reunert, Theodore (Transvaal)	1				
Robins, Snell & Gore, Messrs.			8		
Rose, G. MacLean (Toronto)	5				
Both, H. Ling.....	1	1			
Rowland, E. D. (British Guiana)	1				
Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of South Australia	13				
Royal Anglo-Australian Society of Artists	1				
Royal Asiatic Society		4			
Royal Asiatic Society (Ceylon Branch).....	2				
Royal Asiatic Society (Straits Branch).....		1			
Royal Engineering Association of New South Wales	1				
Royal Engineer Institute, Chatham	2				
Royal Geographical Society.....	3	12			
Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (New South Wales Branch).....		1			
Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (Queensland Branch)		2			
Royal Geographical Society of Australasia (Victorian Branch)	1				
Royal Institution		2			
Royal Scottish Geographical Society.....		12			
Royal Statistical Society		4			
Royal United Service Institution		12			
Russell, H. C., C.M.G. (New South Wales)	2	9			
Russell, John (Selangor)		17			
St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal, Editor of.....			3		
St. George's Chronicle (Grenada), Pro- prietors of			48		
St. Helena Guardian, Proprietors of			52		
St. Lucia, Administrator of.....	1				
Sabiston Litho & Publishing Co. (Montreal)	1				

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Sadler, James (South Australia).....	1				
Sands, John (New South Wales)	2				
Sands & McDougall, Messrs.	2				
Sarawak, Government of	1				
Scott, Walter.....	1				
Scottish Farmer, Proprietors of			52		
Secretary of State for the Colonies		3			
Selangor, British Resident at	1				
Seychelles, Government of	1				
Sibthorpe, A. B. C. (Sierra Leone).....	3				
Sierra Leone, Government of	1				
Sierra Leone Times, Proprietors of			52		
Sierra Leone Weekly News, Proprietors of			51		
Silver Age (N.S. Wales), Proprietors of ...			100		
Sim, Thomas R.	1				
Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton & Co., Messrs.	2				
Singapore and Straits Directory, Pro-					
prieters of	1				
Singapore and Straits Printing Office	1				
Singapore Chamber of Commerce	1				
Singapore Free Press, Proprietors of.....			52		
Skinner, Walter R.	1				
Slade, Henry G.....	1				
Slater, Josiah (Cape Colony)		5			
Smith, Charles (New Zealand)	14	6			
Smith, D. Warres (Hong Kong)	1				
Smith, R. Barr		1			
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge		1			
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel	1				
Society of Arts		52			
South Africa, Proprietors of			104		
South African Catholic Magazine, Pro-		7			
prieters of					
South African Educational News, Proprie-			5		
tors of.....			18		
South African Empire, Proprietors of					
South African Medical Journal, Proprietors			8		
of					
South African Mining Journal, Proprietors			23		
of.....			21		
South African Review, Proprietors of			12		
South African Sportsman, Proprietors of...					
South Australia, Government of.....	13				
South Australia, Government Astronomer					
of	2	1			
South Australia, Railway Commissioners					
of.....	1				
South Australia, Royal Society of		4			
South Australian Advertiser, Proprietors			312		
of					
South Australian Chamber of Commerce ...		1			
South Australian Public Library		1			

Donors	Volumes	Pamphlets &c.	Newspapers &c.	Maps	Miscellaneous
South Australian Register, Proprietors of...			312		
South Australian School of Mines.....	1				
South Australian Zoological and Acclima- tisation Society.....		14			
Southland Times (New Zealand), Proprie- tors of			312		
Stanford, Edward	3				
Star (Transvaal), Proprietors of			51		
Stationery Office, London	1				
Stevens & Haynes, Messrs.	1				
Stevenson, James (Montreal)	1				
Stirling & Glasgow Public Library		1			
Stock, Elliot	1				
Stock & Station Journal (N.S. Wales), Proprietors of			70		
Stone, Messrs. J., Son & Co. (New Zealand)	2				
Straits Settlements, Government of	8				
Straits Times Press (Singapore).....	1				
Straits Times, Proprietors of			312		
Street & Co., Messrs.	1				
Sunday School Union	2				
Surveyor, Proprietors of			52		
Swan Sonnenschein & Co., Messrs.	3				
Sydney Bulletin, Proprietors of			52		
Sydney Daily Telegraph, Proprietors of ...			312		
Sydney Echo, Proprietors of			174		
Sydney Mail, Proprietors of			52		
Sydney Morning Herald, Proprietors of ...			339		
Sydney University.....	1				
Symons, G. J., F.R.S.		12			
Table Talk (Melbourne), Proprietors of ...			51		
Taranaki Herald, Proprietors of.....		5			
Tasmania, General Manager of Railways...		1			
Tasmania, Government of	67		24		
Tasmania, Registrar-General of.....	2				
Tasmania, Royal Society of.....	1				
Tasmanian Mail, Proprietors of			52		
Tate Public Library (Streatham)		1			
Tassé, Hon. Joseph (Montreal)		2			
Tebb, William	1				
Thacker & Co., Messrs. W.	1				
Timaru Herald, Proprietors of.....			312		
Times of Cyprus, Proprietors of			38		
Times of Natal, Proprietors of			52		
Tinline, J. M.....	9				
Tooth, Frederick					1
Toronto Globe, Proprietors of.....			197		
Toronto Mail, Proprietors of			312		
Toronto University (Canada).....	1				
Toser, Frank K.	1				
Transport, Proprietors of.....			52		
Transvaal Advertiser, Proprietors of			261		

Donors	Volumes	Pamphlets &c.	Newspapers &c.	Maps	Miscellaneous
Transvaal, Government of	1				
Transvaal, The, Proprietors of.....			20		
Tregarthen, Greville (New South Wales)...		1			
Trinidad Chamber of Commerce		1			
Trinidad, Government of.....	21				
Trinidad, Registrar-General of	1				
Trinity University (Toronto)	1				
Tritsch, Albert (Transvaal).....			1		
Tropical Agriculturist (Ceylon), Proprietors of			12		
Truslove & Hanson, Messrs.	1				
Tyldesdon & Edwards, Messrs.	5				
Tyneside Geographical Society		3			
United Service Gazette, Proprietors of.....			52		
United Service Institution of N.S. Wales ...		1			
United States Department of State		16			
Unwin, T. Fisher	3				
Victoria, Agent-General for	1				
Victoria, Department of Mines and Water Supply.....	1				
Victoria, Government of	11				
Victoria Medical Board		1			
Victoria Institute	1				
Victoria, Pharmacy Board of		1			
Victoria Public Library, Museum, &c.		1			
Victoria, Royal Society of	1	1			
Victoria University (Toronto).....	1				
Victoria Weekly Colonist (British Columbia), Proprietors of.....			52		
Victoria Weekly Times (British Columbia), Proprietors of			39		
Victorian Express (Western Australia), Proprietors of.....			50		
Voice (St. Lucia), Proprietors of			52		
Wagga Wagga Express (New South Wales), Proprietors of.....			156		
Wairoa Bell (New Zealand), Proprietors of			16		
Walcot, Rev. J. Evans (Barbados).....	1				
Waller, Horace	1				
Ward & Downey, Messrs.....	1				
Ward, Lt.-Col. the Hon. C. J., C.M.G.	1				
Ward, Lock, Bowden & Co., Messrs.	3				
Warne & Co., Messrs. F.	1				
Warrnambool Standard, Proprietors of			144		
Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., Messrs.	2				
Weekly Columbian (British Columbia), Proprietors of.....			52		
Weekly Official Intelligence, Proprietors of.....			52		
Weekly World (British Columbia), Proprietors of			38		
Wellington Harbour Board (New Zealand)		1			

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Wesleyan Missionary Society.....	1				
West, Rev. H. M.	11				
Western Australia, Government of	22	3			
Western Australia, Registrar-General of ...		1			
Western Mail (Western Australia), Proprietors of			52		
Western World (Manitoba), Proprietors of			9		
West Indian, Proprietors of			11		
West Indian Union	1	12			
White & Co., Messrs. W. H. (Edinburgh)...	1				
White, Colonel W. (Canada)		24			
Wiggins, Mrs. E. Stone (Ottawa)		1			
Williams & Norgate, Messrs.	1				
Witwatersrand Chamber of Mines	1				5
Worsnop, Thomas (South Australia).....	1				
Wynberg Times, Proprietors of			52		
Young, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G.....	3	2			
Zuid Afrikaansche Tijdschrift, Proprietors of		7			
Zyl, C. H. van (Cape Town)	1				

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY DURING THE YEAR 1893.

Mode of Acquisition	Volumes	Pamphlets &c.	Newspapers &c.	Maps	Miscellaneous
Donations	1,236	1,034	20,326	62	13
Purchase	286	203	9,796		
Total.....	1,522	1,237	30,122	62	13

The Council are indebted to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, The Castle Mail Packet Company, and The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company for their assistance in the distribution of the "Proceedings" of the Institute in various parts of the world.

The HON. TREASURER (Sir Montagu F. Ommanney, K.C.M.G.) :
In compliance with the annual custom and in response to the call of the Chairman, I rise to offer the briefest possible reference to the accounts of the past year. Those accounts are in your hands.

They are exceedingly simple in their nature, and, I trust, sufficiently intelligible. The Council in their report have referred to some of their most salient points. They have dwelt briefly on the diminution—only a slight one, I am glad to say—in the number of subscribers, and explained to you the causes to which that diminution is due. For my own part, I should like to ask your attention to the figures in the accounts which refer more particularly to the reduction of your debt, to the strictly moderate amount of your annual expenditure, and to the very satisfactory relation which exists between your assets and your liabilities. I do not feel I am called upon to do much more. I hesitate to offer you my usual annual congratulations on your position of continued and maintained prosperity, for I remember that on a recent occasion one of the Fellows felt himself called upon to take up his parable, and to protest very solemnly against the tone of general felicitation which, he noticed, characterised our proceedings. With a warning of that sort before me, I will content myself with saying that I trust the day is far distant when your Honorary Treasurer will feel it his duty to refer to the position of this Institute as being in any material degree less sound, less solvent, and less satisfactory than it has been during 1898.

The CHAIRMAN: It is now my duty, as your Chairman, to move the adoption of the report and statement of accounts. In doing so I shall have to trouble you with a few observations, and in spite of what our Honorary Treasurer has just said, I cannot, under all the circumstances which have surrounded us, forbear congratulating you on our continued prosperity. The annual report, having already been circulated amongst the Fellows, speaks for itself, and requires no lengthened comments in moving its formal adoption. It is a matter for congratulation that the Institute continues to prosper, and it presents a conspicuous example of the advantages of the policy of self-help by which it has always been characterised. It has pursued the even tenour of its way in discharging the functions imposed by its Charter, and commends itself to the support of the Fellows and the sympathy of the public, both at home and beyond the seas, by the practical unobtrusive usefulness of its work. Though the past year has been one of almost unprecedented financial depression, our corporate position has been but slightly affected, as the Honorary Treasurer has explained. The number of resignations has not exceeded the average, and the flow of candidates for election has been well maintained. The income derived from ordinary subscriptions has been much the same as it

was three years ago, but there has been a decrease in the number of life commutations, as might naturally be expected. The present year has opened well, and the first two months denote a marked improvement as compared with 1898. We have legitimate cause for congratulation in that we have reduced our original indebtedness on this valuable freehold property by no less than £11,500 during the last seven years. The Fellows having done so much to place the Institute on a durable basis, it is not unnatural that they should have put some pressure on the Council with a view to the extension of their privileges, and the Council, as a matter of course, are only too glad to endeavour to carry out their wishes so far as is compatible with sound finance. Amongst the changes thus introduced may be mentioned the informal conversazioni at the close of the ordinary meetings, which have now been fairly tested, and, I think, afford very general satisfaction. Another new departure is the experimental opening of this building from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M., instead of its being closed at 6 P.M., as heretofore. The result has so far been an increased attendance of about 200 monthly—a somewhat inadequate result considering that under the most economical management an extra cost of nearly £200 a year is involved; but in order that the advantages to Fellows generally may be thoroughly tested, it is proposed to continue the experiment until the end of June, when it will have been in operation for a period of twelve months. The Council have carefully considered the advisability or otherwise of holding ordinary meetings at shorter intervals than hitherto. In view, however, of the undoubted desirability of maintaining the high standard of the papers contributed to our proceedings, and the necessity of keeping within due limits the costly item of printing, they think it best to adhere to the plan of monthly meetings as a general rule, appointing extra meetings now and then, when sufficiently important occasions justify the expense. This they deem preferable to announcing in the calendar a number of dates on the chance of being able to induce first-class men to prepare papers. I may here mention that at no period in our history have we had better papers or more representative and appreciative audiences than during the present session. Just a word as to the composition of the governing body. We have heard a good deal at successive annual meetings about the desirability of what is called “new blood.” Well it so happens that, owing to deaths and retirements, the present balloting list contains nearly twenty names which are submitted for your approval or otherwise. The Council have temporarily filled up the vacancies

They are exceedingly simple in their nature, and, I trust, sufficiently intelligible. The Council in their report have referred to some of their most salient points. They have dwelt briefly on the diminution—only a slight one, I am glad to say—in the number of subscribers, and explained to you the causes to which that diminution is due. For my own part, I should like to ask your attention to the figures in the accounts which refer more particularly to the reduction of your debt, to the strictly moderate amount of your annual expenditure, and to the very satisfactory relation which exists between your assets and your liabilities. I do not feel I am called upon to do much more. I hesitate to offer you my usual annual congratulations on your position of continued and maintained prosperity, for I remember that on a recent occasion one of the Fellows felt himself called upon to take up his parable, and to protest very solemnly against the tone of general felicitation which, he noticed, characterised our proceedings. With a warning of that sort before me, I will content myself with saying that I trust the day is far distant when your Honorary Treasurer will feel it his duty to refer to the position of this Institute as being in any material degree less sound, less solvent, and less satisfactory than it has been during 1898.

The CHAIRMAN: It is now my duty, as your Chairman, to move the adoption of the report and statement of accounts. In doing so I shall have to trouble you with a few observations, and in spite of what our Honorary Treasurer has just said, I cannot, under all the circumstances which have surrounded us, forbear congratulating you on our continued prosperity. The annual report, having already been circulated amongst the Fellows, speaks for itself, and requires no lengthened comments in moving its formal adoption. It is a matter for congratulation that the Institute continues to prosper, and it presents a conspicuous example of the advantages of the policy of self-help by which it has always been characterised. It has pursued the even tenour of its way in discharging the functions imposed by its Charter, and commends itself to the support of the Fellows and the sympathy of the public, both at home and beyond the seas, by the practical unobtrusive usefulness of its work. Though the past year has been one of almost unprecedented financial depression, our corporate position has been but slightly affected, as the Honorary Treasurer has explained. The number of resignations has not exceeded the average, and the flow of candidates for election has been well maintained. The income derived from ordinary subscriptions has been much the same as it

was three years ago, but there has been a decrease in the number of life commutations, as might naturally be expected. The present year has opened well, and the first two months denote a marked improvement as compared with 1893. We have legitimate cause for congratulation in that we have reduced our original indebtedness on this valuable freehold property by no less than £11,500 during the last seven years. The Fellows having done so much to place the Institute on a durable basis, it is not unnatural that they should have put some pressure on the Council with a view to the extension of their privileges, and the Council, as a matter of course, are only too glad to endeavour to carry out their wishes so far as is compatible with sound finance. Amongst the changes thus introduced may be mentioned the informal conversazioni at the close of the ordinary meetings, which have now been fairly tested, and, I think, afford very general satisfaction. Another new departure is the experimental opening of this building from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M., instead of its being closed at 6 P.M., as heretofore. The result has so far been an increased attendance of about 200 monthly—a somewhat inadequate result considering that under the most economical management an extra cost of nearly £200 a year is involved; but in order that the advantages to Fellows generally may be thoroughly tested, it is proposed to continue the experiment until the end of June, when it will have been in operation for a period of twelve months. The Council have carefully considered the advisability or otherwise of holding ordinary meetings at shorter intervals than hitherto. In view, however, of the undoubted desirability of maintaining the high standard of the papers contributed to our proceedings, and the necessity of keeping within due limits the costly item of printing, they think it best to adhere to the plan of monthly meetings as a general rule, appointing extra meetings now and then, when sufficiently important occasions justify the expense. This they deem preferable to announcing in the calendar a number of dates on the chance of being able to induce first-class men to prepare papers. I may here mention that at no period in our history have we had better papers or more representative and appreciative audiences than during the present session. Just a word as to the composition of the governing body. We have heard a good deal at successive annual meetings about the desirability of what is called “new blood.” Well it so happens that, owing to deaths and retirements, the present balloting list contains nearly twenty names which are submitted for your approval or otherwise. The Council have temporarily filled up the vacancies

as provided by the rules (which were drafted with a view to averting the necessity of calling a general meeting every time a vacancy arose), but it rests with you to affirm them or not. Let me here mention, however, that whenever vacancies do occur every endeavour is made to secure from amongst the Resident Fellows the very best men in the interests of the Institute and as representative of the various Colonies, so that the fullest deliberation is given to this important and difficult matter. You will observe that the report alludes to the happy marriage of H.R.H the Duke of York, the son of our Royal President ; our relations with the Imperial Institute, which I hope will always be of the same harmonious character as those that have invariably prevailed between this Institute and all kindred institutions and societies ; the desirability of giving more prominence to the teaching of Colonial history and geography in English schools ; the preparation of a new catalogue of our splendid library, which will be one of the most complete indexes in existence of works relating to the rise, progress, trade, and resources of the whole of the British Empire ; and the efficiency of our intelligence department, to which more or less intricate problems of Colonial interest are continually being referred, both by correspondence and direct personal inquiry. Allow me to quote a few amongst many of the perfectly spontaneous expressions of appreciation of the work of this Institute, which the Secretary has recently received from various sources. An Australian journalist writes :—"As an old member of the Colonial Institute, I notice with much pleasure its growing importance and influence. It has done good work in furthering the interests of the Colonies in Great Britain." Another Colonial journalist, who is not a Fellow, remarks :—"I am glad to find your Institute is doing so much good in helping to dispel the lamentable ignorance that apparently so universally prevails throughout all classes in Old England as to the resources, interests, and ever-expanding greatness and Imperial importance of the lands of her own sons beyond the seas." A Government official writes :—"If in this remote corner of the Empire I can be of service to the Institute, which was so useful to me when in London, I shall only be too glad to hear from you what I can do." A City firm writes as regards a missing friend :—"Please accept our very best thanks for the kind trouble you have taken in this matter. The information you are good enough to send will be most acceptable to our client." A professional man seeking information as to a distant and little known Colony writes :—"I am deeply grateful to you for your

extreme kindness in getting me this extensive information." A banker writes:—"I thank you much for your kindness and promptitude in sending me this information, which will serve my purpose admirably." A country gentleman writes:—"I thank you for giving me the names of several gentlemen who might be willing to lecture on Colonial subjects to village audiences. I think the greatness of the British Empire is one of the most highly important matters to bring before the electorate, and one of which people generally are in woful ignorance." A letter from Scotland says:—"The information conveyed in your favour of yesterday, regarding the cultivation of sisal hemp in the Bahamas, will be valuable to me, and I thank you very much for the trouble you have taken in the matter." A South African writes:—"Many thanks for the information about the sheep-shearing machines. When next in London I will try and see those you mention." A correspondent writes:—"I think the Colony you mention has the best future before it for the wine industry, and I hope my son will go there. I will get a copy of the handbook you recommend." A Member of Parliament writes:—"I beg to thank you very sincerely for your kindness in sending me the valuable information contained in your letter, and also for the great trouble you have taken in the matter. I am prosecuting further inquiry, and writing to the persons whose names you give." A well-known author inscribes on one of his books:—"To the library of the Royal Colonial Institute, without which this review of the growth of the British Empire could not have been made." The report contains, as usual, several paragraphs alluding in a spirit of wide sympathy to prominent occurrences which have had an important bearing on the welfare of the united Empire during the past year. I now proceed to move the formal adoption of the annual report and statement of accounts, omitting for the present the paragraph proposing to alter Rule 32, which will form a separate resolution.

Sir JOHN COLOMB, K.C.M.G. : I second the motion.

Sir DOUGLAS GALTON, K.C.B. : In reference to the paragraph in the report relating to the Imperial Institute, I desire to ask whether any further communication has taken place or anything else has been done in the matter. It would appear from the report that the communications mentioned must have taken place about March or April last.

The CHAIRMAN : Perhaps the most convenient course would be for the Secretary to read the correspondence that has passed.

The SECRETARY read the following correspondence :—

Royal Colonial Institute, April 11, 1893.

Dear Sir,—I am instructed to express the best thanks of the Council of this Institute for your letter of the 17th ult., intimating that the Council of the Imperial Institute is now prepared to resume communications respecting a basis for concerted action between the two Institutes.

In my acknowledgment of the 18th ult. it was stated for your information that, in conformity with a requisition addressed to my Council by the requisite number of Fellows, a Special General Meeting had been convened to take into consideration the question of future relations.

At that meeting, which was numerously attended, the following resolution was all but unanimously adopted :—"That the Royal Colonial Institute having been founded as a self-supporting Institution for the diffusion of knowledge respecting the Colonies, and the maintenance of a permanent union between the Mother Country and the outlying parts of the British Empire, and having successfully carried out the sound principles laid down by its founders twenty-five years ago : This meeting, whilst desiring that the Royal Colonial Institute should in every possible way work harmoniously with the Imperial Institute, in such way as may be arranged by the Council, with the consent of the Fellows, is of opinion that the independence of the Royal Colonial Institute should be strictly maintained in the future, as it has been in the past. It is, therefore, resolved that it is inexpedient that any amalgamation which might endanger the autonomy of the Royal Colonial Institute should be entered into with the Imperial Institute."

I am desired to assure you that it will afford a Committee of this Institute very great pleasure to confer with a Committee representing the Imperial Institute, with a view to devising a scheme for harmonious action on the basis of the foregoing resolution, and perhaps you will be good enough to suggest a convenient date for the purpose.

In consideration of the importance of the subject, my Council has filled up certain vacancies on the Committee which represented this Institute during former negotiations, and that Committee now comprises the following names :—Lord Brassey, K.C.B., Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Mr. Frederick Dutton, Major-General Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B., Mr. F. P. de Labilliere, Mr. Nevile Lubbock, Mr. J. R. Mosse, Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G., C.B., Sir Francis Villeneuve Smith, Sir James A. Yowl, K.C.M.G., and Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G.

In conclusion, I am to explain that your letter would have received an earlier reply but for the adjournment of the Council over the Easter recess.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

J. S. O'HALLORAN, *Secretary.*

Sir Frederick Abel, K.C.B.,

Secretary, Imperial Institute,

Imperial Institute, April 18, 1893.

Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst., in which you assure me that it will afford a Committee of your Institute much pleasure to confer with a Committee representing the Imperial Institute, with a view to devising a scheme for harmonious action on the basis of a resolution passed at a recent Special General Meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, of which you were so kind as to furnish me with the text.

It is presumed that, in view of the statement included in that resolution, that the Meeting desired that the Royal Colonial Institute "should work harmoniously with the Imperial Institute in such manner as may be arranged by the Council, with the consent of the Fellows," the Special Committee which has been reconstituted by your Council will at once take steps to ascertain what the general nature of a basis for "harmonious action" on the part of the two Institutes would be, which would meet with the consent of the Fellows of the Royal Colonial Institute.

As soon as the Executive Council of the Imperial Institute are informed that this has been definitely ascertained, they will lose no time in arranging to confer with the Special Committee with a view to determine whether a scheme for joint action, upon that basis, could be arranged, which would be acceptable in the interests of the Imperial Institute and its Fellows.

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

F. A. ABEL, *Secretary.*

The Secretary, Royal Colonial Institute.

The CHAIRMAN: We have not done anything since then. It is obvious, I think, to all present, particularly those who attended the Special Meeting, which expressed an almost unanimous opinion against any action on the part of the Council that would endanger the autonomy of this Institute, that, without receiving fresh and ample instructions from the great body of the Fellows, the Council could not presume to formulate anything on their own behalf that would in any way compromise the position taken up by the Fellows. That is the position at this moment. We have not done anything at all since the date of that letter just read by the Secretary. I have to invite the Fellows to continue the discussion of the report.

Mr. SALMON: My object in rising just now was to tell the meeting, with all deference, that we are supposed to be a self-governing body, while as a matter of fact we come here once a year to say "Aye" to all the proposals made by the Council. ("No.") That is what we do. I do not think there has been an independent nomination made at all, or if there has the man has not been carried. But the point I wish to make is this—that the selections

made for the Council are as a rule gentlemen of whom none of us know anything except perhaps their great services to the Empire. We want somebody on the Council to represent those who attend this Institute most frequently, and there are a number of gentlemen here who make a practice of coming regularly, and who constitute in fact the everyday life of the Institute, not one of whom has ever been invited to join the Council. I may mention Mr. Sebright Green. But for him, the chances are that that great meeting which last year declared we would have nothing to do with amalgamation with the Imperial Institute would never have been convened. It was he who took action; it was he who put his hand in his pocket, and I think services like that should be rewarded when the occasion arises by an invitation to join the governing body of the Institute.

Mr. MATTHEW MACFIE: In confirmation of what has just been said, I would call attention to the circumstances under which this Institute was saved from being absorbed in the Imperial Institute. Up to the time of Mr. Sebright Green's action, for which he deserves all praise, there was not the slightest movement on the part of the Council to save this Institute, and it was not until the Special General Meeting at the Whitehall Rooms that the unanimous feeling of the Fellows was realised or even imagined by the Council, and which averted the transfer of the Colonial to the Imperial Institute. Now, I may be permitted to say that a most singular anomaly exists at the present time. We feel—we, the Fellows—that we have done a good work, independently of the Council, in safeguarding this Institute from the grasp of the Imperial Institute. Yet what is the situation? There still remain no fewer, I believe, than thirteen members of the Council—men who profess to direct this Institute—who are also members of the Council of a body who sought, in the most surreptitious way, to absorb this Institute. I ask whether that is a proceeding which should be tolerated by those of us who are sincerely anxious to preserve the autonomy of the Royal Colonial Institute—whether it is honourable on the part of those who profess to guide the destinies of this Institute to be serving two masters, and with self-complacency to sit on the Council of each body? If I for one felt that my presence at the same time on the Council of the two bodies was regarded as a sort of double proceeding, I would, out of self-respect, retire from one of them; and so far as I am in the secrets of the party which is now arising and desiring to assert more intensely than ever the autonomy of this Institute, let me say their policy is to secure a thoroughly indepen-

dent Council, who shall administer vigorously and wisely the affairs of this Institute, and who shall not be waiting for the opportunity to sell us to the other body. That is the position of the case absolutely at the present moment.

General Sir H. C. B. DAUBENEY, G.C.B.: Not at all.

Mr. MACFIE: It is easy to say "Not at all," but I will give instances. Only a year ago an Agent-General who sat on the other side of the table demanded "a free hand," and his public conduct has shown what use he intended to make of it. He has gone, body and soul, to the Imperial Institute, while he leaves his shadow in this room, and is desirous to hand us over too. ("Name.") The Agent-General I refer to is Sir Charles Mills, who asked for "a free hand." Another gentleman—if desired I will give his name—gave public expression to his views at the Special General Meeting when it was found he could not carry out the treacherous objects he cherished, viz. the disposal of this Institute to the Imperial Institute; this gentleman's mind was so extraordinarily constructed, that he actually stood up and said that he had signed, with Lord Brassey and several others, a memorial begging for the union of the two Institutes, and for what reason? He said he had such faith in "the practical sagacity of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales" that he asked no questions, but put his name to the document when he found the Prince desired the union. It turned out he was mistaken on that point, and that the Prince professed the union was not desired by him; but does that relieve that gentleman and others who signed that memorial, notwithstanding their connection with us, from the obvious charge of sacrificing their independence in order to please H.R.H., who may be a perfect pattern of excellence in all that is intelligent and virtuous, but who could not but despise any person connected with this Institute, of which H.R.H. is the President, for surrendering his manliness in a manner like that? I say, then, the reason we have commenced this movement for the abolition of the nomination by the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute of successive members of that body, is that we are determined to preserve the autonomy of the Institute, and to free the Council of all suspicion of tortuous motives, and you, as Fellows, cannot but approve of our objects in the main. I venture to say that whatever improvements of an important character have been introduced into this Institute in the last four or five years, have been suggested not by the Council but by the Fellows. Recently, in view of the tremendous competition of the Imperial Institute, a number of us

suggested the holding of weekly meetings of an unofficial character for general social purposes, and for intelligent discussion. Well, we have been addressed on several occasions by the mouthpiece of the Council, and have been informed that this improvement was desired by only "a small number of Fellows." I want to know what improvements in the world's history have not been begun by small and despised minorities, and I protest against this mode of treatment being meted out to those who desire to promote the interests of this Institute, and to elevate its aims and purposes. We are determined to go on fighting for our ends. If it should take five or six or seven years, we are resolved to purify the Council. We mean to abolish the nomination by the Council of those who are to succeed them—a method as absurd as if the House of Commons were to nominate the members for vacant constituencies. In my opinion we are in the position at this moment of being ruled in this Institute by a House of Lords without a House of Commons, the representative principle, pure and simple, in the election of Councilmen by the Fellows, being tampered with.

General Sir H. C. B. DAUBENEY: You alluded just now to an Agent-General. Who was the other person referred to?

Mr. MACFIE: Sir Lintorn Simmons.

General Sir H. C. B. DAUBENEY: He is not a member of the Council, and never has been.

Mr. MACFIE: He signed the memorial. I can only tell you what he said.

Mr. HENRY J. JOURDAIN, C.M.G.: I am not going to reply to the whole of the last speech; I rise for one specific purpose, and that is, on behalf of Sir Charles Mills, to indignantly repel the accusation that he has left his shadow here whilst his body and spirit are elsewhere. The statement just made to that effect is absolutely false and unfounded, and cannot be allowed to pass unchallenged. We have not a more regular attendant at our Council meetings than Sir Charles Mills, and no member of the Council takes a warmer interest in its work. I could reply to much the last speaker has said, but I merely rise in defence of my absent friend, who, I may inform the meeting, writes to the Secretary as follows:—"I very much regret that the arrival this afternoon of an important South African mail, requiring prompt attention, will prevent my being present at the Council and the General Meeting to-day."

Sir SAUL SAMUEL, K.C.M.G., C.B.: This meeting might be a good place for Mr. Macfie to ventilate his eloquence, but I think it is unfortunate it is not in a better cause. As a member of the

governing body of the Imperial Institute, I can assert that there is no desire to absorb the Royal Colonial Institute. If there has been any attempt to bring about an amalgamation of the two bodies, it has not emanated from the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, but from individual Fellows. Neither has it originated with the Council of the Imperial Institute, but from members of one or other of the Institutes who desired that such a union should take place. As to the charge of mismanagement on the part of the Council of this Institute, I would like to know where the evidence of it is: certainly none has been produced. For any Fellow to charge the Council with treachery and mismanagement without being able to bring any facts in support of such serious charges is most unwarrantable. The frequency of their re-election is proof of this. If Fellows are dissatisfied they can propose other members in the place of those now in office; but has there been any attempt to do this?

Mr. SALMON: There will be.

Sir SAUL SAMUEL: There will be! You have not done it.

Mr. SALMON: All in good time.

Sir SAUL SAMUEL: Then we challenge you to do it. The members of the Council have been wisely selected, being representatives of different portions of the Empire, with which they are well acquainted. I am a member of the Council, and have been for many years, of this Institute, and am also a member of the governing body of the Imperial Institute; and I feel there is nothing inconsistent in the two positions. On the contrary, I am satisfied this Institution can work in harmony with the Imperial Institute, and they may combine to do great good in the cause of preserving the unity of the Empire. That, indeed, should be our main object, and if we cannot amalgamate, let us go on working together for the benefit of the Empire; but what can be said of a speech like that of Mr. Macfie, a speech calculated to do great mischief? I entreat you, so far as I am able, to work in unison with the Imperial Institute: both have the same object in view, and I can see nothing to prevent their working together in a good cause.

Mr. W. S. SEBRIGHT GREEN: The last speaker has said, three or four times over, that if we cannot amalgamate we had better go on as we are. I had hoped this question of amalgamation was settled and disposed of at the Special General Meeting last March for years to come, but still we have it harped upon. In reference to the last speaker's statement, that no suggestion of amalgamation emanated from the Council, we do not charge that such a suggestion

did emanate from them as a body, but it is within the knowledge of everyone in this room that two of our Vice-Presidents signed a memorial to the Council expressing a desire for amalgamation, and saying that the time had come when this library should be handed over to the Imperial Institute. ("Name.") Lord Brassey and Lord Carlingford.

General Sir H. C. B. DAUBENEY : Lord Brassey withdrew it.

Mr. SEBBRIGHT GREEN : Certainly ; but he previously attended a meeting in Mr. Severn's rooms, which was reported in the public press, and expressed the opinion that the time had arrived when this library ought to be handed over to the Imperial Institute.

General Sir H. C. B. DAUBENEY : I was present, and I myself heard Lord Brassey say that he regretted very much what he had done, and withdrew it entirely.

Mr. SEBBRIGHT GREEN : At the Special Meeting he withdrew it. ("Enough.") Quite enough, certainly ; but that is the reason we have for saying that some of the members of the Council were in favour of amalgamation, and if it did not emanate from the Imperial Institute it must have emanated from some of the Fellows of this Institute. We know very well the memorial circulated here by a Fellow, and we are also well aware it was signed by two Vice-Presidents.

General Sir H. C. B. DAUBENEY : One of whom withdrew.

Sir JAMES A. YOUL, K.C.M.G. : No member of the Council, in my hearing, or at any of the meetings, has ever advocated amalgamation with the Imperial Institute. The Council have on many occasions declared that they would do nothing before they had consulted the Fellows, and I assure you that none heard with more satisfaction the opinion expressed against amalgamation at the Special Meeting last year than the Council. Look at our Chairman. What has he done ? Has anyone else done a sixtieth part of the amount of good to the Royal Colonial Institute ? Why, if any proposal had been brought forward for amalgamation Sir Frederick Young would have been up in arms at once to oppose it. Do not be rash in changing your present officials ; and let it be remembered the Royal Colonial Institute has not reached its present proud position without the expenditure of much time and labour on the part of the Council.

Mr. MACFIE : The Chairman has the highest regard of us all.

Mr. WILLIAM H. HEATON : May I ask what is the practical point of all this ?

Mr. NEVILLE LUBBOCK : As one of the original members of the

Organising Committee of the Imperial Institute, I do not like to sit silent after the remarks that have been made. I was present at the negotiations between the Committee of the Imperial Institute and the Committee of this Council, and I deny *in toto* that there is the slightest ground for saying that there was anything surreptitious or underhand, or that everything was not conducted above-board to the fullest extent. It is hardly necessary to say this to anyone who knows Lord Herschell. The Fellows know all that has passed. I would remind Mr. Macfie that during the construction of the Imperial Institute we had two or three meetings in this room, and I endeavoured to obtain from the Fellows an expression of opinion about an arrangement. The only response was a motion from one of the Fellows that we should be instructed to negotiate with the Imperial Institute with the view to coming to an arrangement. Therefore, to say that the Council have endeavoured to "sell" you behind your backs is absolutely without foundation.

Mr. A. RADFORD: We have had two or three protests against the accusations suggested, but those all came from gentlemen on the Council. I wish, Sir, as a Fellow, to protest against the language introduced—language flavouring of smoking-room idiosyncrasies. You have been kind enough to invite free discussion, and I should have thought the same would have been serious on practical subjects, and not on the memoranda jotted down in the smoking-room. It is clear to me, Sir, and must be to everybody present, that if these "prediscussions" are tolerated, that perhaps the "new blood" proposed to be introduced on the Council will be very much like the material found in Committee Room 15 in another place. For my part, and speaking as but a very humble member of this Institute, I feel sure if things are left to those gentlemen on the Council who have an ascertained position and therefore one to lose, things will never go far wrong in the management of this most excellent Institute.

Mr. A. MACKENZIE MACKAY: I ventured to say a few words last year. I said then there was no room for both Institutions in London. I did not think the time had arrived for amalgamation, but I said that if a method could be devised whereby amalgamation could take place, while preserving the autonomy of the Colonial Institute, it would be a very desirable thing. The feeling at the last meeting, as far as I could understand, was that a certain memorial was signed without the Fellows of the Institute being acquainted with it. Was not that the case?

The CHAIRMAN: It was signed by a few.

Vice-Presidents.—Continued.

THE EARL OF DUNRAVEN, K.P.	SIR HENRY BARKLY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
THE EARL OF ROSEBURY, K.G.	SIR HENRY E. G. BULWER, G.C.M.G.
VISCOUNT MONCK, G.C.M.G.	GENERAL SIR H. C. B. DAUBENEY, G.C.B.
LORD BRASSEY, K.C.B.	SIR JAMES A. YOUL, K.C.M.G.
LORD CARLINGFORD, K.P.	SIR FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G.
RT. HON. HUGH C. E. CHILDERS, F.R.S.	
SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON, BART.	

Council.

F. H. DANGAR, Esq.	H. J. JOURDAIN, Esq., C.M.G.
FREDERICK DUTTON, Esq.	WILLIAM KESWICK, Esq.
LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR J. BEVAN EDWARDS, K.C.M.G., C.B.	F. P. DE LABILLIERE, Esq.
C. WASHINGTON EVES, Esq., C.M.G.	LIEUT.-GENERAL R. W. LOWRY, C.B.
W. MAYNARD FARMER, Esq.	NEVILLE LUBBOCK, Esq.
MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY GREEN, K.C.S.I., C.B.	GEORGE S. MACKENZIE, Esq.
T. MORGAN HARVEY, Esq.	SIR CHARLES MILLS, K.C.M.G., C.B.
SIR ROBERT G. W. HERBERT, G.C.B.	J. R. MOSSE, Esq.
SIR ARTHUR HODGSON, K.C.M.G.	GEORGE R. PARKIN, Esq., M.A.
R. J. JEFFRAY, Esq.	SIR SAUL SAMUEL, K.C.M.G., C.B.
LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR W. F. D. JERVOIS, G.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S.	SIR FRANCIS VILLENEUVE SMITH.
	SIR CHARLES E. F. STIRLING, BART.
	SIR CHARLES TUPPER, BART., G.C.M.G., C.B.

Honorary Treasurer.

SIR MONTAGU F. OMMANNEY, K.C.M.G.

General Sir H. C. B. DAUBENEY: I beg to propose an alteration in Rule 32. This rule says, "The Council may appoint, in any Colony or Dependency of the British Empire, one or more Fellows as corresponding secretary or secretaries." It is proposed to insert the words "or elsewhere when it may seem expedient" after the words "British Empire," and the reason for the alteration is that a number of our Fellows reside in territories, such as protectorates not actually belonging to the Empire, where corresponding secretaries, if appointed, could give us a great deal of useful information. We therefore think the rule should be extended so as to include them.

The motion was seconded by Major ROPER PARKINGTON, and agreed to.

Mr. JOURDAIN: I have to propose a resolution which I am sure will meet with the hearty acceptance of everybody, whatever may be our differences on other points. It is that the thanks of the

meeting be given to the Honorary Treasurer for his able services ; to the Honorary Corresponding Secretaries, from whom we continue to receive valuable assistance ; and to the Honorary Auditors for their services.

Mr. J. MARTIN seconded the motion, and this also was agreed to.

The HON. TREASURER : I thank you for the vote you have accorded to your honorary officers and corresponding secretaries. I assure you that such services as they are able to render are most cheerfully and readily given, and that it is a gratification to be able to contribute in the smallest degree to the promotion of the objects of this Institute.

The Rev. H. J. CAMPBELL : I beg to propose that a cordial vote of thanks be given to our worthy Chairman. He has been "head and front" of the Institute almost from its inception to the present time. With the name of Sir Frederick Young I will couple the whole Council.

Mr. ARTHUR CLAYDEN seconded the motion, which was cordially approved.

The CHAIRMAN : In thanking you, I can assure you that my heart and soul are as much now as ever in the fortunes of the Royal Colonial Institute. I have laboured hard for many years in support of the Institute, and as long as God gives me health and strength I shall continue to do so. I have heard several complimentary expressions towards myself in the course of the afternoon ; but I assure you that what I most value is the feeling of confidence which the Fellows generally seem to entertain as to my desire to maintain in thorough efficiency and success the prosperity of the Royal Colonial Institute.

General R. W. LOWRY, C.B., proposed, Mr. Justice Hensman (Western Australia) seconded, and the Chairman supported a vote of thanks to the permanent staff, which was acknowledged by the Secretary, and the proceedings terminated.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY BANQUET.

A Banquet to celebrate the Twenty-Sixth Anniversary of the foundation of the Institute took place at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Wednesday, March 7, 1894. The Right Hon. the Earl of Dunraven, K.P., a Vice-President, presided.

The following is a complete list of those present :—

H.R.H. Prince Christian, K.G., Captain Adair, James Adams, Sir John W. Akerman, K.C.M.G., J. F. Aldenhoven, C. A. Allen, O. F. Armytage, Rev. Dr. J. W. Ashman, William Baynes, Moberly Bell, S. M. Bennett, H. F. Billinghurst, J. R. Boosé, Arthur Borrer, Right Hon. Sir George Bowen, G.C.M.G., Cavendish Boyle, C.M.G.; Sir John C. Bray, K.C.M.G., Charles E. Bright, C.M.G., K. E. Brodribb, Oswald Brown, R. Myles Brown, Right Hon. James Bryce, M.P., G. E. Buckle, Sir Henry E. G. Bulwer, G.C.M.G., A. Hamilton Burt, Allan Campbell, Edward Carpenter, William Chamberlain, Lieut.-General Sir Andrew Clarke, G.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., R. B. B. Clayton, H. C. Clifford, J. G. Colmer, C.M.G., W. Cooke-Taylor, O. B. Cuville, T. Harrison Davis, Frank Debenham, Charles F. Depree, G. Gemmell Dick, C. S. Dicken, C.M.G., J. W. Dickinson, Admiral Sir William Dowell, K.C.B., F. A. Du Croz, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dunraven, K.P., Frederick Dutton, Henry S. Dutton, C. Washington Eves, C.M.G., J. I. Fellows, Freke Field, Sir Malcolm Fraser, K.C.M.G., A. C. Garrick, David George, T. G. Gillespie, Henry Grant, H. E. W. Grant, J. M. Grant, Major-General Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B., J. Wesley Hall, R. E. Haslam, J. Henniker Heaton, M.P., Rev. A. Styleman Herring, F. E. Hesse, R. J. Jeffray, Sir Hubert E. H. Jerningham, K.C.M.G., Rt. Hon. the Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G., H. J. Jourdain, C.M.G., E. A. Judges, Henry Kimber, M.P., Surgeon-Major J. J. Lamprey, W. G. Lardner, G. H. Llewellyn, Sir Hugh Low, G.C.M.G., Lieut.-Gen. R. W. Lowry, C.B., Neville Lubbock, G. Lumgair, George McCulloch, M. D. McEacharn, Andrew McIlwraith, Sir Thomas McIlwraith, K.C.M.G., G. S. Mackenzie, Hon. Sir Robert H. Meade, K.C.B., Philip Mennell, Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G., C.B., — Montrose, R. Nivison, Capt. R. J. Norris, D.S.O., J. S. O'Halloran, Capt. Palmer, Major J. Roper Parkington, H. M. Paul, Walter Peace, C.M.G., Sir John Pender, G.C.M.G., M.P., D. G. Pinkney, E. J. Platt, Albert Porral, T. B. Robinson, Dr. D. P. Ross, C.M.G., C. Rous-Marten, E. G. Salmon, Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B., A. Selanders, C. C. Skarratt, James Smith, Frank F. Southwell, R. M. Stewart, John Taylor, Dr. Tew, H. Tichborne, Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B., G. R. Turner, E. A. Wallace, W. N. Waller, W. H. Willans, J. Wilson, S. V. Woods, S. Yardley, C.M.G., Sir James A. Youl, K.C.M.G., Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G.

The guests were received by the following Vice-Presidents and Councillors :—

The Earl of Dunraven, K.P., Sir Henry E. G. Bulwer, G.C.M.G., Sir James A. Youl, K.C.M.G., Sir Frederick Young (Vice-Presidents), and Messrs. Frederick Dutton, C. Washington Eves, C.M.G., Major-General Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B., Messrs. R. J. Jeffray, H. J. Jourdain, C.M.G., Lieut.-General R. W. Lowry, C.B., Messrs. Neville Lubbock, George S. Mackenzie, Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G., C.B., Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B.

The company included representatives of all parts of the British Empire.

After dinner the CHAIRMAN, in proposing the toast of "The Queen," said: Without any unnecessary preface I give you, in the strength of its simplicity, the toast of, "The Queen."

Sir CHARLES TUPPER, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B.: I am glad that a toast has been placed in my hands that will require but few words to commend it to you. The Royal Colonial Institute has for one of its leading objects the maintenance of the unity of this great Empire. I am sure you will agree with me that nothing has contributed—nothing does contribute to that unity more than the fact that we have the happiness to be ruled by a Sovereign who enjoys the affection and the admiration of every class throughout the Empire; and not only that, but the Prince and the Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal Family also command our respect and confidence. This arises in a large measure from their devotion to the interests of the people of this country, and when I say this country, I mean the whole Empire to its remotest limits. They have shown on every occasion their desire to identify themselves with all that can promote the greatness, the prosperity, and the happiness of this great Empire, and this they have done in the most eminently successful manner. Several members of the Royal Family have made themselves familiar by personal visit with India, the Dominion of Canada, Australasia, South Africa, the West Indies, and other portions of the Empire, and I need not tell you that those visits gave the utmost gratification to the Colonists, and that they left behind an even deeper sense of loyalty than existed when they went there. I need not tell you that with everything that relates to the interests of the people of this country—in art, in science, in education, and in literature—the members of the Royal Family manifest the deepest sympathy. In his capacity as President of this Institute, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has shown his deep interest in the Colonies,—and the Imperial Institute will ever remain a monument of the extent to which he appreciates the value and importance of the subject. I will only add that it is a source of unfeigned satisfaction to every Colonist as well as to the people of the United Kingdom that on a memorable day last year H.R.H. the Duke of York—standing so near to the throne as he does—led to the altar the woman of his choice, and not only of his choice, but the choice of all Her Majesty's subjects. I beg to propose the health of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family.

The Right Hon. the Earl of JERSEY, G.C.M.G. : The toast which has been committed to my charge is one of the most comprehensive character ; the toast of the Naval and Military Forces of the Empire brings forcibly to our minds what an enormous Empire we have, and how important it is that that Empire should be properly defended. The toast refers not merely to what I may call the Home forces, the Imperial forces, but quite as much to those forces in different parts of the Empire, many of them of a voluntary character, which do so much to help this Empire to keep itself together. It would, I suppose, be true to say that of the great chain which binds the Empire together, three of the most important links are kinship, commerce, and united defence. It is of the latter I now speak, and surely there is something very fine in the idea that the Empire can rely on the services of its different members in different parts of the world, in order to keep together this grand fabric. It was my good fortune to be in Australia at the time the Australian squadron came out, and I could not help thinking, as the squadron steamed up Sydney Harbour, what a fresh pledge was given of the unity of the Empire. It is a fine thing to think that Colonies that are making for themselves a name and a history should be prepared to link their present and future with the Old Country at home. I believe there is the very greatest attachment to the ships of the Royal Navy, and not only to the ships but to the crews ; in fact, I believe at the present moment there is the strongest desire that every Colony should have perpetually one of Her Majesty's ships attached to it. It is a great tribute to the officers and men of those ships. It is also a happy thing to remember that there are many services our soldiers and sailors can render besides those upon the field of battle, and they are equally welcome when they go to a picnic or a ball as when unfortunately they are called upon to perform sterner duties. At the present time we must all think with feelings of sorrowful pride of those who in South Africa and in West Africa have been prepared to lay down their lives on behalf of their country—not always men of the same colour as ourselves, but when they fight under the Union Jack they fight as bravely as any of us would. As long as we can look to such a spirit animating the forces of our Empire we need have no fear. Individuals may be able to rest upon their laurels, but Empires cannot. Tradition has done a great deal in the formation of our Imperial character, but there is something more to be done, and in every part of the Empire men must be prepared to do their duty if that Empire is to be maintained. I do not suppose, and no one supposes, that the spirit that has

conquered in the past is in any way deficient now. It was only a few months ago that people at home had the opportunity of seeing with their own eyes what the contingents of New South Wales and Victoria are like. They could judge from them what a splendid body of men could easily be raised in order to defend our respective Colonies, and I am sure we may continue to look with confidence to our fellow-subjects in different parts of the Empire being ready to come forward and defend it. I beg to couple with the toast the names of Admiral Sir William Dowell and Lieut.-General Lowry.

Admiral Sir WILLIAM DOWELL, K.C.B. : I have the great satisfaction and feel it a high honour to return thanks for the Navy. In this company I feel I am speaking not only of the navy of Great Britain, but of the navy of Greater Britain. I assure you, the naval officers and the navy generally feel that they are the representatives *not* of the Mother Country only. We serve in Her Majesty's Colonies as much as and more than we do in our own country. We have a great inheritance, and we feel we have a great responsibility. But I believe we are equal, even at this time, to the duties we are called upon to perform—though our navy is not quite what we should wish to see it ; at the same time I cannot allow that the navy is inefficient. I trust that the advance which has been made in the last few years will be continued, not only in ships—especially ships which are most useful for the Colonies, I mean fast cruisers—but also in the *personnel* of the navy, which requires strengthening. It is satisfactory to know that the Admiralty are fully aware of this. They have not lost sight of the absolute requirements of this great Empire. I cannot speak in this company without saying a few words upon the cordial feeling towards the navy that exists in the Colonies, and the hospitality that is extended to them. It has been my good fortune to serve in South Africa, China, and Australia. I was never in Canada, but everywhere it is the same, the navy being treated with great hospitality and really more as brothers than as strangers, and I wish to take this opportunity of expressing the sense of the navy in general of the kindness with which they are always received in Her Majesty's Colonies.

Lieut.-General LOWRY, C.B. : The regretted absence—regretted alike by themselves and by us—of Field-Marshal Sir Lintorn Simmons and of General Sir Evelyn Wood has devolved on me all too unworthily, the privilege and responsibility of returning thanks for the Army of England and of the Empire. While I greatly appreciate the privilege, I undertake the responsibility with considerable diffidence, because I have been for the last dozen of years

or so on the dusty shelf of retirement. In the absence, however, of the distinguished officers who would have addressed you this evening, I did not think I could—as an old soldier—do otherwise than obey the call made on me by the Council. Cordially as you have received the toast, and as happily it is ever received here in England, in bonnie Scotland, and—with all her faults—in my own dear native land of Ireland—received, I say, with enthusiasm as this toast ever is in these little island homes of ours, it is greeted—thank God—quite as heartily and enthusiastically all over the outlying parts of the British Empire. It has, in years gone by, been my privilege, throughout almost every part of the broad expanse of British North America, from Halifax to the far West, to respond to this toast; and, warmly as you have received it here to-night, it has been in the past, and is, I believe, in the present, to the full as cordially welcomed there—where the hearts of the people of the Great Dominion beat as true to the throne and Empire—as here. And it has been so wherever I have had the privilege to serve. Few men can have better opportunities than officers of the army and navy of realising the vastness of our Colonies, and so of the responsibilities devolving on us and them for mutual defence. Let me here say that, next to the approbation of the Sovereign, comes the value we soldiers attach to the goodwill and esteem of our countrymen at home and beyond the seas. Both incite us to effort to do our duty in the present as in the past. So long as we Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen hold loyally and lovingly together in a “United Kingdom;” so long as we keep wise and generous touch with the peoples of those vast possessions which God in His good providence has committed to our charge, welding themselves with us into a great United Empire; and so long as we can have such response in time of need as has already come from Canada and Australia, all will be well, and we can hand down from age to age the priceless heritage which has come to us. May it be our great privilege in this Royal Colonial Institute, which has for over a quarter of a century done such good work for the unity of the Empire, and in connection—for I am very catholic in my sympathies—with the sister Institute doing somewhat the same work, on somewhat the same lines, and under the same Royal Presidency, to hand down intact to our sons the Empire built up by the pluck and endurance of our fathers. With this great end ever in view, I pray you earnestly, your Royal Highness, my Lords, and Gentlemen, to do all in your several powers to maintain and increase, not only our naval supremacy, but to augment

and develop the military and auxiliary forces of England, and of those vast possessions beyond the seas which own, and love to own, the sway of our Queen.

In proposing the toast of the evening, "The Royal Colonial Institute,"

The CHAIRMAN said : I should and I do approach this toast with a feeling of considerable timidity, and this feeling would be greater was I not well aware that the toast commends itself to you all on its intrinsic merits, and depends not at all for its recommendation on any poor words of mine. Allow me first to say how deeply I feel the privilege that has been accorded to me of presiding this evening. The Royal Colonial Institute is doing, and during a long and very honourable career has done, yeoman service in a great cause. By bringing together representatives of various portions of the Empire, by offering an impartial platform for discussion, by gathering together a quite unique collection of works in our magnificent library, by disseminating useful knowledge and encouraging the interchange of opinions, this Institute has done a great and national work. It has helped to create, to form, and to perpetuate those sentiments of greater nationality and of unity in ends and objects—of oneness in destiny as in origin—that go to make up that spirit of larger nationality that is sometimes termed Imperialism. There is therefore no toast except that of the Sovereign which I should feel it a greater honour to propose than that of the Royal Colonial Institute. I am grateful, too, for the opportunity this evening gives me of turning for a little to the consideration of very great questions from the comparatively small questions that have occupied Parliament during the late session. A good deal of our time has been taken up with matters that are, no doubt, of importance, but still matters dealing with comparatively small areas and populations. We have been occupied in considering the relative merits of a population of 200 and of 300 in a parish, and we have been contrasting the relative advantages of district councils and county councils and Local Government Boards. I do not wish for one moment to be thought to undervalue these local affairs, for in my opinion strong, vivid local interests are necessary to create large national instincts. But at the same time, if one's eyes are kept too closely riveted on matters of comparatively small dimensions, it may produce a kind of political short sight—a sort of myopic mental condition, in which large bodies seen at a distance are viewed as blurred and indistinct images, creating an inadequate impression of their true value and size. There is a kind of wholesome tonic in

turning from a survey of these comparatively small areas to the contemplation of this mighty Empire as a whole ; in reflecting that, however interesting these local questions are, and however deeply we, as parishioners, may be concerned in them, yet that our view is not confined to them, that our horizon is only bounded by the confines of the world, and that, though as parishioners we may be one among less than 400, we are, each individual among us, one among 400,000,000 subjects of the Queen. The change—the consideration of the great questions, the infinite possibilities arising out of that reflection—comes upon one like a great wholesome breath of fresh sea air to lungs wearied with the somewhat stuffy atmosphere of a small room. It is pleasant to turn from rural districts to continents ; to hear through the small-talk of politicians the strong dominant undertone of those great impulses of the race, which, taking little heed of matters of momentary complexity and mere local interest, pursue their course in the great upward curve which destiny has formed for them. I am not going to dilate on the glories of the British Empire. It would be entirely out of place, in considering an Empire which is an Empire making essentially for peace, to talk about the glories of Imperial rule or anything of that kind. Our Empire is an empire of peace. That is the great source of its strength. It has been created, not from desire for territory, or lust of conquest, or through the dreams of ambitious statesmen, but gradually, naturally, and unconsciously. As great islands arise in the Southern seas through the automatic unconscious work of minute creatures, so almost as unconsciously has the British Empire grown up through strong, energetic individual work of individual men, each working consciously for himself, and all working unconsciously towards a great end. It is perfectly true that the British Empire originally rose out of great wars in the past, and it is true, unfortunately, that little wars—warlike operations—are occasionally and inevitably incidental to the development of the race. One of these little wars we have lately seen in South Africa—a war which, I may say without talking politics, has been commented upon by some, no doubt excellent and well-meaning persons in this country—but I think persons rather devoid of common-sense—in terms with which I have little sympathy and less patience. It is a very easy thing for gentlemen to sit down in their comfortable arm-chairs at home and talk a certain amount of what is, in my opinion, false sentiment about the way in which such a war has been and ought to be conducted, matters about which they probably know nothing. To my mind, war

"The easiest thing—that really is the only way—the way to peace is to let them alone." At the same time, minor reasons are also necessary things. I am not going to say I was ever wrong, but this I will say if we were wrong in our part we were wrong. In my opinion it was not. It was caused by the necessity of putting down a strong military organisation, alongside of which any other organisation was impossible—an organisation that was preventing the civilised development of the natives themselves. We was also exercising a most tyrannical and oppressive rule over the Natives—if that's true, as I believe it is, then I am very sorry. Some unwise theorists bring a home to mind to think that the ordinary legal methods of civilisation are applicable in such a case; that it would have been sufficient to send over Macgregor to keep the peace, and, if they did not like him for contempt of court. But the rough forces of law cannot be dealt with in that way. There are some problems with which you have to deal with a strong hand. What was the position in South Africa? A strong and expanding white race, an undeveloped country, and a powerful military despotism prevailing upon an inferior native race. To my mind that problem was solved in the only way in which it could be solved. You cannot stand across the path of the destiny of a people. You cannot prevent the expansion of the white race, and to attempt to do so by speaking a little false sentiment upon them would be absurd if it was not cruel. That is what I object to. This false sentiment is cruel. The most merciful and most humane war is the war brought to the promptest and most complete conclusion. I think I can understand, though I do not sympathise with, the attitude of anyone who would say that under no circumstances can it be right for one race of men to interfere with another race of men; but if that is the case, let us be logical and restore Australia to the blacks, and New Zealand to the Maories, and Canada to the Red Indians. But admitting that the great laws of nature in these respects will be obeyed, it is in my opinion neither common-sense nor common morality to attempt to cast discredit on the rank and file of an expedition which has conducted the war as it should be conducted—that is, as mercifully as circumstances would permit—promptly, firmly, and consequently well. I would like to turn to a plain subject and take a cursory survey of the condition of the Empire. Make your minds easy, I am not going into statistics and

turning from a survey of these comparatively small areas to the contemplation of this mighty Empire as a whole ; in reflecting that, however interesting these local questions are, and however deeply we, as parishioners, may be concerned in them, yet that our view is not confined to them, that our horizon is only bounded by the confines of the world, and that, though as parishioners we may be one among less than 400, we are, each individual among us, one among 400,000,000 subjects of the Queen. The change—the consideration of the great questions, the infinite possibilities arising out of that reflection—comes upon one like a great wholesome breath of fresh sea air to lungs wearied with the somewhat stuffy atmosphere of a small room. It is pleasant to turn from rural districts to continents ; to hear through the small-talk of politicians the strong dominant undertone of those great impulses of the race, which, taking little heed of matters of momentary complexity and mere local interest, pursue their course in the great upward curve which destiny has formed for them. I am not going to dilate on the glories of the British Empire. It would be entirely out of place, in considering an Empire which is an Empire making essentially for peace, to talk about the glories of Imperial rule or anything of that kind. Our Empire is an empire of peace. That is the great source of its strength. It has been created, not from desire for territory, or lust of conquest, or through the dreams of ambitious statesmen, but gradually, naturally, and unconsciously. As great islands arise in the Southern seas through the automatic unconscious work of minute creatures, so almost as unconsciously has the British Empire grown up through strong, energetic individual work of individual men, each working consciously for himself, and all working unconsciously towards a great end. It is perfectly true that the British Empire originally rose out of great wars in the past, and it is true, unfortunately, that little wars—warlike operations—are occasionally and inevitably incidental to the development of the race. One of these little wars we have lately seen in South Africa—a war which, I may say without talking politics, has been commented upon by some, no doubt excellent and well-meaning persons in this country—but I think persons rather devoid of common-sense—in terms with which I have little sympathy and less patience. It is a very easy thing for gentlemen to sit down in their comfortable arm-chairs at home and talk a certain amount of what is, in my opinion, false sentiment about the way in which such a war has been and ought to be conducted, matters about which they probably know nothing. To my mind, war

is a horrible thing. It is a beastly thing—that really is the only word that properly describes it. At the same time, under certain circumstances, it is an absolutely necessary thing. I am not going into the causes of what has taken place, but this I will say: if that war was occasioned by greed on our part we were wrong. But was it caused by greed? In my opinion it was not. If, on the other hand, it was caused by the necessity of putting down a strong savage military organisation, alongside of which development and civilisation were impossible—an organisation which was not only preventing the civilised development of the Matabele themselves, but was also exercising a most tyrannical and terrible influence on the Mashonas—if that is true, as I believe it is, then I say we were right. Some amiable theorists sitting at home at ease seem to think that the ordinary legal methods of civilisation are applicable in such a case; that it would have been sufficient to bind over Matabele impis to keep the peace, and, if they did not, to fine them for contempt of court. But the rough forces of nature cannot be dealt with in that way. There are some problems with which you have to deal with a strong hand. What was the problem in South Africa? A strong and expanding white race, an undeveloped country, and a powerful military despotism preying upon an inferior native race. To my mind that problem was solved in the only way in which it could be solved. You cannot stand across the path of the destiny of a people. You cannot prevent the expansion of the white race, and to attempt to do so by squirting a little false sentiment upon them would be absurd if it was not cruel. That is what I object to. This false sentiment is cruel. The most merciful and most humane war is the war brought to the promptest and most complete conclusion. I think I can understand, though I do not sympathise with, the attitude of anyone who would say that under no circumstances can it be right for one race of men to interfere with another race of men; but if that is the case, let us be logical and restore Australia to the blacks, and New Zealand to the Maories, and Canada to the Red Indians. But admitting that the great laws of nature in these respects will be obeyed, it is in my opinion neither common-sense nor common patriotism to attempt to cast discredit on the rank and file of an expedition which has conducted the war as it should be conducted—that is, as mercifully as circumstances would permit—promptly, quickly, and consequently well. I would like to turn to a pleasanter subject and take a cursory survey of the condition of the Empire. Make your minds easy, I am not going into statistics and

details. I see about me governors and ex-governors, and prime ministers and ex-prime ministers, and ministers of all kinds, and among them I feel myself a mere amateur speaking among experts ; therefore I am not going into matters of detail, but I should like to cast my eye over the fortunes of the Empire as they appear to me. If I look across the broad Atlantic, my eye naturally rests first on the island of Newfoundland, an island not favoured by nature and which labours under great disadvantages politically. I have always felt the deepest sympathy with Newfoundland, first of all because she is our first-born, and secondly because she is greatly hampered by political matters over which she has little control and from which she cannot easily be relieved. I am very glad indeed to see, as far as I can judge by what I read in the papers, that Newfoundland has to a great extent escaped from the very general depression that has been felt over the whole civilised world. I am not going to talk politics, either home or colonial, but I do sincerely hope that the Colony of Newfoundland will not be unmindful of the treaty and declaratory obligations of the Mother Country, and that she will herself be the author of efficient measures for carrying out obligations which absolutely must be carried out as long as those treaties exist. I hope so for many reasons ; but more particularly because it appears to me that Newfoundland would be at a great disadvantage when in any future representations on her behalf, in respect of smuggling from the French Islands, fishery or other matters, if she appeared to be recalcitrant—a reluctant party to arrangements absolutely necessary to carry out treaty obligations. It would be said, naturally, that she was actuated by animus or spite, and I cannot but feel that under the circumstances she would be in a false position, and one disadvantageous to her best interests. The difficulties of the situation are great and call for the utmost forbearance and consideration one for the other between the Colony and the Mother Country. To turn to the other hemisphere, we have seen with unmixed pleasure the immense advances lately made by all the great Southern Colonies. The advance has been made in all matters—trade especially—a steady and continuous advance, which is far better than a great leap and then an equivalently great rebound. The Australian Colonies have evinced the most marvellous vitality and recuperative power in the rapidity with which they have recovered from a period of great depression. They are making great and worthy efforts to create and foster trade between the Colonies and the Mother Country. By energy and perseverance, by acting on that soundest of trade maxims, that the

best market will fall to the best article and that the best article is sure to find its way to the best market, they are year by year finding easier and greater access to our markets, and exchanging more and more of their produce for more and more of our manufactured goods, a good thing for them and a very good thing for us; and I am sure we wish all who are interested in such matters, Sir Thomas Mellwraith, Mr. Robert Reid, and others, all success in their efforts. If Australia is appreciating the advantages of reciprocal trade with the United Kingdom, I think Canada is appreciating them still more. This, perhaps, is not to be wondered at, for Canada and the Mother Country are united at a comparatively short distance by that element, which was once thought to be a barrier and a separation between peoples, but which we now know is a strong link and tie between them. Why the very centre of Canada, many thousands of miles away from our ports, is, in trading matters, closer to Liverpool than to inland centres and cities not so many hundred miles away. Looking around me, I cannot but think that I read the signs of the times aright in saying that the tendency is towards a closing in, a drawing together; not by any artificial arrangement, or proposition of political change, but instinctively. We are drawing together because nature draws us. Cables and modern steamships are making the world very small. The sea instead of being a separation has become a link. The Empire is by nature united in proportion as it would seem to be naturally divided. It embraces every climate and every soil. It produces and manufactures everything that can be grown and made by man, and its various products can be brought together, exchanged, gathered, and distributed over the highways of the ocean with infinitely less cost, and with far greater ease than if the whole of the Queen's dominions were encircled by one sea. I am rejoiced to see this extension of trade, because I have always thought, and have never hesitated to say, that, in my opinion, the future of the Empire is largely bound up with the question of inter-Imperial trade. The one thing needful to consolidate the Empire and make it, humanly speaking, imperishable, is the development of trade within the Empire, and I hope to live to see the day when the principle will be more fully recognised by statesmen, that trade is one of the strongest ties that can bind communities together. Apart from trade matters, I think we may equally congratulate ourselves upon the great advance in art, science, and kindred subjects, and in various other ways. The sense of individual responsibility finding expression in local defence, accomplished by great efforts,

and at considerable expense, is very evident in the great Colonies. I hope this country will never cease to feel its duty to them in the matter of Imperial defence. Taking a broad survey of the whole situation, surely the natural drift and tendency is towards closer union of the component parts of the Empire. Every fresh triumph of science, every victory of the intelligence of man over the forces of nature impels in that direction. Look at the attention that is being given to the great question of electrical communication, and the establishment of fast lines of steamships between different parts of the Empire. There is to be in Canada a conference, one of whose objects is to forward projects of that kind, and I noticed in the papers that, full of energy and resource as ever, the Government of Canada has, subject to the approval of Parliament, concluded a contract for a quick line of steamers across the Atlantic in conjunction with the Pacific line to Australia. It is impossible to overrate the advantages of quick means of communication by fast steamers for the carriage of men and merchandise, and of cables through which intelligence may be flashed; and I hold strongly that these means of communication should be through seas subject to British maritime supremacy, and across lands under the shelter and protection of the British flag. In this matter the British Empire should not be dependent on anybody else. As I have endeavoured to show, the sea is the best friend we have, but if the sea gives us innumerable advantages, it entails upon us a great responsibility. Commerce is the life-blood of the Empire, and the pathways and highways of the ocean are the veins and the arteries through which that commerce runs. Unless those ways are kept safe and open for us, as an Empire we shall perish. I look on British supremacy on the sea as the first essential of Empire. As far as we in these islands are concerned, our supremacy of the sea is what stands between us and starvation through want of work and want of food. It is not quite the same with the Colonies. They are not so absolutely dependent on sea-borne produce as we are, but they are now largely dependent, and must year by year become more dependent, upon the security of sea-borne produce and manufactures clearing from or entering their ports. Britain, for their sake and ours, must be predominant on the sea. I have said that the general drift and tendency is towards a closer union, and I rejoice at it. I do not myself think that it is within the power of statesmen to do very much to further that. I do not for one moment undervalue the great advantage of having a statesman at the head of affairs who has

always held and has always promulgated sound national views on that question. At the same time, I do not believe statesmen can do much. They can remove impediments and watch for opportunities and seize those opportunities, but they cannot make opportunities. I have little faith in making constitutions and trying to force public opinion into them, but I have immense faith—I do most profoundly believe in the constructive genius of the English race. In the same way that the Empire has built itself up, the builders being practically unconscious they were making an empire, in the same way I say that closer union will come about almost automatically if the tendency is in that direction, and all we can do, I believe, is to wish it Godspeed, and take every means we can to see that nothing extraneous stands in the way. There was a time, a time of considerable danger, when the Mother Country had a very inadequate conception of the value to her of her Colonies, and did not give a proper consideration to their needs and developing requirements, and when the Colonies were not sufficiently alive to the value of England to them, or of the complexities of the foreign affairs of the Empire; but that time has long passed away. Now we find a feeling of the closest sense of kinship uniting the Empire in every part. That feeling has evinced a desire to help us in the Soudan and elsewhere—a fact that will never be forgotten in this country, and one that has not passed unnoticed among foreign nations. It was an event in itself comparatively small, but one which points to a fact immensely great, which is that the United Kingdom, even if it was without a friend or ally on the Continent of Europe, would not stand alone in the world, but has children strong and lusty, who, in the independent vigour of their manhood, have not forgotten their birth and childhood. That is a great fact, which cannot fail to have made an impression on foreign countries, and will never be forgotten here. It is because the Royal Colonial Institute has played such an excellent part in forming public opinion, in creating the state of feeling that now exists, in bringing about a clearer understanding of our mutual interests—it is on these grounds principally I recommend the toast. It is on account of the great work the Institute has done in bringing about, fostering, and encouraging all the sentimental ties and all the ties of intelligence that bind us, that I ask you to drink prosperity and long life to the Royal Colonial Institute.

The Rt. Hon. JAMES BRYCE, M.P. (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster): I am honoured by the commands of the Council of the

Institute to propose to you the toast of "The United Empire," and I respond with peculiar pleasure, because it is a subject which carries one far away from the events of the moment, and takes us into a wider and higher sphere than that in which our controversies reside. I am glad I am not in any danger of unwittingly revealing any political secrets—not in any danger even of giving a contradiction to some confident conjecture of an evening newspaper. And I feel it a great satisfaction, at a moment when our domestic party spirit runs high, to be able to meet upon the common ground of our devotion to the historic greatness of England. As we approach the end of this century, our thoughts naturally turn to ask by what it is that this century will be remembered, compared with the three centuries that have preceded it. In the sixteenth century England saw the first great period of her poetical literature—a literature unrivalled in this modern world for wealth and variety. In the seventeenth century was established a system of Constitutional Government, in which we may say were best combined the elements of freedom and firmness, and which has become a model of free governments elsewhere. In the eighteenth century we won the dominion of the East and the dominion of the sea. In the nineteenth century we have marked our place in the world, not only by the command we have gained of the commerce of the world, but also by the extraordinary growth of the British race in many new countries, and I refer chiefly to British Colonies in temperate climates, such as Canada, Australasia, and the Cape, where our own kin can thrive with undiminished mental and physical vigour. There were those who thought fifty years ago that this growth and development of the British Empire carried with it the seeds of its own dissolution—those who prophesied that, as the Colonies grew great and waxed strong, each would seek to stand by itself, would try to cut itself loose from the Mother Country, and work out in political independence its own career. You know that is not what has happened. To borrow an American expression, those prophecies of dissolution were decidedly too "previous." On the contrary, every decade since the middle of the century has seen the Colonies—I speak principally of the self-governing Colonies—increase in loyal devotion to the Crown and attachment to the connection with the Mother Country, at the same time that it has seen here in Britain an increasing development of our interest and our pride in those Colonies. This happy change has, I think, been wrought not only by those influences of rapid communication on which the Chairman has so well dilated, not only by the fact that by

electricity we, here and in our remotest Colonies, know every morning the events which have taken place in every part of the Empire the day before, and are able to discuss them across the oceans with one another in the afternoon, not only by the influence of a common literature, an influence growing always greater with the increase of education and of intellectual culture in our people, but is due also in even larger measure to the priceless gift of self-government we have bestowed on our Colonies. The gift of self-government has made the relations between the Mother Country and the Colonies more natural and simple than they could otherwise have been. In committing legislation and administration to the hands of the Colonists themselves it has given them not only political training, but the sense of responsibility, with that serious and practical spirit which responsibility imports, and has removed the friction and discontent that would naturally have arisen if we had attempted to keep them in leading-strings and govern them from home. Fifty years ago people used to ask why our Colonies should stay in connection with the Mother Country. Now we ask why they should ever wish to go. We ask that question with confidence, because we believe deeper study and longer experience show that not only our material and political relations, but also our sentimental relations—I am not afraid of that word—are sources of strength for them and for us. Of our financial and commercial ties I will not venture to speak, because many of you know better than I how close and growingly important they are. Of the political aspect of the question I will say one word. Is it true, as has sometimes been said, that we should be relieved of an onerous and dangerous duty—if the Colonies were to separate from us so that we had no longer to defend them in time of war? Why, gentlemen, we should be no less bound to defend our commerce on every sea. That would be a duty we should have to discharge even were the Colonies lost, and we should attempt it with far fewer advantages than we enjoy now when the Colonies give us strongholds. Can it be truly said that the Colonies by separation would escape the quarrels of the Mother Country? The only quarrels the Mother Country is ever likely to have are those which relate to her transmarine dominions, and I believe there is no source of danger which cannot be averted, in those quarters where trouble sometimes threatens, by a wise and firm diplomacy, which, while mindful of the rights of other countries, should be unshakably steadfast in defending our own. But the truth is, that the Colonies would run far greater risks in having to repel for themselves the aggressions

of naval powers without the aid and protection the Mother Country now gives them. Some at least of them might then, standing isolated, be in serious peril, and, if I may touch on the sentimental side of the question, each one of us in Britain would lose no small part of what makes the joy of his patriotism and the pride of his share in the government of Britain if he did not feel he belonged to a country which is not only the ancient hearth and home of the British people, but also the centre of the British Dominion: as similarly there is not a Colonist who would not feel he had lost a great deal of what made his civic rights precious to him if he had ceased to possess, besides the citizenship in his own Colony, his share as a citizen in the greatness of the British realm. I will go even further, and say the world itself would lose that which is the strongest of all influences in the world for the preservation of peace, particularly on the ocean highways, if commerce were to be removed or weakened. Two centuries ago John Milton spoke of the "glorious and enviable height to which the Britannic Empire had been built up." We are born into a far more splendid heritage than that which he contemplated, and that heritage we hold, not merely by the strength of our arms, but by the indomitable spirit and courage and enterprise which centuries of freedom have formed in the English race. To the strength and vitality of that spirit nothing contributes more than the sense of our Imperial greatness, and the sense of responsibility that Imperial greatness imposes upon us. I believe that spirit was never stronger than to-day, and to you, gentlemen, who represent the Colonies, let me venture to say I trust that every British Government will be animated by that spirit, and by it will trust to maintain the Unity of the Empire, and of the British people dispersed over the world. I am permitted to couple with this toast the name of one of those Colonial statesmen who has shown so well, as Prime Minister of Queensland, that the ancient political traditions and talents which thrive in the Old Country may flourish in a new soil; and I may mention, as a special claim upon our sympathy, that Sir Thomas McIlwraith is going, as the representative of Queensland, to take part in the conference to be held at Ottawa next June for improving the means of telegraphic and steamship communication across the Pacific, and thus, we may trust, strengthening the ties between the two most important groups of British Colonies. The undertaking of so great a project—not more helpful to these Colonies than it may prove to be to the strength and unity of the Empire as a whole—must engage and deserves our

sympathy, and I ask you to heartily drink to the toast, with which is coupled the name of Sir Thomas McLlwraith.

Sir, THOMAS MCLLWRAITH, K.C.M.G. : I feel great diffidence in replying to this toast, but I cannot help saying a word of high appreciation of the eloquent terms in which Mr. Bryce proposed it. It gives us great pleasure that such a toast should come from him. We have the heartiest appreciation of his work as an historian. As a politician we do not know him so well, but it is a great pleasure to find Mr. Bryce coming forward and in such eloquent terms proposing the Unity of the Empire. He has put in fine language what I would rather express in my own homely way, and that is this : three months ago I left Brisbane to go home. I passed through Canada and was at home then. I am at home now. In another couple of months I leave this city, and when I get to Brisbane I am at home as well. That is the British Empire. That is what we feel on our side. We have never gone from the Old Country. If what we are now trying to do is carried out, we shall be able to go from one end of the world to the other without leaving the British Empire or without leaving home at all. That is the object of our meeting at Ottawa. We want cable communication from Great Britain, which must pass under the sea, but that is British soil ; through Canada—part of the British Empire too—and then through British soil until it reaches Australia. It is a thing so easy of accomplishment that I believe the people of Great Britain see it as easily as we do, and I believe it is a matter which will take a great advance in the next six months. At all events Canada and Australia are working well, and we have the greatest hopes we shall find appreciation of our ideas by Her Majesty's Government. A great deal has been made of the immediate necessity of making some sort of arrangement to legally and constitutionally bring the whole of the British Empire, including ourselves and the Colonies, into one. We must have a constitution right off, it is said. I myself don't see the necessity for that, and I am not prepared to despair—because I do not see the necessity for it—and to think there is something bad before us. We have been perfectly well able to govern ourselves, and we have never been materially interfered with by the Government here, and the reason we have got on so well is that we have been let alone. That we are thoroughly loyal there cannot be the slightest doubt in the world. I remember seeing two or three years ago a letter in the *Pall Mall Gazette* in which a high dignitary told us that Australia was Republican, and that for once he heard cheers for the Queen at public meetings

he ten times heard cheers for the Australian Republic. Now, I have attended public meetings in Australia all my life and I have never heard cheers for the Australian Republic. We have plenty among us that are sentimental Republicans, but they know they will never get any greater freedom than they have now, and they let it remain a sentiment. Well, when we have these problems put before us and the very best men in Britain and Australia come forward and say they cannot see any solution of them, is it not rational to turn round and say, as I do—Where do we want it? We are perfectly well off at the present time. All we want is to get closer business relations with you, and our greatest desire is to make them more close and exclusive if we possibly can. We are all English out there. When I say “all” English I do not exclude Scotchmen. But we are all of the same family, and we wish to do business with one another. Now, for instance, a “little row”—which is the only thing that does happen—was caused by the view taken of what I did in subsidising the French cable line. The conclusion was at once rushed to that we were a disloyal people and favouring France at the expense of England. But that was not the case. The local line from New Caledonia suited us from the business point of view. If we had to choose between a line put down by France and one put down by Great Britain we would not have thought a moment about it, for the thing would be settled. We want to work with our own people. The French cable is better than no cable at all, but we should all prefer a British cable, and I hope we shall get it. That, of course, will form one of the matters we are going to discuss in Canada. I have gone through Canada. A more loyal people I never saw, and there is no people who would more cordially respond to the toast for which I am replying to-night.

Sir HUBERT E. JERNINGHAM, K.C.M.G. (Governor of Mauritius): I rise in a spirit of timid obedience to the wishes of the Council that I should propose this toast. I believe that, after the loyal toasts, no toast is received with more alacrity or enthusiasm than “The Health of the Chairman.” The reason is obvious. The committee specially charged with the organisation of these Lucullan repasts have a good rule, viz., they ever invite to the chair a gentleman distinguished, not only by his high position and public services, but by his high attainments and personal merits. It is not quite so obvious why they should have selected on this occasion to perform the task I am endeavouring to fulfil a newly-fledged Governor when I see around me so many older

Governors for whom we entertain the highest respect, and so many young men who are ambitious to become Governors. It may be the committee wished to pay a compliment to my Colony, the great characteristic of whose inhabitants is pluck, while it is known that if Lord Dunraven is specially conspicuous for anything it is his indomitable pluck. Lord Dunraven's career, such as we know it by his acts—and we know it by his writings also—presents a vast field of usefulness, wherein, if it were not so late, it might be a pleasure to cull a few flowers and present them to him. But I remember that he has been Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and that he may return to that Department; I therefore reserve my nosegay till then, remembering, however, that in these days flowers are becoming political emblems, and that a Governor has no right to show a preference for a beautiful orchid rather than a more simple primrose. I am proud, however, of the honour of being asked to propose his health. You have shown, my Lord Chairman, in every sphere which is specially dear to Englishmen, that you possess those qualities which can endear a Britisher, whatever his station, to everyone of his countrymen throughout the Empire. You began by being a noted steeplechaser, and I believe there is no Briton living who has not had a sympathy with you in that sport, even although he could not ride. You are an authority on hunting. You have, besides, shown what we like better than all—you have shown your determination that other countries, however friendly and brotherly, shall not wrest those trophies we desire to keep in our own hands. In Lord Dunraven, whatever his political career may have been, whatever may be his literary and other merits, the qualities which carry him to all our hearts are the great and sterling qualities so well described by my friend Mr. Bryce—pluck, endurance, energy, and intelligence. “The Health of the Chairman and Success to his ‘Valkyrie.’”

The CHAIRMAN: I thank you all from the bottom of my heart. I have already spoken at, I am afraid, too great length, but one cannot speak about the Royal Colonial Institute without speaking about the British Empire. I would like to say that, although I confined myself to the great self-governing Colonies, I have an equal affection for the smaller Colonies that have not yet reached man's estate, and also for the little dots of red about the map which enable us to maintain our supremacy of the sea. We have had to-night some able and instructive speeches. I feel it a great privilege to have heard them and to have been allowed to preside.

FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, March 13, 1894, when Mr. F. C. Selous delivered an Address based upon the following Paper.

The Right Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 14 Fellows had been elected, viz. 5 Resident and 9 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Charles F. Depree, James Wm. Doré, David Fowler, Edward R. P. Moon, Hugh Reeves.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Dr. Alfred C. Bennett (Cape Colony), John T. Dalrymple (New Zealand), Capt. T. M. Hawtayne (Lagos), Hon. James Inglis, M.L.A. (New South Wales), Colonel H. T. Jones-Vaughan (Commanding the Troops, Singapore), Herbert T. Marks (Transvaal), Hon. Robert Reid, M.L.C. (Victoria), Dr. Alexander M. Ross (Canada), Frederick C. Smith (South Australia).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN : We have to deplore the death during the recent campaign in South Africa of the son of one of our members, Sir Julius Vogel, who has our sincere sympathy. Other members of the Institute have had friends fighting in that brief and most successful campaign, and now we have to-night the pleasure of welcoming home in safety Mr. Selous, who has taken an active part in the war. He is no stranger to you. During last year he was good enough to come here and deliver a most interesting lecture. As you are aware, he went off as soon as there was any idea of fighting, and you know how he distinguished himself during the Matabele

war. He was the eyes and the ears of one of the columns—that of Colonel Goold-Adams. We have the great good fortune of having here also the head of the scouts of the other column, in the person of Captain White. You will all be most anxious to hear Mr. Selous; I am sure you will join with me in expressing great pleasure that he has been able to come amongst us again safe and sound, and our sympathies are heartily with him in this time of trial, which perhaps he considers much worse than a Matabele campaign.

Before commencing the delivery of his address,

Mr. F. C. SELOUS said: My object in addressing you to-night is to try and lay before you, in a plain and straightforward manner, the circumstances which led gradually up to the late war in Matabeleland. In order that you may understand this question thoroughly, I shall first give you the history of the people. My facts will be taken from the writings of the well-known historian Theal, and I shall also supplement my remarks by quotations from the works of the Rev. John Mackenzie, and other authorities. I may say I have been very much annoyed, to say the least of it, with some of the criticisms passed on our fellow-countrymen in Matabeleland and Mashunaland, and I think that after you have heard me relate to you the causes which brought about the war, you will say that your countrymen were not to blame, and that they have simply behaved as any good Englishmen would have behaved. In what I say to-night I shall endeavour not to offend any political party in this country. I can quite understand that there are many men in this country who do not believe in the expansion of our Empire, who do not believe that the expansion of our Empire is of benefit to Englishmen at home; but I cannot see that the conduct of this war is a question of politics. All must surely have the honour of their fellow-countrymen at heart, and I cannot think that any British-born man throughout the world will believe in the calumnies that have been cast on the Englishmen in Matabeleland and Mashunaland unless he has the most absolute proof of the truth of the statements. I now commence my lecture on

THE HISTORY OF THE MATABELE, AND THE CAUSE AND EFFECT OF THE MATABELE WAR.

In the early years of the present century, and at a time when *Tshaka* was forming the Zulu nation from many small, independent clans of pastoral savages, all of which were nearly allied one to

another by race and language, there dwelt in the north-west of the country now called Zululand a small tribe known as the Amandebayli, a name which was subsequently corrupted by the Bechwana tribes into the better-known word Matabele. At the time I speak of these people were ruled over by their hereditary chief Matshobane, the grandfather of Lo Bengula. Matshobane, we are told by the South African historian, Theal, voluntarily submitted to Tshaka, and sought admission into the Zulu nation, in order to save himself and his people from annihilation. After his death, his son Umziligazi, whose fame, to quote again from Theal, "ranks second only to that of Tshaka as an exterminator of men, became a favourite with that dread chief, and was raised in time to the command of a large and important division of the Zulu army. In person he was tall and well-formed, with searching eyes and agreeable features. The traveller Harris described him in 1886 as being then about forty years of age, though, as he was totally beardless, it was difficult to form a correct estimate. His head was closely shorn, except where the elliptical ring, the distinguishing mark of the Zulu tribe, was left. His dress consisted merely of a girdle or cord round the waist, from which hung suspended a number of leopards' tails; and as ornaments he wore a single string of small blue beads round his neck, and three blue feathers from the tail of a roller upon his head. Such in appearance was Umziligazi, or Moselekatse as he was called by the Bechwana. Umziligazi had acquired the devoted attachment of that portion of the Zulu army under his command, when about the year 1817 a circumstance occurred which left him no choice but flight. After a successful onslaught upon a tribe which he had been sent to exterminate, he neglected to forward the whole of the booty to his master; and Tshaka, enraged at the disrespect thus shown by his former favourite, despatched a great army, with orders to put him and all his adherents to death. These receiving intimation of their danger in time, immediately crossed the mountains and began to lay waste the centre of the country that is now the South African Republic.

The numerous tribes whose remnants form the Bapedi of our times looked with dismay upon the athletic forms of the Matabele, as they termed the invaders. They had never before seen discipline so perfect as that of these naked braves, or weapon so deadly as the Zulu stabbing-spear. All who could not make their escape were exterminated, except the comeliest girls and some of the young men, who were kept to carry burdens. These last were led to hope that by faithful service they might attain the position of soldiers,

and from them Moselekatse filled up the gaps that occurred from time to time in his ranks. The country over which he marched was covered with skeletons, and literally no human beings were left in it, for his object was to place a great desert between Tshaka and himself. When he considered himself at a safe distance from his old home he halted, erected military kraals after the Zulu pattern, and from them as a centre commenced to send his regiments out north, south, east, and west to gather spoil. Fifty Matabele were a match for more than five hundred Bechwana. They pursued these wretched creatures even when there was no plunder to be had, and slew many thousands in mere wantonness, in exactly the same spirit and with as little compunction as a sportsman shoots snipe.

In 1880-81 this terrible chief fell upon the Bangwaketsi and nearly exterminated them. The destruction of the Bahurutsi and Bakwena followed next.

In September, 1882, Dingan, the successor of Tshaka, sent an army against Moselekatse. Although taken by surprise the Matabele fought desperately, and at length the assailants were beaten off with a loss of three entire regiments. But this circumstance was a proof to Moselekatse that he could still be reached by the Zulus without much difficulty, and fearing that he might again be attacked, he moved his headquarters to Mosega, where the Bahurutsi had formerly their chief kraal. From that position he sent his warriors against the Barolong. Some of these fled to the desert, where they became Balala, poor wandering wretches with no cattle or gardens, but living like bushmen on game and wild plants."

Thus one after another were the unwarlike Bechwana tribes ruthlessly slaughtered by the fierce warriors of Umziligazi; till in a very short time enormous areas of country, which in the early years of this century had supported large native populations, became uninhabited wastes strewn with the bones of the former inhabitants. In the country of the Bahurutsi, Bangwaketsi, Bakwena, and Barolong, to use the expressive words of one of the chiefs when giving evidence many years later at Bloemhof, "there was now no other master than Moselekatse and the lions."

It was in the year 1886 that the emigrant Boers from the Cape Colony first made their way into the country north of the Vaal river. They found the country almost completely denuded of its aboriginal native races, and were themselves soon attacked by the savage Matabele, who were responsible for the depopulation of the country.

As Mr. Theal, the South African historian, has minutely

described the various encounters between the emigrant farmers and the hitherto unconquered warriors of Umziligazi, I will take the liberty of again quoting verbatim from his "History of the Boers in South Africa" the very graphic description there given of the first conflict between the Matabele and Europeans. On page 74 of the volume I have named above we read :—

"On the 24th of May a party, consisting of the Commandant, Hendrik Potgieter, his brother Hermanus Potgieter, Messrs. Carel Cilliers, J. G. S. Bronkhorst, R. Jansen, L. van Vuuren, A. Zwane-poel, J. Roberts, A. de Lange, D. Opperman, H. Nieuwenhuizen, and C. Liebenberg, left the Sand River for the purpose of inspecting the country as far as Delagoa Bay. For eighteen days, or until they reached Rhenoster Poort, they met no natives, but from that point they found the country thinly inhabited. Seeking in vain for a passage through the rugged country on the east, they pushed on northward until they reached Louis Triecharde's camp at the Zoutpansberg. There they turned back, and on September 2 arrived at the spot where they had left the last emigrant encampment on their outward journey, where they found that a dreadful massacre had just taken place. The massacre had been committed in the following manner. Mr. Stephanus P. Erasmus, a field cornet living on the Kraai river, in the present division of Aliwal North, had got up a party to hunt elephants in the interior, and had gone some distance north of the Vaal river for that purpose. The hunting party consisted of Erasmus himself, his three sons, Mr. Pieter Bekker and his son, and Messrs. Johannes Classen and Carel Kruger. They had with them a number of coloured servants, five waggons, eighty oxen, and about fifty horses. They had not been very successful, and were slowly returning homewards, still hunting by the way. One morning they left the waggons and cattle as usual in charge of the servants, and forming three small parties, rode away in different directions. In the evening, Erasmus and one of his sons, who were together during the day, returned to the waggons and found them surrounded by five or six hundred Matabele soldiers, being a band sent by Umziligazi to scour the country. It was ascertained long afterwards that the other two sons of Erasmus and Carel Kruger, who formed a separate hunting party, had been surprised by the Matabele and murdered. The Bekkers and Classen were out in another direction, and when the Matabele came upon them they were some distance from each other. The first two escaped, the last was never heard of again. Erasmus and the son who was with him rode for their lives

towards the nearest party of emigrants, who they knew were not further off than five hours on horseback. They obtained the assistance of eleven men, and were returning to ascertain the fate of the others, when they encountered a division of the Matabele army, and turned back to give notice to those behind. The families farthest in advance had hardly time to draw their waggons in a circle and collect within it, when the Matabele were upon them. From ten in the morning until four in the afternoon the assailants vainly endeavoured to force a way into the laager, and did not relinquish the attempt until fully a third of their number were stretched on the ground. Of thirty-five men within the laager, only one, Adolf Bronkhorst, was killed, but a youth named Christian Harmse and several coloured servants, who were herding cattle and collecting fuel at a distance, were murdered. Another party of the Matabele had in the meantime gone further up the river, and had unexpectedly fallen upon the encampment of the Liebenbergs. They murdered there old Barend Liebenbergs, the patriarch of the family, his sons, Stephanus, Barend, and Hendrik, his son-in-law, Johannes du Toit, his daughter, Du Toit's wife, his son Hendrik's wife, a schoolmaster named Macdonald, four children, and twelve coloured servants; and they took away three children to present to their chief. The two divisions of Matabele warriors then united and returned to Mosega for the purpose of procuring reinforcements, taking with them large herds of the emigrants' cattle."

In October of the same year, 1886, Umziligazi sent out an army, estimated at 5,000 strong, to kill all the white men north of the Orange River. This army was commanded by Kalipi, Umziligazi's favourite general. The Boers, however, received intimation from some Bechwana that the Matabele were approaching, and hastily collecting together, formed a strong laager, constructed of fifty waggons drawn up in a circle, and firmly lashed together, every opening being closed with thorn trees.

This historical laager was formed at a place since known as Vechtkop, between the Rhenoster and Wilge rivers, in what is now known as the Orange Free State.

Although the Matabele attacked the laager with great bravery and determination, being at that time only armed with spears their efforts were of no avail. Time after time they were driven back by the deadly fire of the Boers, which never slackened, although the firearms used were all muzzle-loaders; for every waggon had several spare guns, and the Dutch women and girls loaded these as fast as their husbands, fathers, and brothers could fire them

at the enemy; 1,118 assegais which had been thrown by the Matabele were afterwards picked up in the camp. Only two Dutchmen were, however, killed, twelve others being more or less severely wounded. Of the attacking force, 155 are said to have been killed close round the waggons.

At this time the Matabele had killed twenty whites, men, women, and children, and twenty-six people of colour, servants of the white men, and they had swept off 100 horses, 4,600 head of horned cattle, and more than 50,000 sheep and goats. As soon as possible after the attack on the laager at Vechtkop the Boer commandants, Potgieter and Maritz, assembled a force for the purpose of punishing Umziligazi, and the Griqua captain, Peter Davids, some of whose relations had been murdered by the Matabele not long before, eagerly tendered his services. As ultimately made up, the force consisted of 107 Dutchmen on horseback, forty-five of Peter Davids' men also on horseback, and sixty natives on foot.

The Matabele were taken by surprise at early dawn on January 17, 1837, a good many of them being killed, whilst the attacking force sustained no loss whatever. Later on in the same year a second expedition was undertaken by the emigrant farmers against the Matabele. This expedition found Umziligazi on the Marico river, about fifty miles north of Mosega, where it attacked him, and, according to Theal, "in a campaign of nine days inflicted such loss that he fled away beyond the Limpopo, never to return." Further on the same writer observes that "the punishment inflicted upon Umziligazi was so severe that he found it necessary to abandon the country he had devastated and flee to the far north, *there to resume on other tribes his previous career of destruction.*"

From the time that the Matabele crossed the Limpopo at the end of 1837, and once more left the advancing wave of European civilisation far behind them, but little is known of their history, until they were visited in 1854 by the veteran missionary, Mr. Robert Moffat, and Mr. S. H. Edwards. We have no history of their doings during the sixteen years prior to this event. From the traditions, however, of many broken tribes, we know that during all this time the Matabele were pursuing a career of unchecked conquests over weak and unwarlike peoples, many of whom were almost completely exterminated by the cruel and bloodthirsty invaders. The first tribe they encountered was the Makalakas, a numerous and intelligent people, who at that time were living in the western portion of the country which is now known as Matabeleland. At that time the Makalakas must have been a very numerous people, and the various clans, all

wearing the same dress and speaking the same language, occupied the whole of the western border of what is now called Matabeleland, and their settlements extended from the Limpopo to the Zambesi. Of the more southerly clans all were decimated, some almost annihilated, but the remnants were taken under the protection of Umziligazi, and made use of as cattle herds, and from that time they have increased in numbers, and are to-day a numerous people. All the northern Makalakas, however, were completely destroyed, with the exception of a few of the Mananza clan, who crossed the Zambesi at a point about eighty miles east of the Victoria Falls. I myself in 1878 and in subsequent years travelled over the whole country lying between the head-waters of the Nata and the Zambesi, and saw with my own eyes the sites of many hundreds of Makalaka and Mananza villages, whose inhabitants had been destroyed in former years by the Matabele; but in all this country, which had once been so thickly populated, I found no inhabitants whatever, with the exception of a few Mananzas, who had lately crossed from the northern bank of the Zambesi. After dealing with the Makalakas as they had previously done with the Bechwanas, the Matabele made their way on to the western side of the plateau, on which they have lived ever since, and here they once more erected military kraals on the Zulu pattern. At the time of their advent, probably about 1840, the whole of this country was thickly populated by the Balotsi tribe, who at that time were the most numerous and powerful of all the many clans that to-day are known by the generic term of Mashunas. At the present day a small remnant of the Balotsi tribe are living in the neighbourhood of the Zimbabwe ruins, and there is a tradition amongst them that their ancestors built the ancient temple there as the mausoleum of a renowned chief. To this tradition, however, I attach but little importance, as the temple of Zimbabwe may have been built hundreds or thousands of years before the Balotsi became the dominant tribe in this part of Africa; but as it was always probably an object of awe and interest, it is easy to conceive that, after a few generations had passed, a barbarous people might come to believe that it was a relic left to them by their remote ancestors, and I think it very probable that a Balotsi chief was buried either in or near it, centuries after the actual building of the temple. Another remnant of the Balotsi are living to the east of the upper Sabi river, and there is no doubt that the Barotsi on the upper Zambesi are an offshoot from the same tribe, though they broke away from the parent stock long before the Matabele left the Transvaal.

After the destruction of the Balotsi came the turn of the Banyai, who at the time of the first incursion of the Matabele into the country now known as Matabeleland were a very numerous tribe, whose settlements lay to the north-east of the country occupied by the Balotsi, and extended to the Zambesi. These people, who were very unwarlike, were almost entirely destroyed, a few scattered remnants taking refuge beyond the Zambesi, where their descendants still live. The descendants of other clans are living half-way between Matabeleland and the Zambesi, where they are employed in growing tobacco for the Matabele king, but have always been kept in an abject state of poverty by their conquerors, not being allowed to own cattle or goats. I have always found the Banyai to be a particularly intelligent and inoffensive race of people. In 1877 I found a small colony of Banyai under an aged chief living on the plateau between the Zambesi and Kafukwe rivers, and upon expressing my astonishment at finding these people so far from the ancient home of their race, and asking the old man how he and his people came to be there, I was told that they had fled across the Zambesi to escape from the Matabele, and was given a very graphic description of the terrible destruction wrought amongst their people by these savages. In 1859 Messrs. Sykes, Thomas, and John Moffat (the son of the veteran Robert Moffat) took up their residence in Matabeleland as missionaries belonging to the London Missionary Society, and ever since that time there have always been several of these good men in the country. They have always been personally well treated both by Umziligazi and his son Lo Bengula, but their teaching has never had the slightest influence for good on the general character of the people, and this through no fault of the missionaries themselves, as I am only too happy to be able to bear testimony to the upright and honourable character of the missionaries in Matabeleland, with all of whom I have been intimately acquainted during the last twenty years. But as long as the military system and the despotic power of the king remained unbroken, there was no chance for missionary teaching to gain a hearing. For several years the Society of Jesus also had a mission in Matabeleland, and the Jesuit Fathers worked with that single-minded devotion to the cause to which they had dedicated their lives which has gained them success in many parts of the world where other denominations have failed. These Jesuit Fathers won the love and respect of all the white men in Matabeleland, but they failed to make any impression on the Matabele, and finally abandoned the mission. Let me here introduce a little anecdote, which

perhaps has some bearing on the reason why these good men so signally failed to impress the Matabele. It has often been said that white men lose caste amongst the natives by forming *liaisons* with native women. Well, perhaps; but a young Matabele warrior once said to me, "What sort of people are these new teachers who hate women? I don't understand them, they are uncanny. The old teachers [the Protestant missionaries] bring their own women with them, and you other white men, you make love to our girls, and that's all right, but a man who does not make love to any woman at all, hauw! ungi asi; asi umuntu; umtagati!" which means, By Heavens! I don't understand it; he's not a man, but a witch!

Now, during the whole period of upwards of thirty years, since which time Christian missions have been established in Matabeleland, the cruel slaughter of whole tribes of the aboriginal people of Central South Africa has been continually going on, and the area of desolation was being extended eastwards year by year until Cecil John Rhodes planted a British colony in Mashunaland. Now Mr. Rhodes has never posed as a champion of the Mashunas or any other black race; his object, I take it, is to extend the dominion of the British race, and to secure for Englishmen any country worth having on the plateaux of Central South Africa. Therefore for what he has done and is doing unborn generations of British South Africans will revere his memory, let the enemies of Imperial England snarl as they may. During the four years of the occupation of Mashunaland there have been a few disturbances with the natives—I cannot deny it—but these disturbances have been wonderfully few, considering all things. There will doubtless be a few more troubles before the relations between the numerically small governing race and the very numerous people who must be subservient to them are placed on a thoroughly satisfactory footing. Before long magistracies supported by police will, I hope, be established in every district, so that the natives may be governed with the strictest justice, and at the same time protected from the greed and license of individual scoundrels of European birth. However, during the first four years of the occupation of Mashunaland by the British South Africa Company, the amount of bloodshed for which the settlers can be held responsible, which occurred in the various disturbances that have taken place, lamentable though it may be, is a mere drop in the ocean compared to the blood which would have been shed in Eastern Mashunaland by the Matabele had the British settlers not been there; whilst the number of the killed is but a mere fraction of the number of Mashuna, men, women, and

children, that have been put to death by the Matabele during the same four years in the south-western part of Mashunaland, where the Mashunas were still under the direct control of Lo Bengula, and not under the protection of the Chartered Company. Now, if there are those amongst you who do not believe that what I say is true, that year after year, ever since the first incursion of the Matabele into Central South Africa, tribe after tribe of the aborigines of the country have been attacked and destroyed with all the ferocity of savage warfare, let them put themselves in communication with the Rev. C. D. Helm, who for the last eighteen years has been working in Matabeleland, or with the Rev. W. A. Elliott, or any other of the missionaries who have lived for many years amongst this savage people; or let them turn to pages 295 to 298 of the Rev. John Mackenzie's instructive book, "Ten Years North of the Orange River," and read there the account of the massacre in 1868 of the Batalowta, a tribe that having submitted to Umziligazi had been for some years past living in security, and been employed as cattle herds by the Matabele. Let them read the following sentences on page 297: "Now the Batalowta old men, roused from their midday repose by the din of murder, and seeking to escape to the neighbouring hill, were received upon the spears of the Matabele who encircled the town. The aged women who unbared their breasts to bespeak men's mercy, instead of mercy received a spear. Even the harmless infants were put to death; 'for,' as a Matabele soldier explained to me, 'when their mothers are killed did we not also kill the infants? they would only be eaten by the wolves.'" At page 285 of the same book Mr. Mackenzie, in speaking of the attack on Bamangwato in the same year, 1868, says: "In this incursion the warriors of Moselekatse more than sustained their character for bloodthirstiness. They butchered old men, women, and little children at the Bamangwato cattle-posts."

And if it be thought that thirty years of intercourse with Christian missionaries has had any ameliorating influence on the character of these savages, I would ask those who do not believe what I say to write to the Rev. M. Jalla, of the Paris Missionary Society, now stationed at Sesheke on the Zambesi, and request an account from that gentleman of the doings of the Matabele army which was raiding amongst the Batonga on the northern bank of the Zambesi last July; the very army which Lo Bengula recalled so hurriedly when he heard the news that his men had been attacked by the settlers near Victoria. Soon after the Matabele

left the Rev. M. Jalla visited the scene of the raid, and in a letter to Mr. Moffat recounted some of the atrocities that had been committed by the Matabele. This letter was either read or shown to Mr. Helm, who recounted to me some of its contents. One circumstance that I remember was that Mr. Jalla had found the charred skeletons of several Batonga boys who had been fastened by the feet when alive in a row to a long pole and burned to death. If any other evidence of the character of the Matabele is wanted let any doubter travel through Mashunaland, or through the country where the Banyai once lived, or through all the desolated lands between northern Matabeleland and the Zambesi; let him have a native guide with him, and on the site of every one of the many thousands of native villages he will pass (mostly now only to be recognised by a pit from which the natives got the clay with which they made their pottery and daubed the walls of their huts) let him halt, and inquire by whom the village was destroyed and the people dispersed. There will only be one answer, "Ba Bai-wa Maziti." They were killed by the Matabele.

Now I have given the foregoing account of the history of the Matabele nation because I think that Englishmen ought to know what that history is at a time when Mr. Labouchere is so busily circulating week after week every description of calumny against the small British force who have been fighting the battle of civilisation against savagery in Matabeleland, and who have shattered the military organisation of this cruel and bloodthirsty people. My facts have been drawn from the works of Theal, the South African historian, the Rev. John Mackenzie, and from many other equally reliable sources, and their accuracy is beyond question.

Even Mr. Labouchere will perhaps hesitate to accuse either Mr. Theal or the Rev. John Mackenzie of being "interested" witnesses against the Matabele. Now, I do not want to prejudice opinion against this cruel people. I do not say they are any worse than any other tribe of warlike savages, or any worse than our own savage ancestors a few centuries ago. All I want people to know is, that they are not a gentle Arcadian race of idyllic savages such as the enemies of the British in South Africa would wish to represent them, but a fierce, overbearing, cruel, and bloodthirsty people who were as certain sooner or later to come into conflict with the advancing wave of European civilisation in South Africa as gunpowder is to explode when brought in contact with fire. That they themselves forced the colonists in Mashunaland to make war upon them, I shall presently shew. That that war was most

successfully prosecuted by a very small British force; and that Matabeleland is now in the hands of our countrymen, instead of being annexed by the Transvaal, as it would have been in all probability but for Cecil John Rhodes, ought not, I think, to be a source of regret to anyone in this country.

I will now pass on to the occupation of Mashunaland by the expedition of the British South Africa Company in 1890. That occupation wronged no human being, black or white. A vast extent of table-land, lying at an altitude of from 4,000 to 6,000 feet above sea level, that prior to 1840 had supported a large aboriginal population, had been almost absolutely depopulated by the Matabele. For years the Boers of the north-eastern Transvaal had coveted this country, and would have taken possession of it some years previous to 1890 had they been able to collect a sufficient number of frontiersmen to overpower the opposition which they thought they would be sure to meet with from the Matabele in carrying out their scheme of colonisation. Early in 1890 the Boers had almost matured their plans, 1,500 men having given in their names as volunteers to the leaders of the trek movement, all of the latter being substantial farmers and influential men in the district of Zoutpansberg. However, 2,000 men were required, and so agents were sent to the Orange Free State and to the Paarl, a purely Dutch district of the Cape Colony, to collect another 500 recruits. In the meantime Cecil John Rhodes had matured his plans, and with little noise and no waste of time brought to a successful issue, with 500 men of British birth, an enterprise which the hardy Boers of Zoutpansberg had not dared to attempt with less than 2,000 men. At the same time that Mr. Rhodes's expedition advanced towards Mashunaland Sir Henry Loch called upon Paul Kruger, the President of the Transvaal, to carry out his treaty obligations, and forbid his burghers from trekking into the country beyond the Limpopo. This President Kruger most loyally did, and thus the British advance into Mashunaland was not interfered with in any way by the Transvaal Boers in 1890.

Now, although I am one of those who took part in the expedition, I cannot help saying that the cutting of the road from Macloutsie camp to Salisbury, through 460 miles of pathless wilderness, the first 250 of which were covered with thick forest, the whole undertaking being carried out without a mistake, by a very small force of men in the teeth of the very unequivocal threats of so numerous and warlike a race of savages as the Matabele, was an enterprise which the countrymen of Clive and Warren Hastings need not be ashamed of; and I would ask all those who may be inclined to

believe in the calumnies which are being cast week by week by Mr. Labouchere upon the British in Mashunaland—calumnies which insult thousands of British-born men and women in all parts of the world where the English language is spoken—to remember that this expedition to and occupation of Mashunaland was effected without bloodshed. Not a shot was fired in anger during the whole expedition, nor was one single native, man, woman, or child, out of the many hundreds that were encountered before the plateau was reached, robbed or molested in any way by any member of the British pioneers; and yet these are the very men whom Mr. Labouchere has called border ruffians, the riffraff of South Africa, murderers, marauders, &c. May England at her need never want a finer force of men than the pioneers of Mashunaland.

Now the occupation of Mashunaland may be looked upon as the first cause of the Matabele war. That occupation, as I have said before, wronged no human being, and it added a valuable province to British South Africa and to the British Empire; but it was a very bitter pill for the Matabele to swallow, as it curtailed their raiding-grounds and diminished their prestige. It did something more; it relieved large numbers of the aboriginal tribes of eastern Mashunaland from the ever-present fear of invasion and massacre by the Matabele, under the shadow of which they had lived for two generations, and owing to which they had become an abjectly mean and cowardly race. Now Mr. Labouchere talks about the canting hypocrisy of the officers of the British South Africa Company, who, he asserts, wish the British public to believe that they took Mashunaland out of pure philanthropy and for the sole benefit of the "poor Mashunas." I must say that I never heard such a proposition advanced in Mashunaland. It is, however, a case of *le médecin malgré lui*. The pioneers went to Mashunaland in the first place to benefit themselves, but by going there at all they placed a barrier between the aborigines in the eastern parts of the country and their Matabele oppressors, which has been of incalculable benefit to the Mashunas, a benefit which they were ready enough to acknowledge during the first two years after the occupation of the country. The fact that a few disturbances have taken place, and that a certain number of Mashunas, including two women and one child, have been killed by the white settlers during the last four years, does not affect the general result of the occupation of Mashunaland by Englishmen. More disturbances may, nay, probably will arise in the country; more Mashunas may be killed. But even so, and given that the Mashunas are unjustly governed and cruelly

treated by the white men (though with Dr. Jameson as Administrator of the country, and English gentlemen of known character and antecedents as magistrates in the different districts, I fail to see why they should be)—well, even then, no misgovernment, no cruelty they are ever likely to suffer from at the hands of Englishmen can ever approach in barbarity to the hideous massacres and dreadful cruelties which they and their forefathers have been constantly suffering during the last fifty years at the hands of the Matabele—massacres which have depopulated immense areas of country once thickly peopled.

After the occupation of Mashunaland by the British, the Matabele seemed to be cowed by the boldness of the enterprise, and I think they had at first an exaggerated idea of the numbers and strength of the white men. At any rate, for more than a year, though we know from Mr. James Dawson that for a long time they always referred to the colonists in Mashunaland as "abāfo," *i.e.* enemies, they abstained entirely from giving any offence to the settlers, and when, on the retirement of Mr. Colquhoun, Dr. Jameson became Administrator of the country in the autumn of 1891, the relations of the British colonists in Mashunaland with the Matabele seemed on a friendly footing. A few months later, however, a feeling of uneasiness was caused amongst the white men scattered through the northern districts of Mashunaland by the murder, by a party of Matabele, of an old Mashuna chief named Lo Magondi, whose kraals were situated about fifty miles north-west of Salisbury.

Being in the district at the time, I went over to the scene of the raid to see what had happened, and at Lo Magondi's kraal met Major Forbes, who had been sent by Dr. Jameson with a small party of police to make an official investigation into the circumstances of the raid. We found that Lo Magondi had been murdered, and about seventy women and children carried off as slaves by a small force of Matabele, the reason given for the raid being that it was a punishment inflicted on Lo Magondi and his people by Lo Bengula, because they had been helping the white men, by working for them, and showing them old gold workings. As Lo Magondi and his people had many years previously submitted to Lo Bengula, and had ever since that time paid him an annual tribute, the Matabele chief had acted within his rights by killing him and enslaving a number of his people; but it was felt at Salisbury that, as there was no particular reason for this punishment, Lo Bengula might have refrained from raiding on natives living so near to the chief settlement of the whites, especially as there was a mining commissioner

resident in Lo Magondi's district. When remonstrated with by Dr. Jameson concerning this murder, Lo Bengula denied having sent the men to kill Lo Magondi. Of course no one believed him, for had his statement been true, he would have killed the men by whom the murder was committed, which he never did. Altogether this incident was looked upon by the white settlers in Mashunaland as the first attempt made by Lo Bengula to feel the white man's temper, and there was a strong suspicion that, having taken their inch unchecked, the Matabele would, sooner or later, take the proverbial ell.

During the following year, 1892, the King of the Matabele made a journey with a large armed following in the direction of the white settlements in Mashunaland, and established several large military kraals some seventy miles further eastwards than any district in which military kraals had previously existed. At the same time he established outposts and cattle stations further eastwards still, thus very materially abridging the extent of the uninhabited country, which had separated his people from the white settlers in Mashunaland on the first occupation of that country. Now, I do not say that Lo Bengula exceeded his rights in any way either by killing Lo Magondi or establishing military kraals on the borders of Mashunaland; but if he was anxious to live at peace with the whites in Mashunaland these actions were injudicious, to say the least of it. He was bringing a lighted match nearer and nearer to a barrel of gunpowder. To meet these demonstrations on the part of the Matabele, volunteer forces were raised in Salisbury, Victoria, and Umbali, which were regularly drilled by competent officers. The forts at Salisbury and Victoria were also strengthened, and prepared for the reception of the women and children in the country. In fact, everything was done to defend Mashunaland against attack; but at this time the thought of an aggressive war was absolutely absent from the minds either of the officials of the Chartered Company or the settlers under their charge. The power and fighting capabilities of the Matabele were not thought lightly of, and there were but a very small number of horses in the country, and without horses it was obvious that a mere handful of white men could do nothing more than defend themselves against hordes of savages. At this period Dr. Jameson exerted himself to the utmost to maintain friendly relations with Lo Bengula and the Matabele, not, I take it, because he loved those people, but because he deemed that he was not strong enough to defy them. The strictest orders were given to all the officials of the Company to prevent any

prospectors from crossing the line towards Matabeleland, beyond which he had promised Lo Bengula that he would not allow white men to pass. This line was the Umniati river in the north and the Shashi river (about thirty miles from Victoria) in the south. These orders were very efficiently carried out, and with the exception of two traders who crossed the border without the knowledge of the Chartered Company's officials, and who were robbed by Lo Bengula's people early in 1893, no prospecting whatever was done on the Matabeleland side of the border during 1892 or 1893. Lo Bengula's contention that he knew of no border line was simply a diplomatic expression. Through Mr. Colenbrander he had distinctly promised that he would not allow his people to cross the Umniati and the Shashi rivers. However, although the cloud of the Matabele terror had commenced to darken the western horizon of Mashunaland in 1892, that year passed off without any serious complications. Some robberies of post-carts and waggons were committed by armed bands of Matabele along the main road between Tuli and Victoria, and the people who had been robbed were indemnified for their losses by the Chartered Company; but Lo Bengula disclaimed all knowledge of these robberies, and professed himself willing to punish the offenders if he could discover them. In this, I think, he was sincere, as his policy was to abstain entirely from actual aggression against the whites themselves, but to strike at them through the natives, on whose work the development of the country depended, thus making it impossible for white men to live in Mashunaland. By carrying out this policy more and more boldly, I think Lo Bengula thought he would get rid of his white neighbours, who would soon be driven to abandon the country in disgust. He ought to have remembered a passage in a letter he once received from General Joubert, shortly after the Transvaal war, a letter which I myself translated into English, and which the Rev. Mr. Thomas then interpreted to Lo Bengula. The passage I refer to ran thus: "When an Englishman once has your property in his hand, then is he like an ape with its hand full of pumpkin seeds; you may beat him to death, but he will never let go." The Englishman had got hold of Mashunaland (to all the eastern portion of which I deny, however, that the Matabele could advance any just claim), and he wasn't going to let go of it, as Lo Bengula was to find out later on. I give for what it is worth this idea of Lo Bengula's policy of driving the whites out of Mashunaland without actually injuring a white man, and afterwards appealing to the British Government for protection when he found that rather than

abandon that country they were determined to break his power, and possess themselves of Matabeleland as well, or die in the attempt. I will now enter upon the fateful year of 1893. It was during this year that Mr. Labouchere told his readers, in the number of *Truth* for November 16, 1893, that "the Mashunaland bubble having burst, a war was forced by the Company on Lo Bengula in order to get hold of Matabeleland."

What exactly Mr. Labouchere means to convey by the expression the "Mashunaland bubble having burst" I don't know; but if he means that Mashunaland had been proved by this time to be worthless as a field for British enterprise, then I say that Mr. Labouchere states what is absolutely untrue, for what are the facts? In July, 1893, when the Victoria district was devastated by the Matabele and the settlers' servants were killed within sight of the houses, when their cattle were driven off and their farmsteads destroyed, there were only thirty-eight horses in the whole of the Victoria district, and less than 150 in the whole of Mashunaland. At this time the first half of the dry season had already passed, and I ask you, as fair-minded men, if, given this absolute state of unpreparedness so late in the dry season, it is possible to suppose that at this time—the time of the Matabele invasion of the Victoria district of Mashunaland—an aggressive war against the Matabele could have been in contemplation by Dr. Jameson and the officials of the Chartered Company. Now for the assertion that the "Mashunaland bubble had burst."

In this connection I have been authorised by Mr. Philip Whiteley, mining engineer of the Mashunaland Agency, a gentleman who has spent nearly three years in Mashunaland, and who is one of the best authorities upon mining work in that country, to state that the working capital represented by the different companies floated in London early in 1893 for the purpose of fully developing Mashunaland amounted to between £800,000 and £400,000. Now as the people who subscribed this large sum of money must have been more or less in the confidence of the directors of the British South Africa Company in London, is it to be supposed that they would have subscribed this amount of capital if a war with so powerful a nation as the Matabele—a war which at that time must have seemed of very doubtful issue—had been in contemplation? Owing to the breaking out of the war, the greater part of this capital has never been utilised. At the very time when the raid took place in the Victoria district in July 1893, there were 120 natives working at Long's reef in the employ of the Mashunaland Agency, all of

whom had been brought at a great expense from the east coast, and 100 more were actually on their way to Victoria from Inhambane. At the same time something like 300 men were at work on the "Cotopaxi," one of the properties belonging to the "Gold Fields of Mashunaland," whilst other large gangs were working on reefs belonging to Willoughby's Syndicate, the Zambesia Exploring Company, and many other mining syndicates in Mashunaland. Indeed, in July 1898, so far from the "Mashunaland bubble having burst," as Mr. Labouchere has so often asserted, I fail to see in what way the men who were interested in the development of the country could possibly have shown their belief in its value in a more tangible form than by undertaking the works of development upon which they were engaged in all the mining districts. Now I again state the fact that large sums of money were raised for the development of the mines in Mashunaland just before the raid of the Matabele on Victoria, and I further affirm that the owners of these mines had sufficient confidence in their value to warrant them in erecting expensive machinery and pumping gear, and all appliances for proper development work.

And what, I would ask you, is occurring now that the Matabele power has been crushed, and Matabeleland lies open to European enterprise? Have the mining operations in Mashunaland been abandoned? Have the men whom Mr. Labouchere calls *greedy adventurers, border ruffians, riffraff, marauders, and murderers* abandoned the burst bubble of Mashunaland *en masse*, and flocked, to use another of Mr. Labouchere's choice similes, like vultures to the fresh-killed carcase of Matabeleland? Not at all. In every district of Mashunaland mining development work and every other enterprise has now been resumed, and that fact is, I think, the best refutation of the false assertion that war was made on the Matabele without just cause in order to raise money because "the Mashunaland bubble had burst."

I now come to the actual circumstances which led to the war.

Mr. Labouchere has described these circumstances in various ways, but always with such palpable perversion of the truth that I am glad to find he has entirely defeated his own object, and only succeeded in evoking a feeling of indignant contempt in the minds of all fair-minded men. In the number of *Truth* for November 16 he says: "Then as to the cause of the war. Lo Bengula, we are told, raided in Mashunaland, and the war was caused by his refusing to discontinue this practice. . . . Lo Bengula sent an impi there [to Mashunaland] to punish his subjects for stealing telegraph wires, at

the express request of the Company. Both Sir Henry Loch and the Company were notified of its departure. This impi was ordered by Dr. Jameson to withdraw from Mashunaland in one hour. It was withdrawing when, one or two hours later, Dr. Jameson sent an armed force to fire it on under the command of the very Captain Lendy whom Mr. Buxton had stigmatised as a murderer on account of his former ruffianism. The impi could not cover thirty miles (the distance to Matabeleland) in two or three hours. And because it was impossible, this Lendy and his border ruffians fired on it, and killed about thirty men," &c., &c.

In his oracle for December 14 Mr. Labouchere is more brief, but equally untruthful. He says: "The war was forced on these people by the Company in order to rob them."

In the number of *Truth* for February 8 I read: "A crew of border ruffians were collected together by promises of loot and land. They invaded Matabeleland," &c.

In the number of the same paper for February 22 again it is stated: "The touts maltreated the Mashunas and then called on Lo Bengula to punish them. He sent his troops, ordering them to respect the whites. This they did. But as the touts wanted a pretext to seize on Matabeleland, they slew Lo Bengula's troops and then made war on him, alleging that he intended to make war on them. The war was conducted with hideous barbarity," &c.

Now when Mr. Labouchere states that Lo Bengula was requested by the Company to punish the Mashunas for cutting the telegraph wire, he again says what is not true, as Dr. Jameson most distinctly told Lo Bengula that he would himself punish the offenders. Here is the letter on this subject from the Secretary, British South Africa Company, Cape Town, to the Imperial Secretary, Cape Town, which I have copied from the blue-book on Matabeleland and Mashunaland for September 1893:—

Cape Town: May 20, 1893.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th inst., and in reply beg to state that I am now in possession of Dr. Jameson's telegram, which embodies his answer to Lo Bengula, and can therefore give the report his Excellency the High Commissioner asks for.

Some two weeks ago 500 yards of wire were cut and taken away from the telegraph line, and no trace of it could be found. Dr. Jameson, after investigating at various different kraals, ascertained that "Gomalla's" people, allied to "Setoutsie's" people, were the culprits. He sent a police officer to them, requesting them to give up the culprits or pay a fine of cattle. They preferred to pay the fine, and the cattle were taken

to Victoria. These natives then proceeded to Bulawayo, and informed Lo Bengula that the Company had taken his cattle as a punishment for wire cutting. Lo Bengula then, through Mr. Colenbrander, sent runners to Tuli, asking why he had taken his cattle, did he cut the wire adding that although his people wanted to fetch back the cattle he would not let them, but preferred to settle the matter amicably by referring to the Company. I add now Dr. Jameson's reply to the King's message, which left Tuli some time yesterday with the return runners :—

“Please inform the King that I have just received his telegram with regard to Setoutsie's people. Have already informed the King what a serious crime the cutting of telegraph wire is regarded by white people. The fact of the cut wire being taken away makes it certain that the crime was committed by natives ; white men would have no use for it once cut away from the telegraph line. From the report of my officer of police I am quite sure that Gomalla's people were guilty of the crime as they admitted, but handed over the fine of cattle rather than give up the culprits. As the King tells me the cattle belong to him, I now understand why Gomalla willingly gave up the cattle rather than hand over the culprits. Gomalla informed my police officer that all the cattle and the country round belonged to him ; now that I find that they belong to the King of course they shall be returned to him, as keeping them would be no punishment to the culprits. I am now ordering them to be sent to Tuli, where they will be handed over to any people sent by the King to receive them ; at the same time I cannot allow this crime to go unpunished, and shall at once send my police to take Gomalla back to his kraal, there find the actual culprits, and chastise them, or failing that, as I look upon the chief as responsible for his people, will punish Gomalla as I think fit.”

As Mr. Labouchere is so fond of referring to the blue-books on Mashunaland, it seems a pity that he should have omitted to read this letter. Nor was he more fortunate in accepting a certain Mr. Douglas Pelly as an authority upon the events which led to the war with the Matabele. In the number of *Truth* for February 8 we are told : “In the meanwhile Mr. Douglas Pelly, who has just returned from the seat of war, and is entrusted by the Bishop of Mashunaland with the task of obtaining funds for the spread of Christianity in his diocese, confirms every word that I have said in regard to the war having been forced on the Matabele.” Now, as the war was caused directly by the events which took place during the raid on the Victoria district in July 1898, it is surely a reasonable proposition that those men who were actually at Victoria during this time, and who saw what actually took place during the raid, are more competent to express an opinion on the justice of the war than men who were not there. Now, so far from Mr. Douglas Pelly

having "returned from the seat of war," that good Christian was never much nearer than two hundred miles from the seat of war, having been at Salisbury when the disturbances occurred at Victoria. It was therefore, I am afraid, want of ordinary charity that led him, all ignorant as he was of the merits of the case, to vilify his countrymen, and deceive the sympathetic Editor of *Truth*.

The Rev. Mr. Sylvester, who has acted as Church of England clergyman at Fort Victoria during the last eighteen months, and who was present during all the troubles there last July, tells rather a different story.

This gentleman, who was interviewed by Mr. Weinthal, of the *Pretoria Press*, in January last, "said most emphatically that the war was justified in every way. The last thing in the world I would advocate would be bloodshed. But in this instance there was no other method. Reasoning with the Matabele was out of the question."

Concerning the occurrences which led him to this opinion, the Rev. Mr. Sylvester relates how "on the afternoon of Sunday, July 9, I was in my church, catechising the children, of whom there were about twenty in the township. Suddenly I heard a confused noise outside in the garden, where my servants were standing, the one a Mashuna, the other a Zambesi boy. The latter was racing for life towards the fort, the former towards the kraal. I came out after the boys, and found myself in the middle of a great body of natives, who were driving a lot of the Company's cattle before them. Not till I was in the middle of them did I notice their war shields, assegais, axes, and peculiar head-dresses, which denote the Matabele on the war-path. Meanwhile this body of Matabele drove the cattle off in a westerly direction, whilst others hurried after my unfortunate Mashuna boy, struck him with a battle-axe on the back of his neck, and drove an assegai into his right side. I was naturally horrified. I do not know how many Mashunas were murdered that afternoon, during the whole of which the Matabele 'impi' hovered round Fort Victoria. Afterwards I went out, and saw a great horde of them driving Mashunas before them like sheep."

Asked as to what measures were taken by the authorities, Mr. Sylvester replied: "Well, Captain Lendy called for volunteers, including myself, who went with him and his police after the Matabele, who squatted in a square. Whilst waiting here we received information that other Matabele were then engaged in smoking out Mashuna women and children in some adjacent caves. The Matabele then left the vicinity of the Fort by order of Captain Lendy,

and then a large number of Mashuna women and children and old men fled into the shelter of the camp. I shall not forget that Sunday so easily. When darkness came on, and it was a *very* dark night, the hills and kopjes surrounding Victoria were far and wide lit up by the lurid, ruddy blaze of Mashuna kraals, a most substantial evidence of Matabele atrocity, and a sight not easily forgotten. During the next day, Captain Lendy and fifty men rode to a kraal about twelve miles off, which was supposed to be the centre from which the raids were organised. We were just in sight of this kraal, when Captain Lendy, accompanied by Lieutenant Reid, rode alone towards it to interview the Indunas. Whilst waiting, an impi of about three hundred Matabele, fresh from a recent raid, passed in gory procession, carrying loot and the bodies of their own dead and wounded men. Captain Lendy meanwhile found that the chief Induna was on the road to the Fort with a letter from the great Lo Bengula himself. We returned, and on arrival at Victoria found the Induna waiting with the letter. It was to the effect that the King had authorised the impi to raid the Mashuna tribes near Victoria. Whilst in the Fort the Induna saw the Mashuna women, old men, and children mentioned before, and immediately demanded their being given up, as he said, "to be assegaied forthwith." The only consideration which could be made by him was that the wholesale extinguishing process need not necessarily take place in the sight of the whites. This tender proposal could not be complied with in any way, and being informed by the authorities to that end, Lo Ben's Induna mounted his horse and left in high dudgeon.

Events now assumed a threatening and critical attitude. On the following Wednesday, Dr. Jameson arrived post-haste from Salisbury and sent a message to the Matabele Indunas, inviting them to an immediate parley, which subsequently came off just outside the gate of the Fort. I was observing everything closely.

Dr. Jameson sat on a chair to the right, his interpreter, Mr. Napier, being with him, and was surrounded by all his officials and the prominent settlers.

The Administrator told the Matabele plainly that the Mashunas would not be given up to slaughter, neither would the Company allow the raiding, as it disturbed the peace of the white settlers and destroyed the progress of the country. This he told them very earnestly and coolly, and, in response, the behaviour of the Indunas was what can only be called insulting. One Induna replied that if this was the answer, they would do to the whites what they had done to Mashunas hitherto. On this being interpreted, the Doctor

said, "I give you one hour to clear, or you will be driven out." On being asked whether one hour was given to cover the thirty miles to the border, the Rev. Mr. Sylvester replied: "As far as I know nothing was said about the border, and without committing myself to a minute, I think that nearly three hours elapsed before the mounted patrol went out, or ere the Doctor's orders had been obeyed. I may state that Dr. Jameson was most calm and collected throughout, and at *that* time not a dissentient voice was heard in Victoria against the measures he took at this crisis." On being further questioned, the Rev. Mr. Sylvester said: "Two days after the raid on that Sunday, I went out and recognised the remains of my boy, whatever few bones the vultures had left, by the missing teeth in his lower jaw, which I showed to Dr. Jameson. Some of the Mashunas were driven into the river, and on bobbing up were mercilessly assailed, some in the old township were battle-axed others had their hands chopped off and were most terribly mutilated. Wherever possible, the bodies of the murdered were interred by order of Captain Lendy. When Captain Lendy returned with his patrol, he was enthusiastically cheered. No one could have done their work better or more efficiently than the officers, men, and officials of the British South Africa Company at the time. The action taken was absolutely necessary for the safety of the whole white population. Had Captain Lendy not executed Dr. Jameson's orders so promptly, all of us might have never seen the light of another day."

The Rev. Mr. Sylvester pays a just tribute to the memory of poor Captain Lendy, who has been so shamefully slandered and calumniated by men who find it impossible to realise the difficulties attending the administration of savage countries on the borders of our Empire—countries in which, for the safety of the first settlers, it is imperatively necessary to establish the absolute supremacy of the numerically small white race over the aboriginal blacks. Savages do not understand leniency; they take it for fear, and at once take advantage of it. Therefore, in a new country where there is a very small white population amongst a large number of aboriginal blacks, the absolute supremacy of the whites and the authority of the white man's government must be firmly established, and until this authority is fully recognised the savages cannot be treated with abstract justice. It may be wrong to occupy the waste places of the earth, to extend the British Empire, and to come in contact with savage races at all. On that point I will not offer an opinion; but, right or wrong, it is a British

characteristic to take possession of any country we think is worth having, and this piratical or Viking instinct is, I suppose, an hereditary virtue that has come down to us in the blood of our northern ancestors. All other nations would like to do the same, and do so when they can; but we have been more enterprising than they, and, so far, have had the lion's share. Luckily, too, as in the last century we had our Clives and Warren Hastings, so at the present day we have our Rhodes and Jamesons and Lendys, and so the work of annexing and administering new countries goes on. Had poor Lendy's slanderers and calumniators been placed in the position of Dr. Jameson and Captain Lendy, they would either have acted as they did, or their excess of humanity would have been so prejudicial to the interests of the white settlers in Mashunaland, that no Europeans could have remained in the country.

There is not an Englishman in Mashunaland who does not deprecate the cruel aspersions which have been cast upon the character of Captain Lendy—aspersions which, in spite of all the testimony as to the honourable career of that unfortunate young officer, his detractors have not sufficient generosity of character to withdraw, but still allow to blacken his memory. All who knew him will echo the sentiments of Mr. Sylvester, who, in speaking of the deceased officer, says: "Alas! he also was one who could ill be spared. Lendy was my intimate friend, as well as chairman of my Church committee. He was born at Sunbury-on-Thames, in Middlesex, where he has left his sorrowing widowed mother. His late father was a retired military officer. Captain Lendy was one of the finest officers the British South Africa Company ever had. He was most brave, and at all times ready to help any movement for the advantage of the community of Victoria. His kindly, humane, and jovial disposition endeared him to us all, and his untimely end at Bulawayo is all the more shocking, as his health was always so very robust."

I have given the evidence of the Rev. Mr. Sylvester concerning the raid on Victoria, the killing of the white men's personal servants, and the subsequent attack by the settlers on those Matabele who refused to withdraw from the immediate vicinity of Victoria, because, from the nature of his profession, Mr. Sylvester is less likely than anyone else to be accused of making untrue statements because he held interests in the Chartered Company. The difference between the value of the testimony given by Mr. Douglas Pelly and Mr. Sylvester as to the justice or injustice of the Matabele war is this: Mr. Sylvester was an actual eye-witness to the actual circumstances which led to the war; whilst Mr. Pelly was living in comfort and

security at Salisbury, 200 miles away from Victoria, when the troubles which led to the war took place, and not only was absolutely ignorant of all that took place there, but never even heard an account of it from an eye-witness at second hand.

In support of the testimony of Mr. Sylvester, I am authorised by Mr. Philip Wrey, the consulting engineer of the Mashunaland Agency, to state that after the massacre of Sunday, July 9, Dr. Jameson was at once telegraphed for. Mr. Wrey met him with a cart and fresh horses at the Makori kori post station, forty miles north of Victoria. On hearing what had occurred, Dr. Jameson said: "This is the most unfortunate complication that could possibly have occurred—just at a time, too, when the prospects of the country were so promising and proper development work was being undertaken. However, taking into consideration the serious aspect of affairs, the protection of the colonists must be considered before the development of the country; therefore, things having gone as far as they have, I shall now put my foot down, and drive the Matabele across the border at all costs." Dr. Jameson then asked how many mounted men could be mustered, and being told thirty to forty, said that, small as the number was, the supremacy of the white race would now have to be vindicated, or it would be entirely lost. Mr. Wrey stood close to Dr. Jameson during the interview with the Indunas, and took down everything that passed during the interview in writing. These notes are still in his possession, and from them I take the following: "Dr. Jameson, after telling the head Induna that, if he could not control his young men, the best thing he could do was to leave them to him, and he would soon put them to rights, then said to Manyo: 'Go back to those amongst your people whom you can influence, and start home as soon as you can. Within two hours I shall send my men to see if you have started; if I find you have not, I shall drive you over the border.' The 'within two hours' was explained to the Indunas by Captain Napier the interpreter, in this way: pointing skywards with his index finger, he said: 'Wa bona ilanga?' (Do you see the sun?); then bringing his hand a little forwards, and pointing a little lower towards the horizon, he said: 'When the sun is there, lapa wena ai ga suka' (If you haven't cleared) you'll be driven away. The words used by Captain Napier were 'suka' (to clear out) and 'cocha' (to drive away)." No words were ever spoken that could possibly bear the interpretation that a certain boundary was to be reached in a certain time. What Dr. Jameson required was an immediate withdrawal by the Matabele from the vicinity of Victoria. When, about two hours after the

interview, Captain Lendy rode out with thirty-eight men to see if the Matabele had withdrawn, he found the young Induna of Ingna, whom Mr. Wrey describes as having shown every sign of suppressed rage during the interview, in the very act of besieging a small Mashuna village only three and a-half miles from Victoria township. Manyou and Majān, the two old Indunas, had already withdrawn with all the older men; but the young Induna of Ingna with about three hundred had remained behind in defiance of Dr. Jameson, and had not the slightest intention of withdrawing. Lendy and his men at once attacked them, in pursuance of their orders, and shot about twenty-five of them, and I for my part cannot understand how any Englishman can sympathise with these savages, or brand as murderers and ruffians the men to whose lot it fell on that day to maintain the supremacy of their race, and who taught these insolent braves that what an Englishman says he will do he does.

As soon as the Matabele saw the horsemen advancing upon them they scattered and fled, after firing a few shots from a hill on which some of them were posted, evidently as look-outs, to see what the white men were going to do. I hope and trust that Captain Lendy's men shot as many of these murdering scoundrels as they could, for every one that was killed most richly deserved his fate. The dead bodies of natives who had been personal servants of the settlers were lying within sight of the houses of Victoria. Mr. Sylvester saw his servant killed. Mr. Richmond, a prospector, having been summoned by Captain Lendy, was coming in to Victoria with all his worldly goods packed on the back of a donkey. This donkey was being led by a Mashuna lad, Mr. Richmond walking behind. A party of Matabele being encountered, the Mashuna boy let go of the donkey, and ran and clasped Richmond round the legs. The Matabele dragged him shrieking away and assegaied him to pieces before the eyes of his master. Richmond, although I believe he had a rifle with him, was afraid to use it; but speaking the language, he remonstrated with the murderers of his servant, when one of them, placing his hand on his arm, said, "You keep quiet, white man; we have been ordered not to kill a white man now, but *your day is coming*." This same threat was made to other white men. Concerning the murder of his boy, Mr. Richmond made a sworn statement before Dr. Jameson, and Mr. H. B. Harris saw his boy lying dead in the road.

Mr. Arnold, who was living at the time in a hut on the old township, some miles from the present site of Victoria, was aroused on the Sunday afternoon, when the first raid took place, by hearing

some shouting, and seizing his rifle sprang to the doorway ; when, just as he reached it, his two servants rushed past him into the hut, closely pursued by some Matabele, who, on seeing Arnold, stopped, and insolently demanded that the slaves should be given up. Putting his rifle to his shoulder, Arnold said : " You ——, before you kill my boys you've got to kill me ; " and seeing that he meant what he said, after a little blustering the Matabele left him, and he got his boys safely into Victoria.

On the same Sunday afternoon, seven Mashunas bringing in grass for thatching from the other side of the Umchege river were seen and pursued by a party of Matabele, by whom three were murdered in the river in plain view of the white inhabitants of Victoria. Two other Mashunas were also murdered on the brickfield on the banks of the Umshagashi river and within a few hundred yards of the township. The murder of these two men was seen by Dr. Lichfield and several other Europeans. They were not assailed, but their heads were smashed with knob-kerries, and they were then dragged to the bank of the river and held under water until they were dead. Their bodies were afterwards left on the brickfield, and on the third day smelt so offensively that the white men had to bury them. A party of Matabele also visited Mr. Napier's farm near Victoria, and completely wrecked his homestead, destroying everything in the house. The throats of all his fowls were cut and the dead birds left lying on the ground. All his goats were killed and skinned and the carcasses left, whilst all his cattle were driven off and three of his cattle herds murdered. Altogether, between three and four hundred head of cattle belonging to white men were driven off by Matabele in the course of this raid. As may well be imagined, the murders of servants in the employment of white men by the Matabele on Sunday, July 9, excited a feeling of such bitter resentment in the breasts of the inhabitants of Victoria that it was with the greatest difficulty that Captain Lendy restrained many of the men from at once attacking the invaders. Indeed, the only argument that some would listen to, was the very cogent one that a fight with the Matabele at that time might cause the murder of many individual white men who were scattered over the country, either prospecting or in mining camps. The situation will, perhaps, be better understood when I say that, after the incursion of the Matabele, the first muster-roll of volunteers and burghers only produced one hundred and twenty men ; whilst a few days later, after all the men had come into Victoria from the outlying districts the number rose to four hundred and fifty.

Yet although Captain Lendy managed to keep the colonists so well in hand in the first instance, there was not a man in the Victoria district who had not made up his mind that, white men's servants having been killed before their masters' eyes, white men's property having been destroyed, and their cattle driven off, there could be no further safety for white men in Mashunaland until the power of the Matabele was broken. How is it possible to think that Englishmen were going to submit tamely to the bitter insults that had been offered to their race by Lo Bengula's insolent braves? Much stress has been laid on the fact that Lo Bengula warned Dr. Jameson that he was going to send out this impi against the Mashunas. How that affects the question I cannot quite see, as I do not suppose anyone would resent being kicked any the less because his chastiser had first warned him that he was going to kick him. However, at Victoria the raid came first, the letter afterwards; and though the letter said that the white men were not to be alarmed, as they would not be interfered with, their servants were killed and their cattle driven off. What further justification for the war with the Matabele was requisite than the action of the Matabele themselves in the Victoria district in July 1893, I fail to see. "Who kicks my dog, kicks me," is an English axiom, and were a couple of thousand Frenchmen to come over to Dover and act as the Matabele did in the Victoria district, the incident would undoubtedly lead to a war between France and England, in spite of the best efforts of the diplomatists.

Thus the raid at Victoria was the direct cause of the war with the Matabele, but that that war was forced on the Matabele by the Chartered Company I absolutely deny.

It was the Colonists of Mashunaland who, having been provoked beyond all endurance by the savage insolence of the Matabele, and thoroughly recognising that, until the Matabele power was broken, it was impossible to proceed with the development of the country, called upon Dr. Jameson and Mr. Rhodes to at once organise a force to protect the interests of the settlers in Mashunaland, in the only way in which those interests could be permanently protected, namely, by marching to Bulawayo and conquering the Matabele. A memorial signed by every inhabitant of Victoria was presented to Dr. Jameson, pointing out that, after what had taken place, no mining development or any other kind of enterprise could be undertaken in the country, as long as it was overshadowed by the terror of the Matabele; and that no further settlers and no more money would come into the country until the power of these savages was broken;

and, finally, calling upon him to conquer Matabeleland for the safety of the settlers in Mashunaland, unless he wished to see the white men abandon the country altogether.

Luckily for the sake of the preservation of the results of four years of British enterprise in Mashunaland, there were at this juncture two such men in South Africa as Cecil John Rhodes at Cape Town and Dr. Jameson in Mashunaland. When Mr. Rhodes learned from Dr. Jameson that either Matabeleland must be conquered or Mashunaland abandoned, he fully recognised that a policy of scuttle would not only be disgraceful but would endanger the prestige of the British race in every part of South Africa, and therefore at once made up his mind to devote all his energies to the task of conquering the Matabele.

Into the conduct of the war I shall not enter. It was a bold enterprise, boldly and successfully carried out. The last of the powerful native military organisations in South Africa has been broken, and Matabeleland is now, like Mashunaland, in the hands of British settlers, under the government of the Chartered Company. That in this struggle of a small force of British subjects against hordes of ruthless barbarians the British have been successful, that they have killed a good many of the barbarians, instead of being annihilated by the barbarians, has been a source of such poignant regret, such bitter, rankling disappointment to a certain journalist in this country, that forgetting all moderation of expression, and the ordinary decency which forbids the slandering of dead men, he has, week after week, exhausted the vocabulary of abuse in finding epithets sufficiently vile to express his animus against that small body of Englishmen who first successfully carried out the occupation of Mashunaland, and who have now subjugated the Matabele. Well! let him rave on, until his absurd accusations and dishonest special pleadings have alienated the sympathy of every honest man; for I cannot think that there are many men in this country who will believe without the strongest proof in the infamies attributed to a large body of their fellow-countrymen in South Africa, nor listen too credulously to the screechings of the dirty bird that has fouled its own nest.

I will now, having occupied so much space in describing the sequence of events that led to the Matabele war, describe as shortly as possible some of the most obvious effects of that war, both upon the native races of Central South Africa and the British settlers in Mashunaland, and shall also show that the establishment of British Colonies in the plateau lands of Mashunaland, Matabeleland, and

Manica has, in all human probability, assured the eventual supremacy of the British race and the English language in the eventual confederation of all the states of South Africa south of the Zambesi. The first and broadest general effect of the conquest of Matabeleland is that a large tract of plateau land, well watered and fertile, lying at an altitude of 5,000 feet above sea level, and with a climate that compares favourably to that of Southern Europe, is now in the hands of Englishmen, for thousands of whom there is plenty of room, as well as for the natives, instead of being exclusively occupied by a savage and barbarous race. Savages are doubtless more picturesque than British settlers, but looking at the question of the conflict between savage and civilised races, which has been continually going on in the world from time immemorial, from the broadest point of view, recognising it as a law that, when savages come into contact with an advancing civilisation, causes of friction must arise, which always end in the subjugation of the inferior people, and knowing, moreover, that in this particular case the military organisation of the Matabele was certain to be broken either by the Dutch or the British in South Africa, I think it is a matter for congratulation and not for sorrow that it is the British and not the Dutch who have secured Matabeleland. It has been said, and it will be said again, that neither Matabeleland nor Mashunaland are worth having; that there is no gold in these countries; that nothing will grow there; and that no one can live there, etc., etc. Let it be remembered that forty-five years ago the British Government was induced to give up the Orange Free State, then the Orange River Sovereignty, very much against the will of the bulk of its inhabitants, by the expression of exactly the same sort of pessimistic opinions as are now from time to time published by ignorant and prejudiced people concerning Mashunaland. The same kind of things were said, too, of the Transvaal many years ago; yet both the Transvaal and the Orange Free State are now rich and prosperous territories; and so will Matabeleland and Mashunaland become during the first decade of the next century. The power of the Matabele having been broken, the development of the gold industry in Mashunaland can now be carried on without any further fear of interruption. In all the different districts of the country where payable reefs are found, a European population will be established and a township will be formed; and these centres of population will afford markets for the farmers who will take up the land in the neighbourhood of the gold-producing districts.

The resumption of enterprise, and the successful and continuous

development of both Mashunaland and Matabeleland, will be the direct effect of the Matabele war; for all enterprise had been paralysed by the direct action of the Matabele just previous to the war. In time, townships will arise in Matabeleland as they have done in Mashunaland; the telegraph wire which has been already advanced to Tati will be carried on to Bulawayo, and from there to Victoria or Charter; railway lines will, too, creep gradually into the country. The Beira railway will be carried on to Umtali and to Salisbury, and from thence along the watershed past Charter to Bulawayo, with a branch line to Victoria. The Silati line, too, will be carried on to the latter place, and the Mafeking extension will also eventually reach Bulawayo by way of Palapye and Tati. All this enterprise will not be undertaken and completed in a day, or a month, or a year, or five years. But it will infallibly come to pass within the next twenty years.

There may be, and there will be, checks and hesitations in the future, as there have been in the past; but the tide of civilisation will advance steadily northwards in South Africa, as it has travelled westwards in America. All this enterprise which I may live to see on the plateaux of Central South Africa will have been called into vigorous life by the effect of the Matabele war. Nor can I see cause to grieve at the change which is about to come over the country. As an unbroken military power, the Matabele were an insolent, cruel, and overbearing people, undeserving of the sympathy of the most quixotic of philanthropists. Their power having been broken, the countries over which they ruled, directly and indirectly, have been opened up to British enterprise, and in these countries there will be a field for the exercise of the energy and intelligence of many young Englishmen. And such fields are required; for this country is full of young men, full of energy, intelligence and integrity, whose best qualities are dwarfed and stunted in the struggle for existence in the overcrowded towns of England. There is no opening just yet for young Englishmen in large numbers in Matabeleland or Mashunaland; but, just as in the Transvaal the gold industry supports something like 40,000 men of European birth, so, as the goldfields of the interior are opened up, their development, and the industries consequent upon their development, will give employment to an ever-increasing number of young men from this country.

As to the effect of the Matabele war upon the native races of Central South Africa, it will, I maintain, be an absolutely beneficent one. All those subject tribes, such as the Makalaka and Banyai,

who were living in constant terror of, and subject to the caprice of, the Matabele king, have already testified in the strongest way as to their delight in being able to exchange the harsh and cruel rule of the Matabele for the milder and juster government (I say this without fear of intelligent contradiction) of the British South Africa Company. I myself interviewed the messengers from the different Makalaka chiefs, who were sent to Colonel Goold-Adams to offer their submission to the white men as soon as ever Gambo had withdrawn from Mangwe Pass. One of these men, on my asking him why his people had so readily deserted their former masters, said, "Do you think, white man, that my people loved the Matabele? We have been their slaves through fear." And when I asked him if he was not afraid that the white men might treat his people badly, too, said, "I have travelled far, and seen much of the white men. I have worked at Johannesburg, and been as far as Durban. The white men are much the same as black; some are good, and some are bad. But the bad white men are kept in order by the 'Hoovermente' (the Government); and if we are under the Government we are not afraid of being unjustly treated. Under the Matabele no Makalaka could grow rich; if he did, he was killed for a witch, and his wives and children with him very often, and his property confiscated. But under the government of the white men we shall not be afraid to acquire property, and we shall work and earn money, and buy horses and waggon like Khama's people."

Nobody, I take it, less ignorant and prejudiced than the Editor of *Truth* would commit himself to the statement, that Makalakas and Mashunas or any other subject tribe living under the government of the Matabele were better off under that severe and capricious rule than they will be under the administration of Dr. Jameson and the magistrates appointed by the British South Africa Company.

But I will go further than this, and say that the effect of the Matabele war and the breaking up of the Matabele military power has not only been directly conducive to the increased happiness of a large proportion of the inhabitants of Matabeleland itself, but that they themselves are very ready to acknowledge it. The Matabele nation was composed of two fundamentally different elements; namely, that section of the tribe who called themselves "Abenzantzi" (we who come from the south), who were the descendants of the Zulus, who originally left Zululand with Umziligazi; and the "Amaholi," or people of slave descent, whose forefathers were captured as children,

taken as slaves in Matabeleland and afterwards incorporated into the tribe, though never on a footing of equality with the men of Zulu blood. Besides these two classes there was a small section of the tribe called "Abenthla," who were the descendants of people captured as slaves amongst the Basuto clans first encountered on the northern slopes of the Drakensberg mountains. The Abenthla have, I believe, of late years been admitted to the full privileges of the Abenzantzi, and the latter, I think, have been allowed to take wives from amongst the Abenthla women; but with this exception there has never been any intermarriage between the Zulu element amongst the Matabele and the descendants of the despised Makalakas, Banyai, Balotsi, or other Mashuna tribes; and as when Umziligazi left Zululand he went off with his whole tribe, men, women and children, a certain proportion of the Matabele are still of pure Zulu blood. It is probably because the haughty descendants of the men who fought in the ranks of Tshaka's armies have ever disdained to mix their blood with that of slaves, that the Matabele nation so soon fell to pieces during the recent campaign. They were not a united people, and the "Amaholi," or descendants of the conquered tribes, who numbered probably two-thirds of the entire Matabele nation, having no pride of race to support them, at once left off fighting as soon as they found that trying to kill white men wasn't quite so easy and pleasant as murdering Mashunas. Now I will not hazard an opinion as to the effect of the war upon the happiness of the proud, warlike, and brave Zulu element in Matabeleland. These people have many fine qualities, and they may accept their defeat, and like their cousins in Zululand, after the Zulu war, settle down quietly under European magistrates and give no further trouble. Should they adopt this course, they will be a most useful population, and will supply most excellent native labour for the development of the mines. But it is always possible that should a leader arise amongst them, they may revolt against the white man's rule, or leave Matabeleland and endeavour to conquer a new country for themselves beyond the Zambesi. Whatever they do, they will do without the concurrence and assistance of the Amaholi. The effect of the Matabele war will be distinctly beneficial to the well-being of this large section of the population of Matabeleland; for under the white man's rule they will be more justly governed than they were under the severe and despotic sway of Lo Bengula, and individuals will be able to acquire property and amass wealth by their own industry. They will be able to listen to the teachings of the missionaries if they should wish to do so; and they will learn to

the white or the black race, and naturally we want in those countries to see the white man predominant, although, at the same time, we wish to see the blacks treated with absolute justice. It is very hard for those at home to realise all the difficulties which men in the position of Dr. Jameson, or Major Forbes, or Captain Lendy, have to contend with. The white men in Mashunaland are numerically a very small number of people living in the midst of an enormous number of aborigines. It is therefore absolutely essential that the aborigines should be made to feel that the white men mean to be the rulers. Natives do not understand leniency. They look upon it as fear and take advantage of it. It is therefore necessary to treat them with a firm hand. In the first beginnings of a new Colony, it is almost impossible to treat the natives with absolute abstract justice. But all that will come. There will be a few encounters between the white men and the natives, but if you talk of the blood shed by the white men, it is a mere drop compared with what would have been shed by the Matabele if the white men had not been there. As Lord Lorne has said, among savages there is continual internecine strife, and their whole history is one of bloodshed. When white men go amongst them, these warlike tribes fight, but owing to superior intelligence and better weapons the white men are victors in the end. In South Africa the native races do not die out as they have done in America and New Zealand. The Kafirs of the Cape Colony, who, when they first came in contact with the Europeans, were a very savage and warlike race, are far more numerous now than when the British first took possession of the Cape of Good Hope, being now, in fact, a very useful class of the population; and I believe that the Matabele, now they have been conquered by the white men, will likewise become a very useful class of men, and have a large share in the development of the country. But, as I have said, where black men and white men live together, the white men must rule. Civilised man and savage man cannot live on terms of absolute equality. Their intelligences are not equal. The best black man may be infinitely better than the worst white man; but, taking the average, the Western European is superior in intelligence to the black. There is one point I forgot to mention in connection with the accusation as to expeditions being sent out against men, women, and children without any report having been made about them. It may be thought possible expeditions have been sent out without me or any of the inhabitants knowing of them. Now, the Maxim guns are under the charge of Artillery officers in Salisbury and Victoria, and no expeditio

plough as Khama's people do ; and thus the very arduous work of hoeing up the fields by hand, preparatory to sowing their crops, which up to now has been almost entirely done by the women, will be accomplished by the men, with but comparatively little labour. Under the rule of Lo Bengula none of these things were possible. No Maholi dared to acquire property or grow rich. None dared to listen to the missionaries, and, acting on their teachings, refuse to slaughter women and children at the King's order. None dared attempt any innovation such as ploughing or riding on a horse of his own. And why ? Because the fear of being denounced for witchcraft, and forthwith murdered, overshadowed the whole life of the people. Let me here give one of many instances of men being accused of witchcraft and killed, because they had by their industry acquired wealth enough to buy a few head of cattle or some other property.

Early in May 1886 I was stopping for a few days with the Rev. Mr. Carnegie and his wife at Hope Fountain, one of the mission stations in the Matabele country. The Rev. Mr. Helm and his wife were at the time absent on a visit to England, having left a Matabele slave man in charge of their premises during their absence. This man had been left in charge, I must say, with the King's knowledge and permission. One morning about eight o'clock two Matabele men came up to the Rev. Mr. Carnegie's house, and commenced shouting out, "Come out and give us the witch ; we want to kill the witch," &c. &c. On going out with Mr. Carnegie, they informed us that they wanted to kill the man that had been left in charge of Mr. Helm's house, that he was a witch, and had bewitched five head of cattle at Bulawayo, &c. On Mr. Carnegie asking where the man then was, they said they had tied him up and taken him across the valley to the huts where his wives and children lived, and where his cattle were, and that they intended to take him to his mother, and kill both of them together, as she was a witch too. Thereupon Mr. Carnegie and I walked across the valley to see what they were doing with the man. Arrived at the kraal we found six or seven more Matabele, all sitting down, laughing and talking, and eating sweet reed. "Where is Mr. Helm's man ?" said Mr. Carnegie to the nearest ruffian, who replied in an offhand way, and whilst spitting out a mouthful of sweet reed, "Oh ! we've killed him ; he's a witch, we've thrown him outside." One of the poor fellow's wives was sitting there, and I asked her if it was true. Yes, she said, he's dead, they've killed him. There was a recess in the fence of the kraal, where had stood a corn bin, and looking into it I saw

the man lying dead on his face, his hands tied behind his back, and his head like Banquo's when he took his seat at Macbeth's feast. Mr. Carnegie now asked the executioners by whose orders they had killed the man, and they all at once replied that the deed had been done by the King's orders, and asked if we thought they would dare to kill a man without the King's orders. Mr. Carnegie at once rode over to the King, and told him of the affair, but Lo Bengula disclaimed all knowledge of the matter, and said that his heart was very sore. That night the hyenas howled and screamed, and held high carnival over the murdered man's remains, but to this day no one has ever been punished for the deed, which to me is proof positive that the execution really did take place by the King's orders.

One of the effects of the Matabele war will at any rate be to put a stop to the great loss of human life that was continually taking place in Matabeleland, as the result of accusations of witchcraft.

I will conclude my paper by saying that the political effect of the conquest of Matabeleland will tend to assure the eventual supremacy of the Anglo-Saxon in South Africa, for the Dutch states are now completely surrounded by British territory, except to the east of the Transvaal, on which side there is no outlet for immigration. In the Transvaal itself, every year the power and influence of the European element (which is chiefly British) is increasing, and it cannot be many years before this British element will have a fair share in the legislation of the country; whereas the Dutch settlers who will probably trek into the British South Africa Company's territories in considerable numbers during the next few years, now that the military power of the Matabele has been broken, will gradually lose the hatred of British rule which their forefathers carried with them from the Cape Colony into the northern Transvaal, and their children will live as happily under the British flag as do the Dutch of the Cape Colony and Natal. Had Cecil Rhodes not secured Mashunaland and Matabeleland for the British, these countries would infallibly have fallen to the Dutch, and British enterprise would have been hampered in those territories, as it has been in the Transvaal during the last few years. Thus, the effect of the Matabele war, though it may have been prejudicial to the happiness of the military caste in Matabeleland, has been directly beneficial to every other native race in Central South Africa, whilst, what is of far more importance, it has regained for Englishmen the prestige that was lost amongst whites and blacks when Sir Evelyn Wood was ordered to make peace with

the Boers after the defeat at Majuba Hill, has insured the peace and security of Mashunaland, and reduced to a certainty the eventual supremacy of the British race as the dominant people in South Africa.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. R. T. CORYNDON: With regard to the first expedition into Mashunaland—the pioneer expedition—Mr. Selous has mentioned that he was with it. It was almost entirely owing to him that the expedition had such a favourable result, for he had such a wonderful knowledge of the country. I would also like to corroborate Mr. Selous' statements about the expeditions that were supposed to have gone against the Mashunas from Salisbury. I have been in Mashunaland ever since the pioneers went up there—most of the time in Salisbury, some little time to the north—and I know only of those four expeditions, three of which are reported in the Blue Book and the fourth Mr. Selous has mentioned himself. All were undertaken because of the conduct of the natives, which required punishment, and the white men punished it.

Sir WILLIAM H. FLOWER, K.C.B., F.R.S.: We must all admit that Mr. Selous has given us an extremely interesting chapter of recent history and some graphic pictures of the life of the Matabele. It is very desirable in the interests of human knowledge that all the facts of savage life should be brought home to us in the way they have been to-night. Mr. Selous has given very great assistance in spreading a knowledge, not only of the human inhabitants of this part of the world, but of its animal inhabitants. Much has been lately said about the destruction of wild animals in Africa, but few have done so much as Mr. Selous has in preserving to us a knowledge of those animals which are so rapidly disappearing from the world, not only by valuable notes and observations which have been published in the *Proceedings of the Zoological Society*, as well as by means of the interesting book which most of us have lately been reading, but also by more visible evidences of the appearance of these animals which he has provided for the Natural History Museum, where these specimens are presented, not in the way in which so many of the larger animals used to be presented in the older museums, but in the most life-like form. As I have not myself been in South Africa, I can contribute nothing directly bearing on the topic of this night's paper, but Mr. Selous being here with so many of his friends, and before such an enthusiastic

audience, I could not refrain from paying this tribute to what he has done for the advancement of knowledge.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G.: In the pleasant tribute he has just paid to my excellent friend Mr. Selous, Sir William Flower told you he himself has not been in South Africa. Now, I am glad to say I have been in South Africa. I had the opportunity of travelling thither some five years ago in company with Mr. Selous, of whom I saw a great deal during our voyage; and from my knowledge of him then and since, I would like to say, if Mr. Selous will allow me, that I am convinced there never was a more truthful man than himself, and that all that he tells us from his own personal knowledge may be accepted as absolutely accurate and reliable. The interesting story which he has related to us to-night—marked with such power and ability—may therefore, in my opinion, be thoroughly believed, and accepted as a most correct and valuable contribution to the *true* history of the Matabele war.

Captain DONOVAN (Army Service Corps): I accompanied the Victoria Column under Major Wilson and Captain Lendy, risking my commission in order to go with them, thinking it was my duty as a man to do so; and there was not a single man I knew in Mashunaland at that time who would not have done the same. We all knew the Matabele would some time have to be dealt with. We have heard a good deal about the Maxim guns, but I myself consider that the fact of the guns being there had a greater effect than their actual operation. I have had several commanding officers in my time, in various branches of the service, and I may be allowed to say that I never had the pleasure of serving under so kind a commanding officer and such a thoroughly good soldier as Major Wilson. He thought of every man under him, and did his best to see us as well treated as possible. As to the killing of the Matabele, I never saw one of the prisoners killed; and if they had been killed, I should have seen it.

The CHAIRMAN: The hour is late, and the room crowded, and in very few words I shall ask you to give a heartfelt vote of thanks to Mr. Selous for his kindness in coming here. I do not know whether you, ladies and gentlemen, are particularly enamoured of the black races of South Africa. I remember, when quite a small child, being nearly frightened out of my wits by some Zulus, who showed off their prowess in a building where the Alexandra Hotel now stands, and I recollect some horrible stories brought back by Sir Harry Smith, commanding the army operating against the Kafirs. I am afraid the account given to our mature intelligence

by recent African travellers has not gone far to ingratiate them with us ; but we all wish them well, and what we cannot understand is that men like some of those who have been quoted to-night, and who see the fine qualities of these Zulus and Kafirs in fighting, do not wish them to turn these virtues and excellences to civilised life, instead of cutting their neighbours' throats, and indulging in internecine warfare. Their attitude does not show common-sense, and a benevolent feeling towards the barbarity which has existed for many years amongst them is, after all, a most cruel kindness. Mr. Selous has been over there for twenty-two years, and he has told you a great deal about them. There is one thing, I am sure, you would like me to tell him, and that is that we fully sympathise, just as much as if we were Afrikanders ourselves, with the indignation aroused by the calumnies started against our people. A certain class of men seem to imagine you can scribble any number of slanders against Britishers in the Colonies without rousing the ire of the Britishers at home. I believe that to be an entire fallacy. I remember, some time ago, a friend of mine married a lady in Ireland, who had some little property, and very shortly after they went to reside there, his wife received a letter purporting to be written by one of the tenants—although I don't believe it was so written—saying: "We mean to shoot Mr. So-and-so, your husband, but we will do nothing to annoy you." That is very much the line of action taken by some of those writers. We can assure our African friends we resent it, with them, to the utmost. I am sure you will give a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Selous for his paper. There are not many men who, after they had taken the trouble to put their thoughts on paper, as he has done, would take the further trouble to give the statement *ore rotundo* without reading. It is a satisfaction to listen to a man who can hold so straight, ride so straight, and talk so straight, and we are very grateful to him.

The vote of thanks was passed with acclamation.

MR. SELOUS: I thank you all for the very kind and attentive manner in which you have listened to me. I may say I myself have no feeling of hostility to the black race. In the twenty years I have travelled in the country, I have always, personally, got on with them in a remarkably amicable way. I have been in many parts of the country where they had never seen a white man before, and I always managed to win their friendship ; but in this late business it became a question of race. Every white man in Mashunaland must have felt it was a question of the supremacy of

the white or the black race, and naturally we want in those countries to see the white man predominant, although, at the same time, we wish to see the blacks treated with absolute justice. It is very hard for those at home to realise all the difficulties which men in the position of Dr. Jameson, or Major Forbes, or Captain Lendy, have to contend with. The white men in Mashunaland are numerically a very small number of people living in the midst of an enormous number of aborigines. It is therefore absolutely essential that the aborigines should be made to feel that the white men mean to be the rulers. Natives do not understand leniency. They look upon it as fear and take advantage of it. It is therefore necessary to treat them with a firm hand. In the first beginnings of a new Colony, it is almost impossible to treat the natives with absolute abstract justice. But all that will come. There will be a few encounters between the white men and the natives, but if you talk of the blood shed by the white men, it is a mere drop compared with what would have been shed by the Matabele if the white men had not been there. As Lord Lorne has said, among savages there is continual internecine strife, and their whole history is one of bloodshed. When white men go amongst them, these warlike tribes fight, but owing to superior intelligence and better weapons the white men are victors in the end. In South Africa the native races do not die out as they have done in America and New Zealand. The Kafirs of the Cape Colony, who, when they first came in contact with the Europeans, were a very savage and warlike race, are far more numerous now than when the British first took possession of the Cape of Good Hope, being now, in fact, a very useful class of the population; and I believe that the Matabele, now they have been conquered by the white men, will likewise become a very useful class of men, and have a large share in the development of the country. But, as I have said, where black men and white men live together, the white men must rule. Civilised man and savage man cannot live on terms of absolute equality. Their intelligences are not equal. The best black man may be infinitely better than the worst white man; but, taking the average, the Western European is superior in intelligence to the black. There is one point I forgot to mention in connection with the accusation as to expeditions being sent out against men, women, and children without any report having been made about them. It may be thought possible expeditions have been sent out without me or any of the inhabitants knowing of them. Now, the Maxim guns are under the charge of Artillery officers in Salisbury and Victoria, and no expedition with the Maxim

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... before I sit down, I beg to propose a
... Chairman for presiding and for his
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SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, April 10, 1894, when the Hon. James Inglis, M.L.A. and Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney, New South Wales, read a Paper on "Recent Economic Developments of Australian Enterprise."

Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B., a Member of the Council of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 19 Fellows had been elected, viz. 10 Resident and 9 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Wm. Rierson Arbuthnot, Richard A. Bosanquet, H. North G. Bushby, J.P., Louis M. Casella, Frank M. Cheadle, Francis J. S. Hopwood, C.M.G., David H. McGowan, John Denison Pender, Frederick C. Selous (Honorary Fellow), J. Griffith Ward, J.P.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Percy Adams (New Zealand), Leslie E. Brown (Fiji), Fitzherbert G. Knight (Barbados), Wm. Akerman Miller (Jamaica), Hon. Richard E. O'Connor, M.L.C. (New South Wales), Philip S. Solomon, Q.C., M.L.C. (Fiji), Alfred C. Nephew (New South Wales), George Coleridge Thomas (Lagos), Captain F. G. Farnghusband (India).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

THE CHAIRMAN: Lord Jersey has written to express his regret that he is unable to be with us to-night, and Sir Thomas McIlwraith and other gentlemen have also sent us apologies for their inability to attend. I may mention that we are honoured with the presence of Major Forbes, of Matabeleland, and I am sure we are all pleased to welcome him. I now call upon Mr. James Inglis to read his Paper. Mr. Inglis is a gentleman who has been known to me for very many years; he occupies a high place in Australia, he has been Minister of Public Instruction of New South Wales, and

guns could be sent out without every inhabitant of those small places knowing about it. The accusation that these expeditions have been sent out, and men, women, and children killed, without any report having been made on the matter is infamous for another reason. It seems to say there is no public opinion in the country, and that these expeditions can be undertaken without anybody caring whether a lot of innocent men, women, and children had been killed or not. But there is a public opinion. There are the missions of three denominations—the Church of England, under Bishop Knight Bruce, the Wesleyan mission, and the mission of the Jesuit Fathers; and I say, if evidence is required as to whether I or the anonymous correspondent of Mr. Labouchere is speaking the truth, the truth can easily be arrived at by taking the evidence of the clergymen of these different denominations. Believe, if you like, that the burghers of Mashunaland cannot tell the truth because they are interested in the country, but that cannot be said of the clergymen, the Jesuit priests having no interest but to further the good of mankind, and the Wesleyan and the Church of England missionaries are equally disinterested. Before I sit down, I beg to propose a hearty vote of thanks to our Chairman for presiding and for his pleasant speech.

The Chairman acknowledged the compliment, and the meeting then terminated.

SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, April 10, 1894, when the Hon. James Inglis, M.L.A. and Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney, New South Wales, read a Paper on "Recent Economic Developments of Australian Enterprise."

Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B., a Member of the Council of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 19 Fellows had been elected, viz. 10 Resident and 9 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

Wm. Bierson Arbuthnot, Richard A. Bosanquet, H. North G. Bushby, J.P., Louis M. Cassella, Frank M. Cheadle, Francis J. S. Hopwood, C.M.G., David H. McGowan, John Denison Pender, Frederick C. Selous (Honorary Fellow), J. Griffin Ward, J.P.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Percy Adams (New Zealand), Leslie E. Brown (Fiji), Fitzherbert G. Knight (Barbados), Wm. Akerman Miller (Jamaica), Hon. Richard E. O'Connor, M.L.C. (New South Wales), Philip S. Solomon, Q.C., M.L.C. (Fiji), Alfred C. Stephen (New South Wales), George Coleridge Thomas (Lagos), Captain F. G. Younghusband (India).

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now President of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce. He is a gentleman of great ability, and has written several books, which I recommend you to read. I am sure the address he is about to deliver to us will greatly interest you.

Mr. INGLIS: In the short time at my disposal, I cannot be expected to deal fully with all the great subject that I have chosen to speak upon; indeed my remarks will be more suggestive than detailed. But in a time when many people are feeling, even in their spirits more than in their persons, the effects of depression, it is the duty, as it is the privilege, of every man who has strong faith within him to give reasons for that faith and to adopt at all events a cheerful and hopeful attitude in the face of difficulties and depression. It is with such a feeling I venture to speak to you to-night upon a land which has been indeed a land of promise to me; for when I had become debilitated by arduous pioneering work for twelve years in India, in Bengal, Oudh, and on the very frontiers of Nepaul, I went down to Australia shattered in health and given up by my medical advisers, and in a very short time the wonder-working air of Australia effected the transformation you now see. It may be curious, as simply an actual physiological fact, to say that when I arrived in Brisbane I weighed 8st. 4lbs. I am now about 16st.—I am sorry to say. I had, too, the opportunity—which is rarely afforded to ordinary humanity—of reading no less than three obituary notices of myself in Indian newspapers, and I am happy to say these were all of a highly laudatory character. I will now, hoping you will forgive this personal introduction, plunge right into the subject of my paper.

RECENT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS OF AUSTRALIAN ENTERPRISE.

It is some thirty years since I left this great old land, to become a humble working-bee in one of the swarms which are continually leaving the busy parent hive, and are carrying the institutions, the thought and speech of Britain, into the ends of all the earth. Every British Colony is a reproduction in large degree of the grand old Motherland—like in a measure, yet varying, as are the countless vicissitudes of climate, the varieties of product, and the differences of soil, place, and people, among whom the pioneer sons of Britain find themselves cast. Our colonising aptitude—instinct—genius—call it what you will, has become such an ingrained habit, such an

established possession of our race, that we are apt to undervalue it, to treat it as too much a thing of mere commonplace, to at times quite inadequately understand its real significance and the potentialities of it.

The ordinary humdrum Briton, immersed in the worries of his daily business, is apt to take, possibly, a parochial view of life, and impatiently refuses to acknowledge that there even are Colonies at all; and the *extra*-ordinary, the acute-minded, feverishly active Briton, who looks on a Colony only as a new market for his wares, takes, possibly, a too one-sided, restricted, purely mercantile, and altogether insufficient view of Colonial activity and progress; and so it is that such an Institute as this, and such Britons as yourselves, fulfil a most vital and important national and patriotic function, in seeking to make Great Britain and Greater Britain more and more interdependent, and better understood each of the other. You know the Colonies. You have borne your part in the burden and heat, the *cark* and care, the ups and downs of a Colonial career. You know what expenditure of muscle and brain-power, what sacrifice of ease and comfort, what unflagging resolve and unremitting effort, the building up of Britain's empire beyond the seas involves. My paper to-night is not, therefore, primarily or mainly intended for you. I would fain address myself to those of my brothers here, who perchance know little and possibly care less about our Colonies. I would fain rouse the interest of careful fathers, and perhaps careless sons, who may possibly harbour an odd thought now and then as to the future of the rising generation, and I would like to show, as far as my humble powers permit, what splendid opportunities are afforded for patient persevering effort, what golden prizes lie within the reach of the deserving, determined, and industrious worker, and what conquests are to be won by the brave-hearted soldier-of-fortune who may enlist, say, as a sapper or miner in the ranks of Britain's Colonial pioneers.

To me, if I may be pardoned the personal allusion, coming back after thirty years' pioneer work in New Zealand, India and Australia, nothing is so surprising and so sad, as this prevalent (seemingly so, at all events, to my cursory examination), this *apparently* prevalent *blasé*, used up, worn-out, cynical attitude towards everything which is outside the regular routine of one's daily experience. The average young Englishman I meet is almost brutally frank in his avowal that really he is not interested in Colonial matters. He really knows very little about the Colonies. He supposes they are "very nice," and "rather jolly, and that sort of thing, don't cher know,"

now President of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce, gentleman of great ability, and has written several books, recommend you to read. I am sure the address he is to deliver to us will greatly interest you.

Mr. INGLIS: In the short time at my disposal, I expected to deal fully with all the great subject that I have to speak upon; indeed my remarks will be more suggested than detailed. But in a time when many people are feeling, even spirits more than in their persons, the effects of depression, duty, as it is the privilege, of every man who has strength of him to give reasons for that faith and to adopt at a cheerful and hopeful attitude in the face of difficulty and depression. It is with such a feeling I venture to speak tonight upon a land which has been indeed a land of promise for when I had become debilitated by arduous pioneering twelve years in India, in Bengal, Oudh, and on the verge of Nepal, I went down to Australia shattered in health, up by my medical advisers, and in a very short time the working air of Australia effected the transformation. It may be curious, as simply an actual physiological fact, when I arrived in Brisbane I weighed 8st. 4lbs. I am now 16st.—I am sorry to say. I had, too, the opportunity rarely afforded to ordinary humanity—of reading no less obituary notices of myself in Indian newspapers, and to say these were all of a highly laudatory character. Hoping you will forgive this personal introduction, I now turn to the subject of my paper.

RECENT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUSTRALIAN ENTERPRISE.

It is some thirty years since I left this great old land, a humble working-bee in one of the swarms which are leaving the busy parent hive, and are carrying the thought and speech of Britain, into the colonies. All the British Colony is a reproduction in some degree of the Motherland—like in a measure, but with its own vicissitudes of climate, the varieties of soil, place, and people, and its own conditions. I find themselves in a new world—indeed, in a new world—call it what you will, but it is a new world.

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but honestly he cares very little about them. Certainly this attitude, disappointing though it be, is better than the almost offensively patronising and complacently paternal one, which certain *very young* and sundry *very old* Britishers occasionally exhibit. Be the reason what it may, I deplore the fact that so many stay-at-home Britons do not seem very often to have an adequate conception of what our Colonial Empire really means, and have little or no knowledge of its wondrous history and growth, and as it seems to me an altogether unworthy estimate of its value, its veritable present, and its magnificent future. In illustration, it is an actual fact that a lady of my acquaintance, who has been twenty-five years in Australia, was asked in my hearing recently how she had managed to keep up her English!

Possibly some fault may lie at the door of the Colonists themselves. It may be that, immersed in pressing cares, engrossed by their ceaseless war with Nature in reclaiming the wilderness, they have suffered themselves at times to get out of sympathy, out of touch, with the currents of thought, the varying "changes and chances" of politics, or social problems at home. Sometimes, too, they may have been too exacting, too unreasonable, or too blunt. But the time has surely come, I think, when, in the face of tremendous changes in the political and social order that seem threatening all around, in the near prospect of mighty movements of thought and action, and possibly aggression, among the leading nations of the earth; eruptions which may threaten grave danger to the most cherished traditions and tendencies of the men of our race—surely it behoves us all to draw the ties of kinship tighter, to stand shoulder to shoulder, ready to meet any danger that may assail; as one undivided people, striving to weld together the various elements of our one common origin and racial affinity, into a splendid solidarity that will defy all outside attack or internal misunderstanding, so fulfilling our beneficent destiny as leaders and benefactors of the whole human family. Does this sound too poetic? Surely, at all events, it is no petty, no ignoble conception of what we may yet become as a united people?

Does it sound too transcendental, too ambitious? First hear, then judge.

One of the great blemishes of our sordid latter-day life, is its ugly utilitarianism. We are, it seems to me, too much destitute of wonder and admiration. We appeal too much to the logic of figures and results, and too little to the imagination. I am therefore not concerned much to-night with figures and dry statistics. I care not

to descant on, or compute by number, our millions of flocks and herds, our miles of railways, our countless acres, or the volume of our exports and imports. But I do want to try and get young Englishmen to realise what this Colonial Empire of ours really means—what chances it has for honourable and profitable careers, and what new avenues are even now being opened for brave hearts and willing hands to build up at least comfortable homes, if not great fortunes, and to take a share in the work of building up this Greater Britain, which is yet destined, I hope, to eclipse the good old Motherland in high renown and honourable fame, no less than in material prosperity and tangible possessions.

How inadequate, for instance, is the bare idea of the extent and diversity of any one of our Australian Colonies, as far as regards merely its physical features. Indeed, it is not even realised by many young Australians themselves, that in the one Colony of New South Wales, taking that Colony as a fair illustration, climate ranges from the tropic to the almost arctic—that we have in parts a winter like Canada and a summer like Jamaica! Yet it is so.

In Kiandra, for instance, a mining town near the source of the Snowy River, on the mountainous borderland between New South Wales and Victoria, all travelling communication with the outside world for three or four months of the year has to be carried on by the use of snow-shoes. The mail-man who carries his mail over the snow has to use these aids. The inhabitants regularly organise snow-shoe races, and the whole environment for a considerable time of the year is a counterpart of what may be experienced in the North-West of Canada. At the selfsame time the sun may be blazing down with torrid strength upon the western plains round Bourke or over the northern plains of Queensland. Rivers and streams are licked dry before his fiery breath. Man and beast may be dying of thirst. And in some towns water has been even, at times, dearer than wine, and may have to be brought from great distances, at much cost, to supply domestic wants. Indeed, a whimsical story illustrative of this, is told of what we call a new chum in the very early, unsettled frontier times. And I may be pardoned if I use it simply to illustrate this aspect of my subject.

The new chum, so the story goes, arrived late at night, after a day of severe travel in the blazing sun, at a small bush township in the western plains, where manners were rough and accommodation worse. His fancy had been revelling in the anticipated delights of a cool refreshing bath, but on his arrival he found that the locality was suffering from a water famine. There was short allowance

both for glass and basin, and our newcomer had to go unrefreshed to bed. One large water-butt under the landlord's window contained the whole supply for the use of the bush hands, and this had been recently filled at great trouble and expense, the water having been brought from many miles' distance. The heat was unbearable. Our hero tossed and tumbled on his sleepless bed. Visions of a cool immersion in the water-butt danced before his fevered sight; and at length, unable longer to resist the inclination, he stole softly outside. All was hushed and still. So, stealthily and silently as an eel, he insinuated his body into the water-butt, and at length fairly revelled in the delicious sensations of the long-wished-for bath. Growing forgetful or incautious, he began to splash about, when suddenly over the edge of the barrel the inflamed and infuriated visage of the landlord projected itself. The young fellow grasped the situation at a glance, and with a readiness that did him infinite credit, he cut short the threatened torrent of invective, by placing his dexter finger gently alongside his nose, and as he shook the water from his dripping locks he whisperingly enjoined the astonished landlord not to make a fuss—that no one need know a word about it, and that he had been careful not to use soap. There was nothing for it but to make the best of it. The landlord and the new chum there and then entered into a base conspiracy of silence, and but for a betrayal by the new chum many years afterwards, no one would have been any the wiser.

Again, in certain regions on the coast of Northern Queensland, we have a rainfall and conditions of vegetation similar in character to those of Ceylon. On our northern rivers in New South Wales, we have cane-brakes as moist and luxuriant as those of Jamaica, and maize fields as fertile as any in America. We have floods, I regret to say, as sudden and strong as those of Lower Bengal, and forests as rank and thick as those of Brazil. In the west lands of the same Colony, it is now becoming a common sight to see a long kafilah or file of camels, laden with bales of wool or other merchandise, much as you would see in Sind or the Punjab. In Tasmania you may find good Assam hybrid tea-plants growing side by side with barley, maize, or potatoes. In New Zealand you have every variety of climate and condition, from the giant glaciers of Mount Cook, the rolling prairie lands of Otago and Canterbury, where farming is practised with a skill and success not excelled even in the Lothians, to the dense forest lands and rank luxuriance of Taranaki and Wanganui, where from 80 to 100 bushels to the acre, of oats and wheat, is a by no means uncommon yield. Still further north, in

the Auckland district, fruits and other products of the sub-tropics can be grown in the open air.

Now, this extraordinary diversity of soil and climate, this enormous area of magnificent land, suitable for the very best exercise of Anglo-Saxon energy under the most favourable conditions, is something that powerfully affects the imagination, when one begins to intelligently consider it. But there are other points which not less powerfully influence the mind, when pondered and understood, as they should be, in the light of experience. To rightly understand the present condition of Australian industry and development, it is valuable to glance at the various stages through which it has passed, and the formative influences that have been at work to bring things to their present stage. Let us for a moment glance briefly at these. And of course it can be only done by way of the briefest summary possible.

The first stage of settlement saw small villages being timidly established on the seaboard, and from these, exploring parties, in much fear and trembling, gradually enlarged our knowledge of the interior country. For a time all supplies were drawn from foreign sources. Then came the time when the infant Colonies began to be in a measure self-supporting. In one or two instances, at least, the settlement was purely dependent on fisheries and the then thriving whaling industry. In this hardy and profitable pursuit, whole fleets of vessels were employed. And it seems strange that this year of grace 1894, after a lapse of well-nigh half a century, is again seeing a revival of this old industry, which promises to be as profitable now as ever it was.

Cultivation rapidly spread, in isolated areas, here and there, for the most part near the settlements; but with the advent of sheep, pastoral occupation completely took the lead, and in search of new grazing grounds, exploration thoroughly set in. New lands everywhere were taken up. Agriculture became comparatively neglected, and Australia practically became a land of herdsmen, shepherds, flockowners, and the natural allies and dependents of these. Flocks and herds mightily increased. Multitudes of cattle, horses, and sheep roamed over hill and dale, consolidating the face of the earth, and making it fit for the use of man. Without this long preparation it is not too much to say that agriculture would have been well-nigh impossible.

BUT NOW THE GREAT AGRICULTURAL STAGE HAS BEEN REACHED. Everywhere the great pastoral tracts are being invaded by the selector and the husbandman. Thousands upon thousands of

acres, formerly sacred to the ubiquitous merino, are now waving lush and thick with ripening grain. The rich coast-lands as well are being broken up, and maize, sugar-cane, tobacco, bananas, cocoa palms, mangoe-trees, lucerne, and other sub-tropical plants and crops, are replacing the dense forests of cedar and tangled wildernesses of scrub, that formerly clothed these fertile slopes and valleys.

FORESTRY has become a well-recognised department of the State in most of the Colonies. Though checked for the moment in the parent Colony, there can be little doubt that the enlightened policy of our veteran statesman, Sir Henry Parkes, in organising the State Forestry Department will quickly be reverted to; and already millions of olive-trees, cedars, catalpas, cork oaks, mulberry, and many other forest trees of great economic value have been planted at innumerable points, and are thriving splendidly. The great red gum forests of the Darling and Murray basin, the magnificent cedar lands of the northern coast, the iron bark, stringy bark, and other hard woods of the interior uplands are being conserved on the best scientific methods; and in these, with the jarrah and other hardwood forests of Western and Southern Australia, the Colonies have an asset alone, which would more than pay twice over, the whole national debt of Australasia. Be it remembered, these vast reserves of valuable timbers belong for the most part to the State; and in the survey of our national debtor and creditor account while with pardonable pride we may compute the value of our railways, harbours, and other public works, I have failed to notice that these magnificent natural sources of readily realisable wealth, are ever noted as an asset at all.

THE AGRICULTURAL CONQUEST is still rapidly proceeding. Mr. McIntyre, the Victorian Minister of Lands, who has lately been through New Zealand, noting the recent land resumption and development there, stated in a recent speech that "in five months 140,000 souls have been put on the land, and only fifty allotments have been abandoned out of all those that were applied for." In Victoria, the mallee and pine scrublands have been pierced or are being pierced with railways. These lands, which were thought to be worthless, have been and are being reclaimed, and wheat is rapidly taking the place of worthless scrub. In Gippsland the cultivated area is largely extending. The hemp (*Cannabis sativa*), the flax (*Linum*), and other fibre-producing plants, even jute and China grass, are being cultivated, and recent reports show that areas up to forty-five acres on a single farm are being sown. One difficulty has been to get good, reliable seed; but here Government is stepping

in, and is supplying good seed to all who desire to make proper experiments.

In the Mother-Colony, the Hawkesbury Agricultural College, under the able direction of Principal J. L. Thompson, one of the best practical all-round farmers who ever left Scotland, is turning out every year fresh batches of well-trained agricultural students, thoroughly grounded in all the latest theory and best practice of modern farming. Valuable experiments in new crops and products, implements, industrial processes of all sorts as applied to practical agriculture, manures, breeding and improvement of stock, and all the allied branches of the great industrial development of the land, are being zealously and ceaselessly conducted by qualified experts, with the aid of the eager, observant students. This practical teaching of farming, is being ably supplemented by an admirable system of sound technical education in schools and colleges, in the inception and groundwork of which I was myself privileged to assist, when I was Minister of Public Instruction.

On all hands there is a wonderful awakening, a revived activity, and with the near prospect of the throwing open of our great Central Division to the farmer, a still further expansion of the great agricultural industry may speedily be looked for. The pastoral leases of this great central territory expire very shortly, and it may be taken for granted that at least half that great area of magnificent country will be handed over to the ploughman, instead of, as heretofore, being the exclusive domain of the shepherd.

Indeed, to more clearly mark the silent revolution which is rapidly taking place, let me quote from a recent number of the *Sydney Mail*, one of the best of our many first-class Australian weeklies.

During several years past (says the *Mail*) there has been a considerable influx of farmers from Tasmania and Victoria into this Colony, where they found their advantage, not in Protection, but in the better yields and cheaper land of New South Wales. In a measure which may be thought to be a good deal overlooked, the present larger area under crop is due to the influx of these settlers rather than to recent tariff changes, so much insisted upon by adversaries to Free Trade. It is likely that before long we shall witness another migration of farmers. The agent of a number of South Australian agriculturists has been visiting Junee, and it is understood that his report upon that district as the place for intending settlers is very favourable. Events many years ago sent to this Colony a number of German farmers who had first made a settlement in South Australia, but since then we have had no movement of population from the Province, except at Broken Hill. In view of the better yields here, it may well be that not a few farmers of South

Australia would willingly exchange their domicile. Indeed, in the wheat-growing belt of this Colony the difficulty is not to find tenants, but to find available land. The change which is taking place in Riverina, as well as more northerly into the Central Division, is a remarkable one, and augurs well for the Colony. It is not that the land heretofore held in great squattages has been eaten out, or has failed to support sheep, but it is found that the best of this country is adapted for agriculture, which is more remunerative than stock. Accordingly, great areas have been given up by the pastoralists for wheat-growing, on such terms as make the owner and the tenant sharers in failure or success. [I pray you note that sentence. It is pregnant with meaning.] When we give attention to our own mallee country in South-western Riverina, as has been done in Victoria to the north-west, the transformation of Riverina will have advanced a large stage.

In fact, all over the Colonies Australians are learning the healthy truth, that cramming the people into a few congested towns, to compete for the miserable wage yielded by a system of coddled, spoon-fed industries, is not the way to build up a great self-reliant nation, but that the true secret of prosperity lies in a wise adaptation of man's industry, under the freest possible conditions, to the right use of the land. This is a momentous fact. The lesson has been dearly learned ; but the stage of true settlement on, and occupation of, the land is now being realised. Henceforward, I venture to think, a brighter promise and a better-ordered growth, attends the path of Australia's steady progress.

Nor is this all. Hand in hand with this wondrous expansion of farming enterprise, this throwing off of restrictive shackles, the keen observer may note a great increase of what I might call **FAMILY OR COTTAGE SETTLEMENT**. Much of the wheat lands are taken up in large areas by fairly wealthy capitalists; but there is a wonderful activity being also displayed in all sorts of minor industries.

Of these, perhaps the most important and flourishing is the wine industry, on which it is unnecessary to dilate ; but orange-groves and fruit orchards are rapidly extending round every centre of population. Beekeeping, poultry-raising, market-gardening, horticulture, silk-farming, and similar industries, are yearly giving fresh avenues of profitable employment to increasing numbers of our humbler settlers. Even perfume factories, distilleries for eucalyptus and other oils, production of olive oil, jam factories, corn-flour factories, fruit drying and preserving, and many other industries for the profitable marketing of our numberless vegetable products, are making a healthy natural growth, and are springing up in considerable numbers.

The recent discovery, too, of ARTESIAN WATER IN THE WEST has completely revolutionised men's ideas as to the character and value of the vast interior. Indeed, it might truly be said that a territory probably as great as Matabeleland has, without strife or bloodshed, been added to the Empire by the silent searchings of the diamond drill. It has been found that an enormous territory, hitherto supposed by popular opinion to be a parched, arid, drought-desolated region, lies, in fact, over a great cretaceous basin, and at various depths a veritable subterranean sea has been tapped, and the life-giving element has been liberated, to diffuse wealth and happiness and untold benefits, both to man and beast. The discharge from some of these Artesian bores (and they are being put down plentifully, both by private enterprise and by Government) assumes proportions which seem almost fabulous and incredible. In one, a Queensland property, there is a discharge of over 8,000,000 gallons per day, nearly one-twelfth the daily supply of Glasgow from Loch Katrine. From another one, there is now, according to a statement furnished me by Mr. Boulton, chief officer in charge, of this branch of the mines department, what might be almost called a regular river running already traceable for nearly 100 miles, and at the site of the bore itself it is running rapidly many feet in width and of considerable depth comparatively. From others, splendid lagoons and inland lakes have been formed. The supply is now being better kept under control. Verdure is springing up; irrigation colonies are being projected; already surveys have been made, and irrigating channels are being constructed. The Government are calling for tenders for farming out the various stations. Private owners are laying down large areas of English and other grasses. The value of the Western lands of New South Wales and Queensland has augmented enormously, and the prospects of settlement and increased production are beyond expression.

The significance of this new feature is even yet but faintly understood by the colonists themselves; but it simply cannot be over-estimated. The soil is rich beyond description. The sun is a source of energy which only one accustomed to tropical farming, can fairly understand or adequately appreciate; and with the happy union of sun, soil, water, and human industry, the results in productiveness and wealth may fairly be left to the imagination of even the most cold-blooded calculator amongst our critics.

Of lands of this character there are, I venture to say, on what I consider a moderate computation, at least 80,000,000 acres yet

unalienated, eminently suitable, and now open to the operations of the small settler.

The Legislature (I speak now of New South Wales only) cannot long withstand the growing demand for the simplification of our land laws. Land reform is within measurable grasp. A simple, easy, and equitable land-tax on the unimproved value of the land, by which a certain reasonable proportion of the unearned increment of land values will be taken by the State, for the general behoof of the commonwealth, is a certainty in the near future. A classification of land according to value, suitability for pasturage or tillage, accessibility, &c., will be made. Reasonable fixity of tenure, both to squatter and selector, will be given. Areas in advance of probable requirements will be surveyed, and made easily procurable. Our costly, cumbrous, and wretched system of centralisation and red-tape will give place to a wisely ordered system of local self-government; indeed, all parties are agreed on the main provisions of such a measure already, and the intending settler will, without undue cost or trouble, be able to select the theatre of his future life's industry, without the initial outlay and vexatious delays which at present do so much to restrict settlement and handicap honest industry, while at the same time playing into the hands of schemers, tricksters, unscrupulous land-grabbers and blackmailers. But these are contentious topics, and of course I am only expressing my own individual opinions.

The points that are indisputable, and that I want to impress on your minds, are these :—

That the area of our lands fit for productive occupation has been immensely enlarged ;

That agricultural settlement is everywhere rapidly increasing ;

That cottage industries and *petite culture* are increasing in a like ratio ; and

That Australia is rapidly entering on a period of greatly augmented productiveness, of accelerated industry, of a rapid expansion of her export trade, and of increased activity and prosperity. The opportunities for promising investment of either capital or labour, are such as cannot be excelled by any other land with which I have any acquaintance ; and the best proof lies in the readiness with which the colonists themselves are backing this, what you may consider too sanguine outlook, by their vigorous prosecution of new enterprises, no less than by their plucky fortitude in bearing reverses which, I believe, are only temporary, and which have been

in great measure produced by causes quite beyond the immediate control of the colonists themselves.

It is needless on such an occasion as this, and to such an audience, to make the obvious qualification that no royal road to wealth or success exists in the Colonies, as anywhere else. Only by patient industry and plodding perseverance can success be gained. We want the right stamp of Britain's sons to cast in their lot with us. We want no wastrels or ne'er-do-weels, no "gangrel bodies," sorners, and loafers. We have enow of these, God wot, already. But for the active, willing, industrious, hopeful, and self-reliant settler, we have a land of promise and a hearty welcome.

We want nothing, and we hope nothing, from the ready critics of the mosquito and gadfly order. We have enough of these, too, of our own. Destructive criticism is so easy, AND SO BARREN. Constructive, helpful criticism is so HELPFUL, yet so SCARCE. To our honest critics we can only say, "Come over and help us; search us, and find us out; know us better. Study us closer, and, if possible, with a kindlier spirit. Look for virtues and signs of coming greatness, AS WELL AS for defects and blemishes. And I, for one, believe we will be all the better for such criticism, and *possibly*—I say '*possibly*,' for it is a bold thing to say of a self-constituted censor—possibly the exercise may enlarge the vision and elevate the thought, even of a financial critic."

Now, so far, I have confined myself to a review of what is being done in regard to one great channel of industry alone—the cultivation of the soil. The pregnancy of this, however, from your home point of view, may be emphasised by the bald repetition of what I saw stated in one of your leading journals the other day. Speaking of England, I find it stated thus:—

The Agricultural Returns for 1893 show in a striking manner the growing dependence of this country [England] upon foreign sources of food-supply. We now import, for example, to say nothing of corn and live and dead meat, nearly three times the quantity of dairy produce which came from abroad twenty years ago. Our present annual payment to the foreigner for cereal products is about £60,000,000, and for animal food, in one shape or another, about £3,000,000 less; or a total of about £117,000,000.

The allusion to DAIRY PRODUCE brings me to note what is one of the most remarkable features of this new era of industrial development which is now beginning in Australia. I refer to the increased application and extension of THE CO-OPERATIVE PRINCIPLE.

It is this which, in the main, has made the butter and cheese-making enterprise such a rapid success, and has also made the frozen mutton trade in New Zealand what it is. As an illustration of what is being done I may cite a fairly typical case. At the annual meeting of the Berrima District Cold Climate Farm and Dairy Company a few days ago (this refers to February), the report showed that during the previous six months the sales had amounted to £34,864, representing consignments of 12,665 kegs of butter, an increase of 1,216 kegs on the corresponding period of 1892. The profits enabled the company to pay a dividend of 20 per cent., a bonus of 8s. per share, a bonus to the consignors of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the produce sent for sale, and to carry forward a balance of £439 to the next half-year.

It is now beginning to dawn upon the farmers and fruit-growers of Australia that the same satisfactory results may follow co-operation if applied to other commodities than dairy products. Wherever intelligent co-operation has been practised, on a sufficiently large scale, with full use of modern methods and appliances, and backed up by sufficient capital and good direction, the results have been satisfactory, and better than individual enterprise under similar conditions. Take as a typical instance the great Sugar Company of Sydney, one of the soundest and most remunerative undertakings in the Empire. Here, as in the case of the dairy factories or co-operative flour-mills, the farmers raise the raw product, and the company's mills do the rest. Our flourishing soap and candle works and wool-washing establishments work on much the same lines.

It would be the same with bacon and cheese production. It would be the same with indigo and tea and coffee, with rape, mustard, gingelly and linseed oil, and many other industrial undertakings. Indeed I have been preaching this gospel for years. Let the farmers combine to support a central mill, each guaranteeing a certain minimum supply of the raw material, at predetermined rates, and the co-operative district mill would do the rest. The circle of producers, or a combination of circles, would have their own agency for sale, shipping, insurance, &c.; and, indeed, the Farmers' Co-operative Agencies after this system in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, and in every large town in New Zealand, are already earning large dividends and securing splendid returns to their shareholders. It is this principle, also, which is at the root of many of our best flour-mills. In New Zealand the same principle keeps the rope and twine works busy and profitable. The farmers cultivate and deliver to the mills the raw flax, and the

millowners then work it up and dispose of it to the trade. The principle is extending to woollen and other manufactories.

I have yet to chronicle another important departure from the somewhat patriarchal lines on which Australian enterprise has hitherto been conducted. I refer to the movement which has for its central motor the DIVISION OF LABOUR. This is being applied, on eminently practical lines, all over the Colonies, to every branch of our everyday industries. And just here let me ask you to observe yet another notable feature of this recent revival of industry, namely, the EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY which are now the leading characteristics, as opposed to the former crude and wasteful methods; and this not in opposition to, but as the complement and auxiliary of, the larger co-operative movement.

For instance, there are now scores, nay, hundreds of keen, careful, enterprising men who have put their modest capital into a portable engine and complete modern plant for some form of ordinary colonial industry, such as a ploughing plant, a threshing plant, a tree-felling plant, a portable sawmill, or an engine to furnish the motive power for a sheep-shearing plant, and so on. From farm to farm, from station to station, the engine performs its circuit. It travels by night, and works with ceaseless energy by day. Time, labour, expense are minimised; and the farmers of Australia are in this respect no whit behind the most progressive and enterprising of their congeners either in America, the Old Country, or, indeed, anywhere else where agricultural enterprise is most in evidence.

Applications for concessions of land to grow and manufacture tobacco, aloe fibre, jute, rice, oil-seeds, even cardamoms, cloves, vanilla, and other SUB-TROPICAL PRODUCTS, dyes, drugs, fibres, &c., are even now before our Departments of Agriculture in mostly all the Colonies; and before a few short years are over we will be competing, and I believe successfully competing, in all these and numerous other products with our brethren in India and elsewhere.

In FRUIT-GROWING the idea is now gaining ground that the grower will do well to send his fruits to a central depôt, where the work of grading, sorting, packing, and marketing generally will be performed by experts; and in one instance, at least, near Sydney, I know this is now being inaugurated.

Our splendid IRRIGATION COLONIES—all honour to the American energy that started them!—have now fairly passed the initial and experimental stage, and Australian raisins, currants, figs, prunes, dried apples and apricots, wines, brandies, and so on, will soon be

as well known in the central markets of the world as those from California, Spain, or the Levant.

Now, so far I have mainly spoken of one great branch of our colonial industrial activity, Agriculture. But in our staple industry, THE WOOL TRADE, the same revival is being exhibited. Our pastoralists are alert to seize every fresh opportunity of improving their breeds. New fodder-plants are being made the subjects of constant experiment. Pastures are year by year becoming richer and more diverse. Fencing, clearing, dam-making, well-sinking, and all the other operations which tend to enhance the value of the national estate are in constant progress, and the grazing industry was never before carried on with such efficiency and economy as now. Many of our most far-seeing squatters are busy raising large-framed crossbreds, to compete with New Zealand for a share of the dead-meat markets of Europe and the East.

It is the same with another of our great sources of national wealth, and one which, to my mind, ranks almost equal in importance with either pastoral or purely agricultural pursuits. I mean our MINING INDUSTRY. The developments and improvements here are simply marvellous.

I have in my mind one typical mining township in the electorate of New England, a district which I have had the honour of representing in Parliament for the last nine years. Let it be taken as a type of scores of other mining centres in Australia. When I knew Hillgrove first, some ten or a dozen years ago, there was only one slab hut on the brink of the gorge. There was one antimony and gold mine, being worked in a primitive, haphazard, wasteful fashion. The rich veins only were worked. The ore was roasted on open bonfires of green wood on the bare hillside, and all the antimony was dissipated in fumes. The battery was of the most primitive type, and there was enough gold lost in the tailings to make handsome dividends for shareholders under modern management. Now, there is a busy town of some 8,000 inhabitants; over 400 head of stappers beat their noisy rhythm incessantly day and night. The antimonial ores are treated in furnaces of the most approved modern pattern. The water power of the district is about to be utilised to furnish electric force. Substantial public buildings stud the slopes. A fine hospital, a commodious public school, several churches, a public park, and, indeed, every adjunct of a thriving modern town, are to be found in active use and operation. The tailings of the olden time, on many such gold-fields, are now being treated by the cyanide or other recent processes, and are yielding up treasures equal almost

to what the mines furnished in the palmy days of their early richness. Already we hear of fresh fields being opened South of Sydney. The rich deep deposits of Hill End have been rediscovered. The great Coban Mine is at the present moment being reopened under better management and better prospects than ever. Reports from West Australia continue to speak of phenomena riches.

And so it is all over Australia. A new spirit of keen activity is abroad. Fresh fields are being opened, not in the old-fashioned reckless and wasteful way, but on sound business principles, with an intelligent application of each successive economic or scientific discovery, and mining is more and more being practised as a regularly organised and well-understood business, by qualified experts; and with the early passage into law of the Mining on Private Property Bill, which has already passed the popular Chamber, we may confidently reckon on such a renaissance of mining development as will rival the famous historic glories of the golden days of Ballarat and Bendigo.

But not in the precious metals alone is this revival to be noted. It obtains all along the line in every branch of mineral wealth. There has, for instance, been recently discovered on the northern coast of Tasmania a veritable mountain of practically pure oxide of iron, with coal and limestone close by. The scientific opinion of our best-qualified experts as to the significance and value of this deposit may be gauged from the following facts and figures.

Mr. William Dixon, a Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland, writing from the Technical College, Sydney, testifies that the "ore contains 99 per cent. of oxide of iron; so that the ore would only require to supply 1 per cent. or thereabouts of its contents to flux the impurities it contains." The deposits contain, according to the same authority, upwards of "99 per cent. of oxide of iron" and upwards of "69 per cent. of metallic iron." "These are wonderfully fine ores, and neither contain any alumina. There is no chrome iron present, and the ores were both quite dry."

In a report by a well-known expert and Fellow of the Geological Society we are told that:—

The quantity of the ore is incalculable. No specific data as to extent or quantity exist; yet the general appearance convinces me that one of the most extensive deposits of the finest ore exists, and in easily accessible positions for transmission by rail or by sea. All that one is warranted in saying is, that a prolific zone of rich iron ore exists that extends over several miles of country, in parts easily accessible, and in a condition that

will permit of its being mined at a very low cost—at less money than any other deposit yet discovered in Australia.

These deposits are within fifteen miles of a harbour where the largest class of intercolonial steamers can enter, and to this harbour the Government line of railway is being completed.

Contiguous to some of the outcrops are extensive deposits of excellent limestone.

The quality of the iron ore was obviously exceptionally fine, and its similarity to the E. L. Monckton ironstone of Algeria, now so very largely exported to America for steel-making purposes, is striking. It is superior to the iron mined in the Biscayan provinces of Spain, whence millions of tons are annually sent to Britain and Northern Europe.

Of the excellence of the iron from such a pure stone there can be no question.

Experiments have already been made by the Parke and Lacy Co. of Sydney, chronicled in the *Australian Mining Standard* of July 20, 1891, in which, "employing an ordinary blast furnace, first-class castings were produced."

The report states that—

The experiment was conducted at Halliday's Engine Works, 20 Erskine Street, Sydney, by Mr. W. Brazenall, who holds a Certificate of Merit from the Commissioners of the London Exhibition, 1889. Mr. Brazenall informs us that he charged an ordinary foundry furnace with $\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. of the Tasmanian iron ore and about 14 lb. of limestone, and ran the iron smelted into pigs. He afterwards made castings of various descriptions from the pigs thus produced, and had a cast mandrel put into the lathe, to show that the iron was not too hard for machining. The iron proved of the very highest quality, of exceedingly fine and close grain, and very tough. In addition to the cast iron, a small quantity of puddle-bar iron was secured, owing to the furnace not being entirely adapted for producing cast iron, and wrought iron has been worked up with the most satisfactory results. Mr. Brazenall, who has had large experience in the manufacture of iron, and Mr. Halliday, both speak in enthusiastic terms of the quality of the ore.

I have myself seen the ore and the castings, and can fully corroborate all that is here expressed.

As if these riches were not enough, there has recently been made the, in some respects, most momentous discovery of the century, so far as regards the mineral wealth of the Mother Colony of Australasia, and the consequences that may flow therefrom in regard to her manufacturing and shipping supremacy.

After a considerable outlay and much patient and plucky enterprise a seam of coal has been struck, some 10 feet thick, on one of

the main promontories of Sydney Harbour. The coal has been proved to be a part of the main Southern coal-field, which extends from Bulli in the south to Newcastle district in the north. The existence of the seam, at almost the exact depth at which it has been touched by the diamond drill, had been predicted by Professor David, of the Mines Department, Sydney, now Professor of Geology in the University there, and by the well-known authority, Professor Benton, of Mason College, Birmingham, when on a recent visit to the Colony. The depth is considerable, being 900 yards, but shallow by comparison, when one considers that the Royal Commission on Mines has laid down 1,500 yards as a workable depth, and the fact that in Belgium seams of only 2 to 8 feet in thickness are worked at a depth of 1,200 yards. Even in this country, coal is won at depths largely in excess of 900 yards.

The mineral, which is of excellent quality, has been found to extend over a large area; and the importance of the discovery may be gauged from the fact that it can be shipped into the largest steamers afloat, direct from the pit, at a saving of some 8s. per ton on the average cost of carriage and handling from the nearest existing collieries. This discovery gives an added wealth to New South Wales, considering the harbour area alone, on the estimate of both scientific experts and practical coal-masters, of 200,000,000 tons of coal, worth well-nigh one hundred million pounds sterling; and gives to Sydney a pre-eminence over every metropolitan city in the world for manufacturing facilities, close to deep water, in the very centre of population. Experts report that no practical difficulties exist, the cover being sound sandstones and conglomerates, without a flaw or break, and absolutely dry.

Picture to yourselves busy collieries at Tilbury Docks, in relation to Wales, or Newcastle, or West Calder in Scotland, and you have at once an idea of the position thus established. Our Australian coal, it is true, is not equal to your Welsh, the calorimetric value being some 12 per cent. less; but, on the other hand, even now it can be put aboard ship for 9s. per ton, as against an average of 11s. in Wales.

I am not indulging in vain rhetoric when I say that in the whole world there will be no other metropolitan city with a coal mine in operation within its town boundaries, and in such favourable position that the coal can be rolled down the shoots from the pit's mouth into the largest ocean-going steamers, lying not a cable's length away.

Cheap coal, with quick despatch, means a great impetus to the

trade of the Colony, and can be computed in plain matter of fact figures, by the least imaginative. I make no apology for referring to this momentous discovery in such a review as I have been making. I had intended to have spoken of the opening trade with Canada. The exploitation of the New Hebrides and islands of the South Seas which is even now proceeding apace; the growing attention which is being given by the Government of India, and indeed by the military authorities here, to the question of remounts for the army being provided from Australian breeds of horses; to the victualling of many of our stations abroad by Australian meat and provisions; but time would fail me, and I would weary you, were I to further tell of our pigments—vast deposits of purple and white oxide and pure natural chromes, our gems and precious stones, our valuable timbers, our pottery clays, and the avenues of fresh industry that present themselves when we shall have perfected our schemes of water conservation.

We are learning from the failures of the past. We have been under the chastening of depression and disaster. But we may well say, with the ancient philosopher, that "it is well for us that we have been afflicted in our youth;" and, after all, we are young, vigorous, and not yet near our prime. We were undoubtedly in danger of being spoilt by a long career of prosperity. We were, in the opinion of some of our critics, and I am not here to contradict, becoming indolent, luxurious, self-indulgent. But we have had a rough awakening, and I think the lesson has been laid to heart. Doubtless we may yet have our buffetings, our rebuffs, and our reverses; but I believe our great national industries were never approaching so sound a footing as, in my humble opinion, they are at the present time. Never, as I read the signs of the times, has there been in Australian history such an epoch of industrial activity. Fresh channels are being daily opened up for remunerative enterprise, as I have imperfectly endeavoured to show. And with it all our social and intellectual progress, amid many hindrances and haltings and imperfections, is yet keeping step with our material advancement. Literature, learning, and art are not lagging in the race. In every department of human activity, all that tends to make a nation truly great is being steadily promoted; and though I have no desire to pose as a prophet, and know the proverbial uncertainty of all things mundane, I am sanguine enough, yet, I hope, sober enough, too, to venture on the forecast, that ere the advent of a new century the progress of Australia in all that constitutes true national greatness will be found—under a

federated flag, in close union with the dear old Motherland—such as will eclipse in brilliancy and stability, all that has ever yet been chronicled of our wondrous Anglo-Saxon race, even in the days of our quickest expansion and of our most splendid achievements.

DISCUSSION.

Sir WESTBY PERCEVAL, K.C.M.G.: I am sure you will agree with me that by way of criticism, certainly by way of hostile criticism, there is very little to say on the excellent paper to which we have listened. There is much to be said, however, by way of commendation both for the admirable rendering which Mr. Inglis has given of his paper and the excellent matter it contains. I congratulate him on having kept his promise of avoiding those rather unwholesome statistics to which we are sometimes treated, and which, I fear, seldom impress us as they ought to do. We have all heard too much of late of what has been termed the *seamy* side of Australia, and I am glad to see that the coat is no longer turned inside out, but is presented to us on the right side. Mr. Inglis has done good service in referring to the very rapid development of what I regard as one of the most hopeful features in the future of Australia, and that is the growth of the small farmer class. You all know that Australia is the great pastoral country—the great pastoral country of the world, I think I may say, and the development of small farming in no way interferes with its pastoral capacities. On the contrary, we always notice that hand in hand with the progress of small farming goes the expansion of the pastoral industries. The large farmer grows the sheep, but it is the small farmer, as a rule, who turns the sheep into mutton. The large grower produces the cattle, but it is the small farmer who has the dairy cow. If proof is wanted of the enormous increase in small farming in Australia, it is afforded in the magnificent export of dairy produce to this country from Australia and New Zealand in the last few months. Probably few of you think what a ton of butter means. It is difficult to realise how many of those little dainty pats on our breakfast-table go to make up a ton, and close upon 15,000 tons of butter have come from the Colonies of Victoria and New Zealand this season. That is one of the products of small farming. The same progress, though in a less degree, has been made in fruit, honey, bacon, and those numerous small products which the French call *la petite culture*, and which are so important to the domestic economy of the small farmer. I am glad also that

Mr. Inglis took occasion to refute what, I think, is an opinion too generally held in this country, that in the Colonies we do not want people from this side of the world. This opinion is true, but it is also untrue. We do not want the class Mr. Inglis called the wastrels and the ne'er-do-wells, but we do want men of energy, men of knowledge, and men of means to help us to develop our waste lands. Such people will find a hearty welcome, and they need not be afraid that the labouring classes in the Colonies will in any way object to their arrival; on the contrary, they recognise them as employers of labour rather than as competitors, and men who are ready to help in the great work of development which has to be performed. I join in thanking Mr. Inglis for his forcible paper, and thank him especially for the impartial tribute of praise he has paid to the progress of my own Colony, New Zealand.

MR. R. R. DOBELL: It gives me great pleasure, as a Canadian, to bear testimony to the high appreciation I have formed of the inspiring lecture we have just listened to. I often think, when a lecturer is going to give an address on a great subject like Australia, it might be a prudent step if he carried out the arrangement which Dean Ramsey tells of the minister, who agreed with an elder who often challenged his facts, not to do so by an interruption, but just to give a low whistle, and he would try and amend it, as in the story of the foxes' tails. To-night I do not think there was the slightest cause for the severest critic to give even a low whistle. I do not believe we have heard anything that is not based upon solid facts. The practical suggestions made for the development of Australia would be good for Canada or any other of our Colonies. Mr. Chairman, you remember some fifteen years ago a few Canadians were bold enough to come over to this country to initiate a movement, the object of which was to draw closer the trade relations between Great Britain and her Colonies—you will not forget, sir, that you were one with others who gently but effectually sat upon us.

THE CHAIRMAN: I was a free trader.

MR. DOBELL: I think, however, the seed then sown has been growing; for we parted with this resolution, that if we could not draw closer trade relations between Great Britain and the Colonies, we could, at all events, with the full sanction of the Home Government, draw closer the relations between the several Colonies themselves. This aim, I believe, is worthy of the attention of every Australian and Canadian. The Governments of both these Colonies are now legislating for this object. I must admit, after hearing of the wonderful possibilities of Australia, that my spirit failed me when I

thought of the result of drawing closer to such an Eldorado. Why, we shall not have a Canadian left; with the facilities afforded for rapid transit from Vancouver, we shall all be going to Australia. Why stop in a country where we are chiefly hewers of wood and drawers of water? But, sir, the lecturer drew a picture of where they could only travel on snow-shoes. Now, sir, I thought that, at least in this mode of locomotion, we were without rivals; but if you can enter into competition with us in snow-shoes, I am going there. I will only add that I listened to the address with great pleasure, and although I did expect that I might suggest taking a few feet off the foxes' tails, it has not been necessary.

The Right Hon. Lord CARRINGTON, G.C.M.G.: I feel it a great compliment and great privilege to be allowed to say a word this evening, and to express the pleasure I have had in listening to the most able paper that has been read to us by my hon. friend Mr. Inglis. There is probably no person in this room who knows Mr. Inglis better than I do. I had the privilege of serving Her Majesty the Queen in close connection with him for nearly five years—he was one of the Ministers of the Crown; and why I attach such great value to his paper is that I know he is a man perfectly straightforward, honest, and honourable, who is utterly incapable of using one word of exaggeration; and, knowing this, I was extremely anxious to learn from him what Australia up-to-date is. I think we have had a most remarkable history to-night. Two very notable things seem to me to have happened. One is the success of the diamond drill in the up-country, and the other is the discovery of a seam of coal in one of the promontories of Sydney Harbour. I quite agree with Mr. Inglis, there is no telling what the discovery of that enormous mass of coal may lead to. It may be only a portion of the coal around there. When you think that you can get the largest ships close up to this promontory, there is no saying what the future of Sydney Harbour, as the great port of the southern hemisphere, may be. There is another thing the paper has convinced me of the truth of, and that is the idea I have always had of the marvellous recuperative powers of Australia and New South Wales particularly. Australia may go through disasters and bad seasons; she may experience checks and remain stationary for a time; but she never seems to go back. Perhaps one of the reasons of this prosperity is the extraordinarily satisfactory condition of her public finance. I know statistics after dinner are as bad as a corked bottle of claret, but I may for one moment draw your attention to what the revenue of New South Wales is. The direct land revenue in

1892 was £2,206,000—partly from rentals and partly from sales; the revenue from the public services was £4,416,000, and from taxation £2,206,000; that is to say, of the total of ten millions sterling required for working the country, three-fourths came from public property, and one-fourth from the taxpayer. I notice the *Times* observed that the meaning of this is that it is conceivable that by judicious administration of the public property taxes must be abolished altogether in Australia. It is a debatable subject, I think, as my hon. friend will allow, whether it is a good thing for a country to have no taxes at all; but as a member of the London County Council, the governing body of five millions of human beings—about five times the population of New South Wales—I should have a very good reception in my capacity of Chairman of the Fire Brigade, if I were able to announce that our Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Spicer, would not require to levy any tax for it. Talking of the recuperative powers of Australia, I must refer to the disasters of last year in order to refer you to the words of a critic who, I hope, will not be considered as belonging to the class mentioned by my hon. friend Mr. Inglis. Mr. Martin Smith, who is my cousin, a member of the firm of Smith, Payne, and Smiths, the bankers, and chairman of the Bank of Australasia, when he made his statement to the shareholders of the latter very recently, said—“I have no hesitation in asserting that if England had gone through a banking crisis such as has occurred in Australia, it must have been followed by a commercial cataclysm which would have paralysed the whole trade and industry of the country.” He went on to say that his honest conviction was that the trade of Australia is sound and legitimate, and he marvelled at the vitality and soundness of commercial constitution which enabled Australia to undergo such an ordeal without utter collapse and complete destruction of public and private credit. I call your attention to this opinion, because it is not the opinion merely of a Governor who has just returned from the Colony where, with his wife and children, he has spent five years of his life. It is not the mere opinion of a man whose heart is bubbling over with gratitude for the kindness—the unmerited kindness—he and his family received for so many happy years. It is the opinion of a sound, hard-headed business man—an upright honourable man of business, speaking to shareholders whom he would be the last man in the world to mislead. I congratulate my hon. friend Mr. Inglis on having come back to this country. I am sure we shall give him a most hearty welcome, and I am sure he will take back with him the best wishes of all of us, especially

those of us who have the happiness of knowing him and his family.

Mr. EDWARD CHAPMAN: I beg to protest against being so unexpectedly called upon to take part in the discussion of the present interesting lecture without having had the slightest intimation that it would be required of me. Having been associated with New South Wales more particularly for some forty years, and resided in Sydney for some twenty-five years—where I spent some of the happiest years of my life—it would ill become me to say anything to the detriment of the Colony. But I begin to doubt, after listening with great attention to the hon. gentleman's Paper, whether my experience has not been all a myth—whether, especially, all the criticisms of the London Press, and all the reports of troubles, financial and otherwise, we have heard from the Colony, during the past year more particularly, have not been all untrue and undeserved. I have the greatest difficulty, I confess, in harmonising the wonderful things the able lecturer has told us with such experience and reports, and our severe financial anxieties, especially during the last year or so. There is no doubt about the great potential resources and rapid recuperative powers of the Australian Colonies. I have not the slightest doubt that Australia will, with great credit to herself, pull through the severe financial disasters of the last year; but I would like to ask the lecturer how it is we have such extraordinary reports, as to the great number of the unemployed, for instance, who prowl about the streets of Sydney demanding relief from the Government from actual starvation, so it is alleged. How is it that these persons are not attracted to the wonderful productive lands of which we have heard so much from the learned lecturer? Is it that these newspapers are maligning the Colonies, or is it that the lecturer, with his excessive optimism, is rather misleading us just a little bit about the facts? When I was in the Colonies, some years ago I admit, the great difficulty then was to find a profitable market for those surplus products not suitable for export. The learned lecturer makes a great point about placing the people upon the land in the interior, and the great advantages likely to result when the large middle or intermediate district (as I believe it is called) is withdrawn from the squatters, who now use it for purely pastoral purposes, and it is to be occupied for agricultural or higher uses. A very commendable idea, doubtless, provided it is adopted at the right time and manner; and the capital and labour so directed may be reasonably expected to result profitably to the people immediately interested. At present I

venture to think this idea of home agriculture, *petite culture*, is not the wisest employment of capital and labour : that by this forcing the people upon the land before it is certainly required for agriculture, before you can assure the people they can certainly raise and produce articles saleable locally, or exportable profitably, the Government would be doing harm rather than good, resulting in disappointment and disaster to all concerned. I venture to think, sir, more especially at the present time, the enterprise of the colonists should be earnestly directed to profitable exports—to utilising, for instance, their practically unlimited supply of food products, to the converting them in the best and most acceptable forms to the requirements of foreign markets. There are millions of cattle depasturing the plains of Northern Queensland, certainly equal to any in the world. I say this from personal experience. And remember, sir, that this large inexhaustible supply lies within a few weeks of England *via* Torres Straits. I derive great comfort, sir, in the reflection that our present close connection between the Mother Country and the Australian Colonies, by the aid of the modern steamers and other appliances, is a factor not previously enjoyed, but certain to aid those Colonies largely to regain their recent proud position ; many enterprises are now feasible and profitable between the Colonies and European markets that could not formerly be entertained. I look forward to the good time, not far off, when we shall have not only “frozen” but “chilled” meats in abundance from Australia. Immediately that becomes practicable, these enormous herds of cattle to which I have referred, now worth perhaps only £2 per head, “boiling down value” in the Colony, will rise to £5 or £6 on the spot, and double that in the English market. That would be a good thing indeed, of immediate practical advantage all round ; but I do respectfully distrust any great relief resulting from the lecturer’s *petite culture* upon which he lays so much stress. There is another thing to which he alludes, quite a fresh Colonial asset—I mean the prodigious value of our forests. I am aware of the great abundance of the gum and jarrah trees and of their usefulness ; but it is news to me, as stated by the lecturer, that the colonists may fairly value these forests at the enormous sum of two hundred million pounds sterling. I presume he means on the spot as they grow. This may or may not be true ; I have my doubts, I confess. Further, the learned lecturer also refers to the wonderful discovery of a thick seam of coals on the shore of Sydney Harbour, 9ft. or 10ft. thick, 900 yds. deep, giving an advantage, the able lecturer says, of 8s. per ton over any other

colliery in the Colony. Surely, Mr. Chairman, there must be some mistake here ; it is rather too deep. Just fancy what it will cost to sink for and get coals from a depth of 2,700ft., about five-eighths of a mile. I confess to having no experience of coals or coal-mining ; but when the lecturer states that a mine so deep can supply coals at 8s. per ton cheaper than any other mine in the Newcastle or southern districts, where they get coals practically from very shallow depths, I must be pardoned for doubting the statement. If he means that Sydney can be thus so cheaply and favourably supplied, I doubt even that. Certainly all the export trade will be still supplied from the Newcastle and southern mines, and until they are exhausted, or sunk to this frightful depth (which will take centuries to accomplish), I venture to think this wonderful seam on the shores of Port Jackson will in no wise realise the lecturer's expectations. I have grave doubts as to the extraordinary wealth the learned lecturer anticipates in regard to that discovery. Many of us will, I think, be dead and forgotten before there is any profit whatever derived from that particular enterprise. He talks very eloquently about the facility with which great steamers can be put under the coal-shoots in Sydney Harbour and the coals tipped down to the ships' holds, omitting to say one word as to the enormous cost required to raise such coals up to the tipping-point. It will take a tremendous amount of money to sink suitable shafts to get the coals, and the profits are, in my opinion, quite illusory. I have listened with great attention to the learned lecturer's interesting paper, but I venture to say there is a large amount of optimism prevailing throughout. In conclusion, I will only add that I have some cause of quarrel with our worthy Chairman, Sir Saul Samuel, for having called upon me to take part in the discussion without one word of warning. I owe you, Ladies and Gentlemen, an apology for having so imperfectly addressed you ; but the fault rests, so far as I know, entirely with our respected Chairman.

Mr. T. F. WICKSTEED (South Australia) : I have listened with great interest and pleasure to the eloquent paper which has been read to us. Naturally and very properly, no doubt, the lecturer has drawn most of his illustrations from the Colony of which he is a distinguished ornament, and of which our Chairman is the respected representative. Incidentally, Mr. Inglis referred to South Australia, quoting the *Sydney Mail* to the effect that there has been an emigration of South Australian farmers to cheaper lands and more prolific pastures in New South Wales. Now, we are accustomed in South Australia to regard New South Wales not as the Mother

Colony, but as the elder sister, and, perhaps with the irreverence which such interesting relationship may suggest, we should say there is not much in the suggestion that South Australia is losing her population in the way indicated. Probably those residents and settlers of New South Wales who joined with other far-seeing people in founding a New Australia in Paraguay are no more representative of New South Wales than the migratory farmers were of South Australia. New South Wales represents a young lady of a certain age, say one hundred summers, South Australia represents a miss of sweet fifty-seven, just enfranchised from the nursery and making her *début* in society, and it is not to be taken, because certain former admirers whom she has discarded are now attracted by the maturer charms of the elder sister, the younger lady is to be deprived altogether of admirers or of the prospect of a comfortable settlement. South Australia has nothing to fear from competition with New South Wales. Looking at her enormous territory, her railways and telegraphs—including the overland telegraph, which has been productive of so much good to Australasia; looking at her water-works, her magnificent drainage system, her beautiful capital city, I think she has done very well, quite as well as can be expected, and quite as well, in proportion, as the other Colonies. It is not to be supposed the casual migration of a few farmers is likely to have any effect on her prospects, and I am only sorry that this too suggestive, and possibly misleading, reference to South Australia should have been made.

Mr. G. BEETHAM (New Zealand): There are certain figures in Mr. Inglis's excellent paper with regard to the settlement of population in New Zealand to which, I am afraid, I must take exception. He says that in five months 140,000 souls have been put on the land.

Mr. INGLIS: I did not say so. I was quoting from the speech of Mr. McIntyre.

Mr. BEETHAM: I am afraid that is not quite so. It is impossible that one-fifth of the population of New Zealand could have been settled on the land in such a period as five months, although I am aware that settlement is progressing rapidly. If, on closer examination, I find I am wrong, I shall be only too glad to acknowledge my error. I am delighted to hear, with respect to New South Wales, that there are 80,000,000 acres of unoccupied land now fit for agricultural operations. If that is so, it holds out a magnificent prospect.

The CHAIRMAN: There is no doubt about it.

MR. BEETHAM : I valued the lecture so much that I am sorry to take exception to anything. There is one other matter to which I would call attention, and that is the remark of the lecturer that he hopes that in time the Colonies will eclipse the Mother Country. I should have been glad if he had used the word emulate. It has, I know, been predicted that the New Zealander will survey the ruins of St. Paul's, but I hope that day may be far distant, and that while the Colonies will emulate the Mother Country, they will never eclipse her.

MR. F. H. DANGAR : I join with other gentlemen who have spoken in congratulating Mr. Inglis on his able and instructive Paper, and as I have just returned from Australia, perhaps a few words from me will not be considered out of place. I confess with some regret that I had been absent from New South Wales for nearly fourteen years, and during my recent visit there I made several long excursions by rail to the interior. One of these was to Albury on the Murray River, between which town and Junee, near the Murrumbidgee River, a distance of about 100 miles, I was astonished and delighted to witness the great strides that had been made in agriculture in those fourteen years. We passed through some of the finest land possible, and huge fields of wheat and other cereals were to be seen in every direction. A similar state of things was also to be met with on the journey to Brisbane, over 700 miles, more especially in the northern parts of New South Wales and on the famous Darling Downs in Queensland. Mr. Inglis has referred to a splendid seam of coal recently discovered in Sydney Harbour, but he did not tell us—as it is so well known—what wonderful coal mines we have in New South Wales generally. Unfortunately, however, their prosperity has been seriously interfered with by strikes, which, considering that miners could easily earn £8 per week, were of a most senseless character. Mr. Inglis has told us of a probable tax on land in New South Wales ; but as the squatters, of whom I claim to be one, have been obliged to secure their runs by purchasing the freehold, it may be an open question whether such a tax is a proper one. There are too advocates of what is called a single tax, which, I understand, means that all taxation is to be derived from the land and nothing else, which cannot be right. Lord Carrington, who we are glad to see here, and whose reference to the happy time he spent in New South Wales is very gratifying to all colonists, has referred to the speech of Mr. Smith, the chairman at the recent meeting of the Bank of Australasia, and as Mr. Smith has had over forty years' experience as a banker in London,

his opinion should carry great weight. Another hopeful sign of returning prosperity is that for 1898 the exports from New South Wales exceeded the imports by more than four millions sterling. This for a young country speaks volumes, and should show gentlemen in England that the word "repudiation" does not and need not exist in our vocabulary.

The CHAIRMAN: I will now ask you to give a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Inglis for his able, interesting and instructive Paper. Mr. Beetham spoke of 80,000,000 acres of land being brought into cultivation in New South Wales as being a surprisingly large quantity. I may inform him that the total area of land in the Colony is about 199,000,000 of acres, 150,000,000 acres of which, being unalienated, still remain the property of the Government. Therefore, 80,000,000 is only a small portion of the whole area of the Colony. I have also noticed the fact, mentioned by Mr. Dangar, that the exports of New South Wales last year exceeded the imports by the extraordinary amount of over £4,000,000—that is, an amount sufficient to pay the interest on both the public and private indebtedness of the Colony; so that, taking credit for this large surplus, it will not be necessary, so far as New South Wales is concerned, to send any large amount of gold out of the Colony to meet the engagements of the country here. As to coal, to which such interesting reference has been made, I may mention that the coal fields of New South Wales cover an area larger than that of the coal fields of the United Kingdom. This will show how enormously wealthy the Colony really is in this valuable mineral.

Mr. INGLIS: I have to sincerely thank you for your very gratifying attention. I have to thank you also for what certainly has been very extraordinary attention on the part of some, because you have discovered certain things in my lecture which I have not been able to discover myself, and which I never expected would be discovered there. Of course, we all know there are doubters on the earth. There were doubters even among the Apostles. I imagine my friend Mr. Chapman, for instance, may very likely go by the name of Thomas; also that he has been a very long time away from New South Wales, or he would not have so directly challenged the accuracy of some of my statements. These statements, of course, as I explained at the outset, were made in a general and popular way. I said I would not descend to dry statistics—that the address was intended to be more suggestive than statistical. After the testimony which has been given by my true and valued personal friend Lord Carrington as to my general accuracy and straight-

forwardness, I may fairly put the one against the other and leave you to say on which side the testimony lies. Let me say what pleasure it must have given us all to hear the cheery, ringing utterances of his Lordship. However, in reply to Mr. Chapman, who I am sure did not mean to impugn my personal accuracy, I will ask you to consider just one or two illustrative facts. A few years ago, for instance, dairy cattle were selling at an average of about £2 to £3 a head. Since the introduction of the dairying industry, and the application of co-operative principles, dairy cattle are now worth in many localities £9 to £15 a head. Sheep in New Zealand a few years ago were worth a few shillings a head; last year they were fetching from 18s. to 22s. in many cases. Of course, in some parts of the country where communication is not very advanced, the prices are not so high; but in the Illawarra district, since the introduction of the new system, dairy cows formerly worth from £2 to £3 now average from £9 to sometimes £12. So it is in other parts of Australia. Mr. Chapman also took exception to my estimate—which is a matter of individual opinion, after all—of the value of the forest lands. Well, I am perfectly certain I am well within the mark when I said the great red-gum forests of the Darling and Murray basin, the cedar lands of the northern coast, the iron bark, stringy bark, and other hard woods of the interior uplands—that in these, with the jarrah and other hard wood forests of Western and Southern Australia, not to speak of our pine, kauri and blue-gum forests, the Colonies had an asset which would more than pay twice over the whole national debt of Australasia. I should be glad to get them for the money, and I think I should make a very good thing out of it. Then, Mr. Chapman showed the bent of his mind when he used one adjective in regard to the recent coal discovery under Sydney Harbour. He spoke of this “imaginary” find of coal. That is very suggestive. It shows the general trend of his mind. I can only say, if he wants ocular demonstration of the fact, I shall be very glad to give him my card and if he will go down with that to Sir Saul Samuel’s office, I think he will find evidence that will satisfy him in the shape of the actual core of coal over ten feet long. The scope of my paper, it should be remembered, was *recent* discoveries and developments. I was not seeking to decry the marvellous wealth of the coalfields of other parts. I desired to show what these *recent* developments were, and I have no doubt before long we shall have even more astounding developments still to chronicle, showing the wealth of New South Wales to be really inexhaustible. As to the unemployed, I would refer my friend to the fact that more than 10,000 of the so-called

unemployed have found remunerative employment in the last twelve months from the city of Sydney alone. The men remaining number, I believe, from 2,000 to 3,000, and they largely consist of men who in any country, and at any time, would be unemployed. Many of them are, without dispute, just that class of "gangrel bodies," sorners, and loafers—idle parasites on the body politic—we find in all countries, and if you were to search the great cities of England, you would find them in even greater numbers. I will give you an illustration of the class I mean. A man came up to a friend of mine who was riding over his run, and wanted work. My friend said: "Well, our shed will open in a few weeks"—the man said he was a shearer—"in the meantime I can give you some light work, cutting down thistles on the run." "All right, what will you give me?" "Well," my friend said, "it is only light work; I will give you 15s. and your tucker." I would not like to repeat *verbatim et literatim* the reply of the unemployed, but holding up his heavy, well-shod hoof he said: "Do you see that there boot, sir? Well, I would rather tramp off that there — boot off that there — foot before I would take your — 15s. and tucker." That is the style of many of the unemployed we have—loafers about the city, who don't want work, who won't work, and never will work. I myself think we might well introduce the German system of employment into the Colonies, and I think that will be done before long. Where men are willing to work for a reasonable wage, there is any amount of work in Australia. As to my friend from South Australia, I think he will, on reflection, be of opinion that his remarks were, perhaps, scarcely up to the level of the occasion. I have tried to strike the idea that we are not going to perpetuate these petty divisions, that we aspire to be a United Australia under the federal flag, and that what makes for the good of New South Wales will make for the good of South Australia. If a man thinks he can do better in New South Wales than in South Australia, there will be others, in a migratory population like ours, who will think they can do better in South Australia than in New South Wales; and perhaps they will find one Colony just as good as the other. If I was unfortunate in selecting this extract, I am sorry; because I have the highest regard for South Australia, and believe she has a future before her not less promising than that of any other of the Australian Colonies. As regards Mr. Dangar, it did one good to hear that honoured name again mentioned in such an assembly as this. There are no finer pioneers who have ever come to Australia than the Dangars; their name is synonymous with all that is straightforward,

honourable, manly, and courageous in the development of Australia. I am inclined to agree that the single tax is impracticable ; at the same time, if taxation has to be resorted to, the land is a fair source from which we ought to get a portion of it at least, especially as the State expenditure has done so much in many cases to increase its value. In regard to my ultra-British friend Mr. Beetham, he says let us "emulate the Old Country, and not eclipse her." Well, I have an ambition to be even a better man than my father. I say let us emulate the Old Country in everything that is good—let us eclipse her, if possible, in *all* that is good, and let us hope she will not be ashamed to take a hint from her children at any time, when they are going in the path of everything that is truly noble and wisely progressive. I thank you for the reception you have given me to-night. I am exceedingly pleased to have had the opportunity of seeing so many who evidently take a deep interest in the welfare and prosperity of our Colonies. I have tried to strike a high key note, and I shall be sorry if I have failed. My object was not to speak of any one Colony or any one interest in particular, but to impress on your imaginations the enormous development which is taking place in profitable industry all over the Colonies. In conclusion, I wish to move a hearty vote of thanks to our Chairman, the oldest Agent-General of the Colonies at the present time, and one who has borne the heat and burden of the day in all sorts of worthy enterprise, not only material, but intellectual, moral, and political. The name of Sir Saul Samuel is one that not only stands high in the respect, but lies deep in the affections, of all those who know what has been the progress of the Colonies within the last 80 or 40 years ; and I ask you, therefore, to give him a hearty vote of thanks, encouraging him in his noble work, and showing we honour and respect him for the good qualities of heart and brain which have made his name such an honoured name amongst us.

The CHAIRMAN having replied, the Meeting terminated.

SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Seventh Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, May 8, 1894, when Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B., read a Paper on "Canada in Relation to the Unity of the Empire."

The Right Hon. the Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G., a Vice-President of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 23 Fellows had been elected, viz., 7 Resident and 16 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows:—

Richard O. Backhouse, Frederick Carter, Alexander Douglas, Frederick William Fry, George Stanley Harris, Lawrence A. Wallace, A.M.Inst.C.E., George Wood.

Non-Resident Fellows:—

Alexander Carrick (New Zealand), Alcide Des Mazures, Rev. R. Gresley Douglas, M.A. (Cape Colony), Joseph R. Dyer (Transvaal), Harry M. Elliott (Transvaal), Major Patrick W. Forbes (Matabeleland), William John Garnett (Victoria), Dr. Henry E. Garrett (New South Wales), William Ingall, M.C.P. (British Guiana), Hon. C. J. Johnston, M.L.C. (New Zealand), James Malcolm (New South Wales), Capt. R. G. Murray (R.M.S. "Himalaya"), Dr. Walter F. Oakeshott (Transvaal), George F. Perrins (Transvaal), Edward Shields (Cape Colony), Edmund T. Somerset (Transvaal).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

THE CHAIRMAN: Comparisons are odious, and you will not think I am comparing one Colony with another if I venture to say that in one respect Canada is most remarkable—namely, in the steadfastness with which she allows Ministries to remain in office; for it may be in your recollection, when you consider the politics of States on the continent of Europe and elsewhere, that in some, at all events, of those States, Ministries are changed almost with the changing of the moon. As against that—as I cannot help thinking—evil example we see, if we turn to Canada, that for five years since

Confederation one party was in office, and with the exception of those five years another party has been constantly in power by the suffrages of the Canadian people. We shall have the great happiness to-night of hearing a Paper from one of the fathers of the Canadian Confederation, who has had the good fortune to be of the party which has been so constantly and steadfastly in office ever since the formation of that great Dominion; and as we know that the Confederation has had an almost unexampled success amongst the federal systems of the world, Sir Charles Tupper, in speaking of Canadian wishes and aspirations and the conditions of the country, will be able to tell you, with the utmost authority, what those desires are, he himself knowing well their very spring and sources.

Sir CHARLES TUPPER then read his Paper on

CANADA IN RELATION TO THE UNITY OF THE EMPIRE.

THE most important event of recent years conducive to the unity of the British Empire was, in my opinion, the Confederation of Canada. Down to that period British North America was composed of five isolated provinces, and the great Rupert's Land was a howling wilderness, occupied by 25,000 savages, and the home of the buffalo. The provinces were separated by hostile tariffs, with no common interests and no means of intercommunication by railway. The Great North-West, declared by Lord Dufferin to be capable of providing happy homes for 40 millions of people, was separated from the older provinces by a thousand miles of wilderness, and by the Rocky Mountains from the Province of British Columbia. All this has been changed. These isolated provinces, separated from the Republic to the south by an invisible line of from 8,000 to 4,000 miles in extent, have been united under one strong Federal Government, and bound together by a great transcontinental railway from Halifax on the Atlantic Ocean to Vancouver on the Pacific.

Another important event conducing to the unity of the Empire is about to take place. A Conference is to be held at Ottawa, on June 21 next, which will be attended by representatives of the Governments of Australia and New Zealand, and of the Imperial Government, and possibly of the South African Governments, for the purpose of considering the best means of drawing these great outlying possessions of the Crown into closer trade relations with each other and with Great Britain. A deputation of the representatives of Australasia, South Africa, and Canada recently had the

honour of an interview with the Earl of Rosebery and the Marquis of Ripon on this subject. They stated that Canada had agreed to give a subsidy of £175,000 a year to a fast steamship service between England and Australasia *via* Canada, and would give substantial support to a cable from Vancouver to Australia, and that these subsidies would be largely supplemented by the Governments of Australasia; and they asked for the co-operation and aid of her Majesty's Government to these services, on the ground of their great political, strategical, commercial, and defensive value.

The deputation was assured that their representations would receive the most careful consideration of the Government, and that a representative would be sent to attend the Conference at Ottawa. This movement has received, as might naturally be expected, the hearty support of a large portion of the Press of this country.

Many persons have been surprised to find that Sir John Colomb, who has professed to be a friend of the unity of the Empire, has assumed a position of hostility to these proposals. I confess that I did not share that surprise, as I had long since learned that that gentleman was apparently not well-informed of the extent to which the great Colonies have rendered yeoman service to the defence of the Empire—unless, as Sir John Colomb seems to think, the term Empire applies only to Great Britain. As this is a question of much moment, permit me to draw attention briefly to some of these services.

A few years ago every important town in British North America was garrisoned by British troops. To-day not one of them is to be found in that country, except at Halifax, where a small force is kept for strategical purposes.

When Canada purchased the North-West Territory from the Hudson Bay Company, Lord Wolseley was sent with Imperial troops to put down a rebellion. When a subsequent rising, under the same half-breed leader, Riel, took place, it was suppressed by Canada without the cost of a shilling to Great Britain.

The Government of Canada has expended on—

An Inter-oceanic Railway	\$ 120,000,000
Canals	60,000,000
Deepening the St. Lawrence	3,384,000
Graving Docks	2,700,000
North-West and Lands	7,000,000
Indians (20 years)	13,500,000
North-West Rebellion	7,000,000
British Columbia Fortifications	256,000
	<hr/>
	213,840,000

and expends annually on—

Militia	\$ 1,340,000
Mounted Police	625,000
British Columbia Garrison	47,500
Eight steamers coast service	172,000
Subsidy China and Austral. steam service	206,000
Subsidy pledged to Atlantic steam service	750,000
Interest at 4 per cent. on \$213,840,000	8,553,600
	<u>11,688,100</u>

Or about £2,337,620 per annum.

This is irrespective of the annual cost of maintenance of 741 light-houses, \$450,000; immigration expenses, \$200,000; and expenditure connected with Indians, \$959,864.

This expenditure secured the construction of a great transcontinental line of railway, bringing England twenty days nearer to Japan than by the Suez Canal. It has provided an alternative line to India, upon which Great Britain may have to depend for the security of her possessions in the East. It enables her ships of war to reach Montreal, and her gunboats to go to the heart of the continent at the head waters of Lake Superior. It provides graving docks at Halifax, Quebec, and Victoria; extinguishes the title of the Indians, and provides for their civilisation at a cost of nearly a million dollars a year; opens to British settlement the great North-West, where every eligible immigrant is entitled to a free grant of 160 acres of land; maintains a permanent defensive force, and trains 38,000 volunteers, and provides a garrison for the fortifications of British Columbia. Included in this are the subsidies for the Atlantic and Pacific steamers, available for the use anywhere of her Majesty's Government as war cruisers and transports at a moment's notice. Canada also supports a Royal Military College at Kingston, seventy or eighty of whose cadets are now officers in the British Army.

Before confederation the fisheries of the British Provinces were protected by her Majesty's navy. Now that service is performed by eight armed steamers owned and maintained by Canada. This expenditure of £2,337,620 per annum is cheerfully borne by the people of Canada for services vital to the strength, defence, and unity of the Empire. Yet, at a meeting at the London Working Men's College, on March 11, 1898, Sir John Colomb said: "England paid 19s. 6d. out of every pound of the cost of defending the Empire, Australia ½d., and Canada not a brass farthing!"¹ I may say that

¹ The above is quoted from *Imperial Federation*, but Sir John Colomb informs me that the words he used were not as stated above, but as follows:

in addition to the large capital expenditure made by Australasia and South Africa for naval and harbour defensive purposes, I find the annual expenditure for naval and military defence in those Colonies at the last dates available to be as follows :—

Colony	Year	Amount £
New South Wales	1892	368,227
Victoria	1892-3	193,651 ¹
Queensland	1893-4	56,499 ¹
South Australia	1893-4	40,068 ¹
Tasmania	1892	19,282
Western Australia	1893	12,699
New Zealand	1892-3	87,865
Cape of Good Hope	1891-2	275,096 ²
Natal	1893-4	60,384 ³
Total		<u>1,113,771</u>

¹ Estimated Expenditure.

² Including £124,415 expended on Cape Police available for defence.

³ Including £34,366 expended on Natal Mounted Police.

Then, again, Sir John Colomb in his address to Mr. Gladstone on April 18, 1893, said : "The United Kingdom bears the whole burthen of the Diplomatic and Consular Services." He ought to have known that, independent of the Governors, whose salaries are paid by the autonomous Colonies, Canada paid one-half the cost of the survey of the international boundary between the United States and Canada from the Lake of the Woods to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, over £68,000 ; the whole of the cost of the Halifax Arbitration between Great Britain and the United States, arising out of the Washington Treaty of 1871 ; half the expenditure connected with the Treaty of Washington of 1888, to determine the construction of the Treaty of 1818 between Great Britain and the United States ; and that Canada is now engaged in settling the Alaskan boundary at her own expense, and pays one-half of the expenses, some £20,000, of the Arbitration at Paris of 1893, when the question at issue between Great Britain and the United States was described by Sir Charles Russell to be—

The principle of freedom of the seas ; the principle that upon the sea ships of all nations are equal, whether it is a ship of a great or insignificant Power ; the principle that upon the high seas ships are part of the territory of the nation ; the principle that upon the high seas subjects of every nation can take at their will, according to their ability, of the products of the sea.

"The United Kingdom paid 19s. 6d. out of every pound spent on the naval protection of the Empire, Australia $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and Canada not a brass farthing."

It is interesting to turn from views of this kind to those held by the statesmen of both the great parties in this country. About two years ago Lord Salisbury thus expressed his opinion of the importance of the outlying portions of the Empire :—

What is it that gives to this little island its commanding position ? It is the fact that every nation from every quarter of the globe can enter your ports with the products of countless regions, and supply your industries and manufactures, so that those industries and manufactures may compete with every corner of the globe. And why should you occupy this privileged position ? Because your flag floats over regions far wider than any other, and because upon the dominion of your Sovereign the sun never sets.

Mr. Gladstone, in terms equally emphatic, in the House of Commons last year paid the following tribute to the Colonies :—

An absolute revolution has taken place in the entire system of governing the vast dependencies of this Empire, and the consequence is that, instead of being, as before, a source of grievance and discredit, they had become one of the chief glories of Great Britain and one of the main sources of our moral strength.

The vital importance to England of her Colonial trade was forcibly illustrated in a speech at Leeds a few years ago by the Earl of Rosebery, whose views upon the subject of the unity of the Empire are too well known to need repetition. Who that is interested in this great question can doubt the wisdom of the following utterance of the Marquis of Salisbury in 1892 ?—

We know that every bit of the world's surface which is not under the British flag is a country which may be, and probably will be, closed to us by a hostile tariff, and therefore it is that we are anxious above all things to conserve, to unify, to strengthen the Empire of the Queen, because it is to the trade that is carried on within the Empire of the Queen that we look for the vital force of the commerce of this country.

The maxim "that trade follows the flag" is proved beyond question by the Trade Returns, which show that the self-governing Colonies and West Indies take of British exports £2 18s. 9d. per head, as against 8s. 5d. per head of the population of the United States, or seven times as much.

Six of the Colonies importing the largest quantity of British produce—the Cape, Canada, New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, and Queensland—took in 1891 £3 11s. 10d. per head, as against 5s. 9d. per head of the populations of the United States,

Germany, France, Spain, Brazil, and Russia together, or a little over twelve times as much.

In 1892 the same Colonies took British goods to the extent of £8 1s. 5d. per capita, as against 5s. 5d. in the foreign countries already mentioned, or a little over eleven times as much.

Exports to Self-governing Colonies and to the West Indies, 1892.

Colony	£	Population
Canada	6,869,808	4,833,000
Newfoundland	558,674	197,000
West Australia	524,249	50,000
South Australia	1,717,492	315,000
Victoria	4,726,361	1,140,000
New South Wales	6,566,352	1,134,000
Queensland	1,793,391	394,000
Tasmania	477,790	147,000
New Zealand	3,450,537	627,000
Cape and Natal	7,929,484	1,527,000
West Indies and British Guiana	2,936,624	544,000
Totals	<u>37,550,762</u> ¹	<u>12,768,000</u>

¹ Or £2 18s. 9d. per head.

Exports to United States, £26,547,234 ; population, 62,622,000 ; or 8s. 5d. per head.

Exports to certain Colonies, 1891 and 1892.

Colony	1892 £	1891 £	Population
Cape	7,929,484	7,957,878	2,071,000
Canada	6,869,808	6,820,990	4,833,000
New South Wales	6,566,352	8,999,969	1,134,000
Victoria	4,726,361	7,249,224	1,140,000
New Zealand	3,450,537	3,369,177	627,000
Queensland	1,793,391	2,224,816	394,000
Totals	<u>31,335,933</u> ¹	<u>36,621,554</u> ²	<u>10,199,000</u>

¹ Equal to £3 1s. 5d. per head.

² Equal to £3 11s. 10d. per head.

Exports to certain Foreign Countries.

	1891 £	Population
United States	27,544,553	62,622,000
Germany	18,804,329	49,428,000
France	16,429,665	38,348,000
Spain	4,977,473	17,550,000
Brazil	8,290,039	14,002,000
Russia	5,407,402	97,506,000
Totals	<u>81,453,461</u> ¹	<u>279,451,000</u>

¹ Equal to 5s. 9d. per head.

	1892 £	Population
United States	26,547,234	62,622,000
Germany	17,583,412	49,428,000
France	14,686,894	38,343,000
Spain	4,672,938	17,550,000
Brazil	7,910,326	14,002,000
Russia	5,357,081	97,506,900
Totals	<u>76,757,885</u> ¹	<u>279,451,000</u>

¹ Equal to 5s. 5d. per head.

Who, with such evidence before them, can question from an Imperial standpoint the importance of developing the commerce between the Colonies and between them and the Mother Country?

All the self-governing Colonies have united in asking her Majesty's Government to take measures to so modify the treaties with Belgium and Germany as to enable closer trade arrangements to be made between the United Kingdom and her Colonies than with foreign countries. All these Colonies equally desire and have requested the Government to submit to Parliament an amendment of the Imperial Act of 1878, 36 Vic. cap. 22, to enable the Colonies of Australasia to make the same trade arrangements with Canada and South Africa as under that Act any of the Australian Colonies can now make with each other and with New Zealand. This proposal embodies no new principle, but simply extends the power already conferred by the Act in question; and considering the Imperial importance of drawing the great Colonies into more intimate commercial relations with each other as well as with England, we may confidently anticipate the hearty support of her Majesty's Government and Parliament. The Parliament of Canada some time since passed a resolution pledging itself to give preferential tariff concessions to this country when the products of the Colonies are admitted into Great Britain on more favourable terms than are accorded to foreign countries. In the same spirit, now that the financial position of Canada enables the Government to reduce taxation, they have adopted a tariff during the present session which effects reductions in the duties upon many of the staple exports of England.

To pass on to another branch of the subject, it may be well for me to state what is, as I understand it, in the minds of the promoters of the Anglo-Canadian-Australian steamship service, in respect to the steamship connection between Great Britain and Australasia by way of Canada.

At the outset it is interesting to know the average time occupied

in the conveyance of mails to and from Sydney and London by the present Suez route. The latest Blue-book that I have been able to obtain is that of the Report of the Postmaster-General of New South Wales for the year 1892, issued in 1893. There I find that the returns of the mail service of the Orient Steamship Navigation Company during the year 1892 give the average time between London and Sydney as 83 11-18 days, and between Sydney and London as 83 11-26 days; while in the case of the Peninsular and Oriental Navigation Company during the year 1892 the average time occupied in the conveyance of mails to and from Sydney and London was as follows: London to Sydney, 83 19-26 days; Sydney to London, 84 6-18 days.

The consideration paid by the British and Australasian Governments for the above mail service is £85,000 per annum to each Company, or £170,000 together; and out of this contribution of £170,000 the United Kingdom pays £95,000.

The present intention of the proposed Steamship Company is to have upon the Atlantic a weekly service of 20 knots speed all the year round, and to maintain it by the building of four exceptionally large, swift, completely equipped express passenger steamships.

On the Pacific, at present, it is only proposed to have three steamships, thus adding one steamship to those now performing the monthly service between Sydney and Vancouver. The presence of a third steamship on the Pacific has enabled the promoters of the new service to suggest two propositions:—

1. That there shall be during the summer months a three-weekly service between Sydney, Moreton Bay, Fiji, Honolulu, Victoria, and Vancouver, and during the winter season a four-weekly service by the same route. It may be said at the outset that the mails by that route can be easily delivered in the time now occupied by the Suez route; but it will be observed that it is only, in the one case, a three-weekly service, and in the other a four-weekly service.

2. If it shall be hereafter decided to call at a New Zealand port in preference to Moreton Bay, Queensland, then, with three steamships on the Pacific, the service can easily and regularly, all the year round, maintain the four-weekly service between Sydney, Auckland, Fiji, Honolulu, Victoria, and Vancouver.

The drawback to calling at a New Zealand port instead of a Queensland port would be the lengthening of the voyage between the last Australian port of call (*i.e.* of Sydney) and England by 36 hours each way; but even allowing an additional 36 hours for

the extra mileage by the New Zealand route, the promoters of the service state that they would be able to deliver the Sydney mails, from the date of the establishment of the fast Atlantic service, in about the same time that is *now* occupied by the steamships of the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Companies from Sydney to London by the Suez route, while the New Zealand service (Auckland to London) would be reduced to within 81 days.

It is stated that the current contracts between the British and Australian Governments and the Peninsular and Oriental Company and the Orient Company have been extended for an additional year, and expire in January 1896.

At the Ottawa Conference, to be held in June next, one of the most important subjects for consideration will be whether the time has arrived for Great Britain and the Australasian Colonies to recognise Canada as an Imperial highway for an Australasian mail service, affording the Empire an important alternate route, and I venture to hope that a favourable decision will be arrived at.

At the present moment the only Australian subsidy actually being paid to the Vancouver service is £10,000 sterling per annum by the Government of New South Wales. If that subsidy were increased to at least £50,000 sterling per annum from Australasia, and if the British Government will give the minimum subsidy asked for the Atlantic service of £75,000 sterling per annum, Australasia will secure in 1896 an alternate fortnightly route by way of Canada.

As to the time to be occupied by the mail service between Sydney and London, the promoters of the new company are prepared to name thirty-one days as the period for the first term of years; but, in any event, to do it as quickly as can possibly be done by the Suez route.

It is interesting to note from the Blue-book above referred to that the net cost to New South Wales of its joint service *via* Suez was in 1892 only £18,274 8s. 5d. It is reasonable to assume, therefore, that the amount collected for stamps would go a long way towards paying the subsidy for the proposed mail service.

As to the possibilities of the proposed line of fast steamers between England and Canada, I can give no higher authority than Mr. Van Horne, the able President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. His thorough investigation of the subject is shown in the following speech made by him at Toronto in January 1893:—

The distance from Quebec to Holyhead is 2,580 miles, and with steamships of the speed of the *Teutonic* or the *City of Paris* the time will be

made in five days and five hours. The time from Holyhead to London is less than six hours, and, allowing an hour for transfer, the time from the wharf at Quebec to Euston Station in London will be made in five days and twelve hours, and only three days and eleven hours will be in the open Atlantic. While the voyage from Sandy Hook to Queenstown is sometimes made in five days and a half, the time from the wharf in New York to the railway station in London is hardly ever made in less than seven days—so seldom that seven days may be taken as the best working result that way. Let two passengers start from London on a Wednesday at 12 o'clock noon, one by the fastest New York steamship, and the other by an equally fast Canadian steamship. The one will reach New York at best at 7 o'clock the following Wednesday morning, local time; the other will have reached Quebec at 7 o'clock Monday evening, local time. The New York passenger may reach Montreal at 7.30 Thursday morning, or Toronto at 10 o'clock Thursday morning. The passenger by the Canadian line will reach Montreal at midnight Monday, or Toronto at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, two whole days ahead of the New York man. The Canadian passenger will reach Chicago at 11.30 Tuesday night; while the New York man cannot reach there before 9.30 Thursday morning. It is no idle boast that such a Canadian line could take a passenger at London and deliver him in Chicago before the New York line could land him on the wharf in New York. Indeed, we have a margin of ten hours, and the statement might be made to apply to Cincinnati, St. Louis, St. Paul, and Minneapolis. A Boston passenger may reach his home thirty-two hours quicker by the way of Quebec than by the way of New York; and a passenger by the Canadian line will reach New York itself at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning, twenty-four hours ahead of the quickest direct line to New York; and this will be the minimum saving of time to Philadelphia, Washington, and all points in the United States, and as we come northward our advantage becomes greater. In the winter our advantage by the way of Halifax would be ten hours less, but our saving in time would still be great enough to take the business. It is only necessary to provide an attractive service both by land and sea, and to make the railway and steamship services fit together perfectly, to make sure of the business. There are no difficulties of navigation that cannot readily be overcome—a few more lights, a few more fog signals, and a few whistling buoys at the entrance to the Straits of Belle Isle.

But again we are met by the difficulty propounded, apparently in all seriousness, by Sir John Colomb:—

Now let me ask, who is to pay and to be responsible for the protection in war of the new trade line and new submarine cable we are asked to help to establish?

I hope to be able to show him the highest authority for the opinion that the naval strength provided by these fast steamers on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and the proposed cable from

Vancouver to Australia, form the strongest claims for Imperial support.

The contract entered into by the Government of Canada with Mr. James Huddart requires the four Atlantic steamships to be capable of steaming 20 knots, under favourable conditions, at sea, and this will involve a trial-trip speed of 21 knots, or equal to 24 statute miles, per hour.

The steamships will be upwards of 10,000 tons register, and will be built in compliance with the usual conditions necessary to secure the subvention for mercantile armed cruisers from the British Admiralty.

The Lords of the Admiralty in 1887, after giving this question the fullest consideration, made the following report to the Treasury, which was adopted and is now in force :—

My Lords would desire to state that the experience derived from the events of 1885 has led them to believe that true economy and real efficiency would be best promoted by securing the use to the Admiralty in times of peace of the fastest and most serviceable mercantile vessels. It will be remembered that in 1885 a sum approximating to £600,000 was expended in retaining the services of several fast merchant steamers, so as to prevent their being available for the service of any Power inimical to the interests of the United Kingdom. Had arrangements existed similar to those now contemplated, their Lordships believe that a very considerable portion of this expenditure would have been averted, and a degree of confidence felt by the nation on which it is very difficult to place a money value.

Their Lordships consider that subventions or annual payments for pre-emption in the use or purchase of these steamers should only be made with those vessels already existing which have an exceptionally high sea-going speed, or for vessels which may be built possessing great speed and adaptable in their construction as armed cruisers.

As to the standard of speed, the Admiralty consider that no vessel or less than 17 or 18 knots at sea would fully meet the object they have in view. They would add further that existing vessels, even with this speed, but which have not been built specially to Admiralty designs, would not be so valuable to the country as vessels which meet these requirements. The trades which can, from a mercantile aspect, support vessels of the type and character that their Lordships desire to see included in the "Reserve Fleet of the Navy" are very limited. Such steamers are only likely to find a profitable mercantile employment in the passenger and mail service, and particularly in the service to America. Vessels constructed to meet the views of the Admiralty would be at a disadvantage in respect to their cargo-carrying powers; and therefore it would be a distinct advantage to the country if every reasonable encouragement were given to shipowners to build and maintain this description of steamer in

the trades that may be expected to support them. The retention of a fleet of "Royal Naval Reserve Cruisers" would be obviously of great national advantage. In a pecuniary sense they would serve to limit the necessity felt by their Lordships for the construction of fast war vessels to protect the commerce of the country. Not only would the nation be a pecuniary gainer in respect to the first cost of such vessels, but their annual maintenance, which amounts to a large sum, would be saved were such vessels maintained whilst not required for Admiralty purposes in mercantile trading.

The Government of Canada applied to her Majesty's Government to join in a subsidy for three steamers for the Pacific service between Vancouver and Hong Kong. This proposal was carefully considered by the Governments of both parties in this country. It was referred to a departmental committee, on which the Colonial Office, Treasury, Post Office, and Army and Navy were represented, with the following results. Lord Granville said in the House of Lords: "It appeared by a minute from his predecessor, Col. F. Stanley (now Earl of Derby), that the late Government had come to the conclusion on principle to approve of this project." And again, on April 29, 1887, Lord Granville said "he had come to the conclusion that it was a most desirable thing from both the naval and military point of view." On June 23 the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen said in the House of Commons that it was "an extremely valuable and important service," and subsequently carried a vote of £45,000 per annum for ten years for these three steamers, which with the £15,000 per annum paid by Canada makes a subsidy of £60,000 a year. I think I am correct in saying that this vote passed *nem. con.* in the House of Commons, of which Sir John Colomb was a member.

The following extracts from a Paper recently placed on record by Gen. Sir A. Clarke, show conclusively the opinions of this high authority on the defence of the Empire.

On all grounds, therefore, continuous maintenance of a trade route through the Mediterranean at the outset of war cannot be counted upon. It follows, therefore, that the transport of troops and stores to the East will be equally hazardous, at least for a time.

Of all routes, those of the Atlantic and Pacific will be safest in war with a naval power.

Fast ships on these routes cannot well be captured, except by mere mischance, on the ocean.

No probable enemy, no nation, except the United States, is likely in the immediate future to develop any considerable naval strength in the Pacific; while the maintenance of strong squadrons on the western verge

of the Atlantic will be difficult to any Power not in alliance with the United States.

Again, these ocean routes pass near no naval bases of European Powers, which, especially at the outset of war, will confer on them practical immunity from raids. On the Cape route there is the menace of Dakkar, of Réunion, and possibly of Diego Suarez, which cannot be ignored, and which would unquestionably raise insurance rates to a high figure.

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An accustomed trade route, regularly used in peace time, will invariably offer inestimable advantages as a communication in war. Along it troops and stores could at once be smoothly conveyed without delays or confusion.

I therefore consider that, from the purely military point of view, any steps taken to develop the ocean route would add greatly to the potential strength of the Empire in war.

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At such a time the first necessity will be communication between the scattered members of the Empire. Thus only can its vast resources be brought into play; thus only can its existence be assured.

I have preferred to dwell on the military advantages of developing the Western route, and thus providing an alternative line of communication, rather than on the political and economical advantages. The latter must, however, be important and far-reaching.

Politically, the effect will be to bring the members of the Empire into closer union. Economically, the opening up of new avenues of trade will indubitably bring about a wider distribution of products, and reduce the stagnation which is now heavily felt by all classes.

On all these grounds I strongly support the policy urged.

It is for the Imperial Government a primary duty to aid a project by which national advantages in peace time, and security, as well as striking power, in war, will be unquestionably attained.

As to the cable, I may say the following resolution was passed unanimously by the Colonial Conference, called and presided over by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1887, and after the subject had been fully discussed and all the objections urged by those interested in existing routes considered :—

First. That the connection recently formed through Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific by railway and telegraph opens a new alternative line of Imperial communication over the high seas and through British possessions, which promises to be of great value alike in naval, military, commercial, and political aspects.

Second. That the connection of Canada with Australia by direct sub-

marine telegraph across the Pacific is a project of high importance to the Empire, and every doubt as to its practicability should without delay be set at rest by a thorough and exhaustive survey.

The recent visit of the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, the Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Mr. Sandford Fleming, who has given so much attention to the question of a Pacific cable, has excited increased interest in that question in Australasia. It has been followed by a visit to Canada from Sir Thomas Mellwraith from Queensland, and the Hon. Robert Reid from Victoria, and, as already stated, a Conference is to be held at Ottawa on June 21 next. The Australasian Postal and Telegraph Conference, recently held at Wellington in New Zealand, heartily endorsed the proposal for a cable from Vancouver to Australia with the same unanimity that characterised the Intercolonial Conference held at London in 1887. Of course those who have long enjoyed a monopoly may be expected to oppose competition, and I am not surprised at the protest made by those interested parties to her Majesty's Government, and published in the *Times* of April 19, 1894. In that protest the statement of the Wellington Conference, that a guarantee of 4 per cent. for fourteen years would probably induce the company to undertake the work, is treated as an admission that the cable must be renewed at the end of that period. No reason is shown in the article why fourteen years should be determined on as the life of a cable, and it is contrary to the experience of the existing cable companies. Mr. Sandford Fleming took twenty-five years as a basis for calculation; and that this period seems a fair one is shown by the fact that some 5,850 miles (or about 80 per cent.) of the 18,000 miles of cable now forming the system of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company is more than twenty years old, and is still in working condition, the balance of about 12,650 miles being duplications and extensions laid since 1874. Mr. Sandford Fleming's suggestion that a joint guarantee of 8 per cent. would be sufficient was made on the supposition that the Pacific cable would be undertaken by the Governments concerned, who could obtain money at that rate; not, as would appear from the article, on the assumption that the scheme is to be undertaken by a company—an alternative which he has also dealt with.

The cable companies which control the existing lines between the United Kingdom and Australasia "urge that the existing service was established solely by private enterprise," and without Government aid. These lines, however, had the advantage of being the first lines established, and thus had no opposition to contend with.

The Pacific cable would, however, now have to compete with these very existing lines ; which, whatever the case may have been when they were initiated, are now, and for many years past have been, assisted by annual subsidies ; a fact not touched upon in the article in the *Times*. Altogether the existing companies which would compete directly or indirectly with the Pacific cable have received in subsidies from various sources up to the present time more than £2,100,000 ; an amount much in excess of the capital required for a Pacific cable. Of the above amount the Eastern Extension Company alone have received about £648,000, and the African lines, which form an alternative route, £1,887,000.

Then, taking the present traffic between Europe and Australasia to be 1,800,000 words, as given in the *Times* article, and looking on one-half this traffic as going to a Pacific cable, at the sum lately mentioned by Mr. Sandford Fleming—viz. 2s. per word—as the rate for the Pacific cable (after outpayments of 1s. 8d. have been deducted) it would give for the first year's traffic £65,000 ; but the reduction of the rates from Australasia to Europe (from the present 4s. 9d. per word to 8s. 8d. per word) would naturally bring about a large increase of traffic. Taking this increase as an additional 25 per cent. on the estimated number of words passing over this cable between Australasia and Europe the amount would come to £81,250. As, however, the tariff for the Canadian and American traffic to and from Australia would be cheaper by the Pacific than by the existing routes (by about 1s. per word), this traffic would certainly pass through the Pacific cable. Besides, the traffic from and between the islands at which a Pacific cable touched should be added. Estimating the traffic from these sources at £15,000 for the first year, a total traffic of £96,250 may reasonably be looked for in the first year's working.

Mr. Sandford Fleming states that the normal increase of traffic under the old 9s. 4d. rate between Europe and Australia was 14 per cent. per annum ; but taking it only as 12½ per cent., we have for the second year the amount of £108,280, and so on progressively in each succeeding year, as long as the rate of increase of traffic remains the same.

It is therefore obvious that the protest against the proposed cable is largely based upon fallacies. If the reasons urged by those who have so long enjoyed a monopoly should result in her Majesty's Government not giving the assistance required, the competition dreaded would not be prevented but transferred to a company under

the control of a foreign Power, and England will have lost her opportunity.

In conclusion, permit me to say that Australasia and Canada make no "demand" upon the taxpayers of this country, but on the contrary propose to unite with her Majesty's Government in providing an alternative line of steam and cable communication between England and Australasia and Canada, uniting those great possessions of the Crown more closely to each other and to the Mother Country, and furnishing in the best manner possible the means of expanding the trade and strengthening the unity and defence of the Empire.

DISCUSSION.

The CHAIRMAN : It has always added to the interest of our meetings and never marred their harmony to allow a little discussion as part of the proceedings after the reading of the Paper. I am sure you will agree I ought now to call upon Sir John Colomb, who, I have no doubt, desires to say something about the one brass farthing of which we have heard mention in the Paper.

Sir JOHN COLOMB, K.C.M.G. : I am sure Sir Charles Tupper will allow me in the first place to congratulate him on his Paper. I think I shall be able to remove from his mind the impression that I take up a hostile attitude to the proposed cable and mail routes. I do nothing of the kind. Sir Charles Tupper bases his claim to assistance from the United Kingdom on the great political, strategical, defensive, and commercial advantages and value of his scheme, but he said nothing definitely upon the political and commercial advantages. He has, however, dwelt strongly upon the strategical and defensive value of the proposal, and it is from that point of view, and that only, I wish to speak. My "hostility" is assumed because of my having ventured to ask in the *Times*, who is to pay for the defence of this cable and this mail route in time of war? I have never yet had a definite answer to that question. It is intended, so far as I can see, that the United Kingdom, and the United Kingdom only, shall, in addition to giving a subsidy in time of peace, pay for the defence of the whole line of communication from England to Canada, and from Canada across the Pacific to Australia in case of war. Our assistance is claimed on the ground that this would be an alternative route in time of war. If it is to be an alternative route in time of war, that route must be kept open by force, otherwise it would be no alternative route at all. It

cannot be kept open in time of war except by force. Who is to provide that force? Moreover, this provision must be made in time of peace; we cannot wait till war breaks out. I understand I am told I have no business to ask such a question as who is going to pay for the protection of this route in time of war, because, as I gather, the statement is that Canada has done extraordinary things for the unity and defence of the Empire—that she has almost overburdened herself with taxation to discharge her share in the business of Imperial defence. Well, I am sorry to have to say it, but somebody must say this—that Canada, in proportion to her wealth and her population, pays less for naval and military defence than any other civilised community in the world. (“No.”) Is that denied? Here is what the Governor-General of Canada said at Toronto on January 9 of last year: “There is no civilised country in the world where the burden of naval and military defence falls so lightly as in the Dominion of Canada.” I think that is good enough authority in support of my statement. I am not blaming Canada. I beg everybody here to note that I am for the unity of the Empire, but I say there is a true and a false Imperialism, and I say it is a false Imperialism for our great Colonies to refuse to look their obligations in the face. It means peril and disaster in time of war. The other point I wish to make is this—that if Canada were to join the United States—(“No.”)—I am not saying she ought to do so—I say if she were to join the United States or to become an independent nation, she would have to pay for defence far more heavily than she does now. Now, let us compare the great Dominion with insignificant Switzerland. Switzerland has a population of under three millions; Canada has a population of five millions; Switzerland has a revenue of three and three-quarter millions; Canada has a revenue of seven and a quarter millions; on defence Switzerland pays £1,200,000 a year, while Canada pays only £282,000 a year. Thus Switzerland pays 32 per cent. of her revenue for defence, and Canada does not pay 4 per cent., while the United Kingdom pays 35 per cent. of her revenue for the defence of the Empire. Sir Charles Tupper tells us that in not a single town except Halifax is there a garrison of British troops. I ask, are there not Marine Artillery in British Columbia?

Sir CHARLES TUPPER: They are paid exclusively by Canada.

Sir JOHN COLOMB: Are they not Marine Artillery, British troops, furnished from home?

Sir CHARLES TUPPER: It does not matter where they are furnished from; they are paid exclusively by Canada.

Sir JOHN COLOMB: Very well, but they are British troops; that is a small point. Now I ask, although there are no British troops in Canada, does not Canada rely on having the presence of British troops if required in time of war? Of course she does. ("No.") Then do I understand that England is to abandon the defence of Canada? ("No.") Well, how are you going to do it? It is rather hard to keep to the thread during these interruptions. I pass to the consideration of the Canadian Pacific Railway. I admit that that was a great undertaking, for which Canada deserves every credit. But who is going to defend that line in case Canada is attacked by the United States? ("Canadian troops.") What, 5,000,000 people alone against 60,000,000? Has the gentleman studied war? I say that that railway has added to the military responsibilities of the Empire. It is—unless you are prepared to defend it—a source of weakness rather than of strength, for an invading army getting possession of the line could dominate Canada from one end to the other. I pass on to the canals. They aid in the development of Canada, and are really greatly to her credit, but they cannot be said to add to the general defence of the Empire. Then as to the question of subsidies. I do not think Sir Charles Tupper at all understood the position on this question. He quotes me as having said at a working men's college, "England paid 19s. 6d. out of every pound of the cost of defending the Empire, Australia $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and Canada not a brass farthing." I think he took a very condensed report of what I said at the meeting. What I said then was simply repeating words I used in the House of Commons, and what I said in the House of Commons was, "The House will observe that out of every pound spent for the naval protection of the Empire in 1891-92 the outlying Empire spent 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and the United Kingdom spent the balance of 19s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d." I stick to that, and if Sir Charles Tupper does not like me saying that Canada does not pay a brass farthing to maintain the Empire of the sea, I refer him to the official return laid before Parliament annually. I shall have another opportunity of answering Sir Charles Tupper in full. I am for fair and bold discussion. It is not by mutual admiration and fine phrases and grand perorations that this Empire is to be preserved, but by facing the facts, and that I shall continue to do as long as I live, no matter what anyone says. As to these proposed subsidies. Two portions of the Empire desire, and rightly desire, to improve their communications, and with that view seek to establish a cable and a mail route. Now these portions of the Empire—Canada and Australasia—have an aggregate population

equal to that of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales all put together. They have a revenue nearly equal to about one-half the total revenue of the United Kingdom, and they have a sea-trade nearly double that of Russia. They come and ask us to find a considerable portion of the money, and base their claim on the ground that the work would contribute to the safety of the Empire in war. Now a cable and a sea-line cannot defend themselves, and I ask, does it show hostility to inquire who is going to pay for the defence? I want a simple answer to the question. I cannot get it. Sir Charles Tupper, in a very friendly spirit, calls my attention to general ideas on the general subject of subsidising mail steamers in peace for service in war. Now this general policy was adopted early in 1887 by the appearance on the Navy estimates of a first sum of 10,000*l.*, and not for any Canadian line. So far from not making any comment on the matter in the House, I raised a debate, although I sat on the Government side, and spoke for an hour against this new policy, which I believed to be fraught with mischief to the Navy and to the Empire. We are asked to subsidise a line of fast mail steamers in order to create a new line. But the reason we subsidise such steamers from our naval estimates is in order to take them off their routes when war breaks out—not to keep them on the lines, but to take them off. The Colonists are relying on having swift communication between them and us in war, but if the steamers are subsidised under this policy, the moment war breaks out they will be taken off. We subsidise them, not to keep them on in war, but to take them off for general service. I see Sir Andrew Clarke shakes his head. I am sorry I get so many shakes of the head, but will he get up and say that it is not so? Sir Charles Tupper knows I am right, and he himself tells us in his Paper that the British Government will have these “steamers available for use anywhere as war cruisers and transports.” That being so, away goes the theory that there will be this alternative route in war. I have not been able to do full justice to this Paper, but I will endeavour to do so at the first opportunity; and in conclusion I will only say that I am glad to come to a point on which I entirely agree with Sir Charles Tupper. Speaking at Winnipeg, he said, “No person holds more strongly than I do the unquestionable duty of every British subject, wherever he may be found, to contribute to the support and defence of this great Empire.” That is my principle, and that is why I ask the question, What are citizens of the Empire going to contribute to the cost of defence? I say that is a question which must be faced. I believe in the unity of the Empire; I believe not in a little

England, but in a great consolidated Empire; and I say the best friends of a consolidated Empire are those who study the broad facts and are not afraid to put them forward. I do not think this Paper contributes at all to that object. The reason I think Canada has not risen to the level of her duty in this matter of defence is that her peaceful progress has been so enormous and so rapid, and her statesmen have directed her development so wisely, that the Canadian people are really beginning to think they will never be exposed to the risk of war. I see nothing in the Paper to recall to the minds of the loyal people of Canada the fact that they have great Imperial duties to perform, and that if they come to us for assistance to establish alternative routes in war they should be prepared to show they have considered the whole matter, and that they realise a responsibility rests upon Canada as well as upon England; a responsibility which it is their duty as well as their highest honour to discharge.

MR. R. R. DOBELL: I wish I had power to do justice to this subject; I shall certainly do my best to vindicate the position Canada has taken up. I lately read a Paper by a well-known writer who has of late years made Canada his home. He says, "Whenever the word 'Empire' is spoken it creates a thrill in every British heart." If to-morrow any of this audience should be suffering from enlargement of the heart, I would recommend him to take a copy of the lecture to his physician in order to help him to diagnose his complaint the more readily. Such a lecture, I believe, does very much to strengthen the bonds between the Colonies and Great Britain. I am glad Sir John Colomb wishes to strengthen those bonds, because the last occasion I heard him speak I thought there must have been many Sir John Colombs when Great Britain lost the Colonies that now form the United States. That was my impression when we attended the deputation to the "Grand Old Man," and when I was obliged to listen, without being able to put in a word in reply, to the speech of Sir John Colomb. If anything in this world could alienate a great Colony like Canada, it would be the thought that anyone deserving of much consideration had delivered such an oration. There are gentlemen here who can bear testimony to the opinion I formed of his address on that occasion. It is very gratifying to come to this country now and to compare this time with fifteen years ago, when I was deputed by the Dominion Board of Trade to form a conference for the purpose of drawing closer the trade relations between Great Britain and her Colonies. We had the greatest difficulty in getting a meeting; there was nobody whom we could

ask to appoint delegates to meet us. Finally, we succeeded in getting a meeting, and there is one gentleman whom I saw at dinner to-night (Mr. Stephen Bourne) who will bear testimony that through that meeting the London Chamber of Commerce began its existence. At that time the Press of this country spoke of Canada with just as much ignorance as Sir John Colomb has shown. I have read articles in the papers of this country reflecting on Canada for putting duties on the manufactures of this country. I remember at that time Sir Alexander Galt, who occupied the high position now held by our lecturer, showed me a telegram he was sending to Ottawa, begging the Government not to put any duties on any foreign country higher than were to be put on British goods. Canada at that time was adopting a national policy, and wished to put lighter duties on British goods than on those of foreign countries. We had a perfect right under the Constitution to do it, and I am sure Sir Charles Tupper will bear me out in that statement. But Great Britain asked us not to interfere with treaty obligations. As the lecturer says, we want those treaty obligations swept away; but, whether or not we have differential duties, there should be no obstacle in the way of closer trade between the Colonies and Great Britain. I have thought on this subject for fifteen years. I believe we are approaching a more intelligent conception of the grand idea of Imperial federation. I am only sorry to see that, owing to some men wishing to ride the one horse of Imperial defence, they have lost sight of the great question of Imperial fiscal trade. That, I believe, will prove to be a great question for this country in the near future. The lecturer in his address told us of the advantages which have attended the confederation of the several provinces of Canada. I am hoping before very long to see a confederation of the Australian provinces, and I believe from that we shall see a confederation of the South African provinces, and then of the West Indies. Then we shall have a strong and compact outside Britain that will compel the attention of the British House of Commons, and put a stop to the ceaseless idle talk that goes on there. You must look to your Colonies to get a little sound sense. I leave for Canada this week, and I carry back with me the very grateful feeling that the people of this country are paying more attention to the Colonies; and, on the other hand, I believe there is a strong appreciation of what this country, in her noble spirit, has done for the Colonies. Never since the world's history began has there been such an example of a country which has expended blood and treasure to establish and strengthen her Colonies and then hand the heirship

of them over to their inhabitants. To Canada, Great Britain handed over the fortresses and Crown lands and all the money she had expended for 100 years, without asking one penny in return ; and quite recently she handed over to a mere handful the Colony of Western Australia—a country which may be valued by millions. I would desire to crush and stamp out sentiments such as those expressed by Sir John Colomb about the Colonies not being prepared to do their utmost for the defence of this great Empire. My own impression is that there is not a man in Canada to-day who would not be prepared to spend his life and fortune to maintain the honour and dignity of this great Empire. I question whether Sir John Colomb has ever been to Canada. If not, I make every allowance, and invite him to go there.

SIR JOHN COLOMB : I must explain that I did not say Canada was not prepared to do her share. I said she was not doing it.

THE HON. DUNCAN GILLIES : It struck me, as I read the Paper, that that Paper had been written with a set purpose. You will remember that in 1887 there was in London a Conference representing all the Colonies of the Empire and India. That Conference did a great work. Among the subjects dealt with were the two subjects brought before our notice this evening, and although no absolute decision may have been arrived at concerning them, the Conference did agree as to the importance of the Empire acting together on questions of this kind, and of getting such complete information as would enable such action to be taken. There was no idea of one part of the Empire seeking to gain an undue advantage over the other, and the only thing I would say to the gentleman who spoke against the lecture, Sir John Colomb, is that on that occasion nobody suggested the idea of doing anything other than was just and fair to every part of the Empire. There may be some divergence of opinion as to the vast responsibility which belongs to Great Britain, not as the Empire, but as head of the Empire. An Empire can be nothing without its head, and we look to the House of Commons, the House of Lords, and the Queen, as representing this Empire, to do their duty along with those who are beyond the centre. What was that duty expected to be ? The first thing they determined upon was that before taking "a leap in the dark," before embarking on this great expenditure, we should ascertain what that expenditure would amount to. Now nobody at that time knew what the cost of the cable would be, and with that view an Admiralty survey of a complete character was thought to be necessary. I am not saying that they agreed that the whole of the responsibility

should rest on the Imperial Government, but they did declare that in the interest of the Empire this matter was of sufficient importance to require an exhaustive survey to enable those concerned to determine whether the project was reasonably within their means. That work, so far as I know, has never been completed, and as a matter of fact we do not know, if we took the route suggested, how much the scheme would cost. Here I would say that I sincerely hope the Government will have sufficient firmness and confidence to resist any request improperly and unreasonably made. It has agreed to the Conference at Ottawa, which is to be a Conference of delegates from the various Colonies and from the head of the Empire itself. As I said at the outset, I believe the Paper was read with a clear object, and that object was to tell the story from the author's point of view on the important subjects which are to be raised at that Conference. I am not now going to say whether in my opinion Victoria, New South Wales, and the other Colonies have always subscribed to the full amount for everything that had reference to the welfare of the Empire. It is too large a question, and, besides, it is not the question to-night. The question is, Ought we to have communication under British control from Canada to Australia? Is it desirable in the interests of the whole Empire? If you decide that it is not, you strike at the very root of the project, and we need go no further. If, on the other hand, the question is decided in the affirmative, the question that arises is how much will it cost, who shall be the contributories, and in what proportion ought they, equitably, to contribute. As I understood Sir John Colomb, he struck at the very root of the question. He charges the Colonies with never having contributed their fair proportion. That is not now the question. Let us get rid of side issues and decide the big question, and having done that, then will come the time to ask how much the several Colonies ought, on the merits, to contribute towards what will have been acknowledged to be a national and Imperial work. If it is not Imperial, if you say it is only a matter between Canada and Australia, England will be bound, in the interests of her people, to say, "We cannot help you; we believe it will be a good work, but we do not feel interested in it." Why should not England be interested? Who is to pay for the work? These are questions which will be settled at the Conference. As to the question "Who is to protect the line when laid?" I would ask Sir John Colomb, Who, in the event of war, would protect the existing line? Does he mean to say, Lie quiet and see the line picked up and destroyed? Not for a moment. That is not England's

way, and never was. If a friend of the Empire—a friend of England—one that was an ally—was put to trouble, what would England do? England would act the manly part she always has acted. She would prevent those lines being taken up and destroyed, whomsoever might attempt it. Would the existing company pay for the defence of the present line and prevent its being taken up? Certainly not. What are the navies of Great Britain for? They are for the defence of her people and her honour, and I venture to say it would be a stain upon her honour to allow the humblest of her citizens in any part of the world to be the subject of injustice and outrage, to say nothing of her Colonies, which are bone of her bone. Wherever a project of the nature now under discussion is shown to be ultimately for the great good of the Empire, the Colonies will not be slow to pay their share. In the matter of naval defence, they have not shirked their duty under the arrangement made a few years ago, and I am confident the Imperial Government will not shirk its duty.

Sir LAMBERT DOBSON (Chief Justice of Tasmania): I know there are gentlemen in this room more familiar with this subject than I am. My line is rather judicial than political, and for twenty-five years past my life has been spent in the Supreme Court and not in the political arena. Still, one cannot live so long in a Colony without being inspired with those sentiments which animate the breasts of his fellows. I believe there is not one of us who is not proud to belong to this Empire—that there is not one who does not feel that whatever tends to England's glory is a matter of deepest gratification to us all, and in her hour of trial she enjoys our sympathies. The loss of the *Victoria*, with her noble admiral and crew, was not felt more deeply here than in some of the most remote parts of the Empire, and there was no more sincere expression of sympathy than that which I myself had the honour to transmit from Tasmania. As to the Paper this evening, I do not regret hearing criticism of any suggestion that is made, and I think we really ought to thank Sir John Colomb for his criticism. It may be just or unjust, but by all means let us invite criticism; it is the best means of arriving at the truth. The real question seems to me to be this, would the scheme be of benefit to the British Empire? Now, when we annex a country or take steps to develop a trade, we do not as a rule raise the question as to who, in the case of war, is to defend it. Had we done so, how would the Empire have progressed up to the present moment? We do what we believe to be advisable and advantageous, and when war comes we do our best to maintain what we think

is worth defending. If you think this scheme will produce benefits to the Empire, the scheme itself ought to more than supply the means for its defence. If it be a good thing in itself, let us undertake it, and do not let us be frightened by the possibility of what may arise hereafter in the case of war. Is it beneficial to the Empire at large? If it be beneficial to the Colonies alone, let them carry it out, and let England have strength of mind to say, "It will not benefit us." Still, whatever benefits these Colonies benefit England. Is it the Colonies who manufacture goods, or is it England? And wherever there is a trade route, depend upon it English goods must preponderate and English pockets profit, especially when those goods are directed to countries under the British flag.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir George S. CLARKE, R.E., K.C.M.G.: There is one thing in this interesting Paper which I a little regret. I could wish Sir Charles Tupper had not introduced some of the figures he has given us. All progress in every Colony contributes something to the strength and glory of the Empire; but to express the value of that contribution in £ s. d. is difficult. I could criticise these figures rather severely. They seem, for example, to be put forward as comparable with other expenditure, such, for instance, as the contribution of the Australian Colonies to the Navy, or the expenditure which will fall shortly on the Home Government for the construction of the harbour and dock at Gibraltar. It would, I think, be possible to draw up a column of figures which would put the relative expenditure of the Colonies upon matters of Imperial defence in a very different light. I pass with pleasure to the portion of the Paper in which I thoroughly agree—that is, Sir Charles Tupper's advocacy of the completion of the link across the world between England to Australia, going west. I do not think an Imperial subsidy could be better applied than in encouraging such a project, and I thoroughly endorse all that has been quoted on that head from Sir Andrew Clarke. As to Sir John Colomb's criticisms, I do not agree with him. I cannot see how the increased burden is to arise. The twenty-knot steamers which are to be provided will be very well able to take care of themselves if they are used for commerce. If they are used for war, *cadit quæstio*—they have not to be defended. As to the cables, I do not think they will require any special protection. It all turns on the naval policy this country is to pursue—whether that policy is to be vigorous offensive, searching out an enemy's vessels wherever they may be, or a miserable defensive, waiting for an enemy's attack. There is one

great and distinctively national force which alone can keep the Empire together and protect the commerce upon which the Colonies, as well as the Mother Country, depend for existence. I hope that the time will come when every Colony of whatever degree will contribute something to the national navy.

MR. GEORGE R. PARKIN : It will be found, I think, that I occupy a sort of middle position between what I may almost call the combatants of this evening. One speaker has remarked that, when the American Colonies revolted, there were probably many Sir John Colombs in this country. Now, I would remind you that the statesmen of this country had a perfect right to ask at that time whether the American Colonies should or should not pay something towards the expense of the great expeditions by which Britain saved them from the greatest perils. The most brilliant of American historians, Parkman, admits that, by crushing the French power in America, Britain even furnished the United States with the very conditions of their existence. It was not the fact of asking, but the time and more especially the manner of asking, which was open to objection. The figures which Sir Charles Tupper has presented to-night, showing the large sums which Canada has spent on internal development, are certainly some of the most remarkable that could be given from the history of any young country. Now, why has the Dominion been able to spend these immense sums in the directions indicated, instead of giving a larger part of it to military and naval defence? Because, in the good course of Providence, she, like other British Colonies, was under the protection of the mightiest Power that ever held a shield over a people, and which practically said, "You need not spend your money in preparing to fight; we leave you free to develop your enormous resources." Not only has England put her shield over us, but she has given us the mighty backing of her credit. But a new time has arrived, and the question which Sir John Colomb has asked must be answered as time goes on. We have developed our commerce and our internal resources to an enormous degree. Incidentally, we have been doing our best to build up the Empire. But the time must come when every Canadian must ask, "How is our flag and our extending commerce protected?" The question I have asked is, "Do you pretend that we are to take part in the defence of the Empire and pay for the Army and Navy?" and in almost every large Canadian town I have declared I would be ashamed of the name of Canadian if we were not willing to take the responsibility of our increasing growth. The only question that lies between Sir

Charles Tupper and Sir John Colomb is whether the time has arrived when it is right and just we should change from this indirect expenditure, by which Canada has enormously strengthened the Empire in the past, to the time when we should take on our shoulders a more broad and national burden. Take the States of South America and other small countries. They have spent much of their large loans in building up armies and navies. The British Colonies alone are able to spend their resources in building up the strength of the Empire by a course of internal development. The question I have already asked must come some day. Now I come to this point, that Sir John Colomb is wrong at this moment on the facts which have been referred to. We are discussing whether this country shall make a contribution for great Imperial lines of telegraphic and mail communication between Australia and Canada. The drift of Sir John Colomb's argument is that Canada and Australia merely want to unite in trade, and that they therefore ought to take a full share, not only of the contribution to this scheme, but for its defence, and that Great Britain has not such an interest as that she should be asked to do that for the support of Australia and Canada. Now, I claim that this country has an overwhelming interest beyond either Canada or Australia in the construction of that line. Canada and Australia do not at present probably spend a thousand a year in telegraphing between each other, and the trade is purely prospective; while, on the other hand, Great Britain, which spends hundreds of thousands a year for that purpose, will at once get the advantage of cheaper rates, and will have the further advantage of commanding commerce in a way she never did before. Hitherto, again, the question of who shall bear the expense of defending the Empire has been met at the extremities in this way. They say England could not exist unless she kept these lines safe; her life depends upon it, and she must in any case defend them. But in her own interest, now, a new question has arisen, and it gives some little justification for Sir John Colomb's question. For the first time, two great Colonies form a line of trade communication between themselves, independent of English commerce, and Sir John Colomb's question has therefore more meaning than it could ever have had before, though I do not think he has gone to work quite in the right way. I think it is Sir George Clarke who has shown that by means of a Pacific cable the commerce of this country and the Empire generally will have a security such as it never enjoyed before, since it can be directed along varying routes in time of war, and that is very true if the Admiralty have the brains to work out the plans for using it. I

claim that, from that point of view, this country has a great interest, and would be justified in making large sacrifices for the scheme. My own opinion is that, if this country refuses to help, the Colonies will do the work for themselves. But if you lift the question into a higher sphere, and ask how we are going to secure the unity of the Empire, I think we must, sooner or later, face Sir John Colomb's question; but we must go about it with a tact and consideration which will test the statesmanship of the best men in this Empire. I hold that the very fact of getting Australia and Canada to join in building that line would establish for them such important interests across one of the great oceans of the world that the argument would be greater than ever before for saying to them, "You have a right to bear part in the naval defence of the Empire." I am not now speaking of military defence, though on that point I would say that the resisting power of the Canadian people is more than a match for any probable enemy on their own continent. In conclusion, I would say that, in my opinion, this scheme, if carried at Ottawa, will mark an immense step in the direction of the unity of the Empire. Every man ought to do his best to accomplish that object, and then, I think, Sir John Colomb's question may be asked in a way that will not awaken suspicion by an appeal to the strength and growing influence of these great self-governing communities.

The Hon. R. E. O'CONNOR (M.L.C., New South Wales): I do not think there was anything in the remarks of Sir John Colomb which need have roused the tempest they appear to have roused in the minds of some. What he did say was open to answer, and has been very well answered. The importance to England and to the Colonies of this new route of cable and mail communication seems to me invaluable from one point of view, if from no other, and that is, that you would thereby secure a route which in all probability would never be troubled with the shadow of war. Any of the routes at present in use would, in the event of a European war or war in India, be blocked. The total stoppage of communication between England and her Colonies in time of war would involve consequences, commercial and social, that are hard to realise. Taking all human probabilities into account, is it likely that at any time the proposed route would be the seat of war, unless you can suppose, which is almost impossible, that America and Canada should ever wish to fly at each other's throats? In regard to the liability of the cable or mail route to attack in a maritime war, let me remind you that Great Britain and the Colonies, from motives of common interest, apart altogether from the sentiment of the unity

of the Empire, have thought fit to arrange for a navy for the defence of their commerce. It is of great importance to the Colonies that commerce should be kept free ; it is of almost equal importance to England. Both parties, then, have arranged for the naval defence of the Colonies, so that the routes shall be kept open by men-of-war, each party paying a share. The principle, then, of the protection of these routes has already been settled. Once concede it is to the advantage of Great Britain and the Colonies that trade should follow a particular route, and it will be conceded some means must be found to protect that route. I have sincere pleasure in being present this evening and seeing for myself one of the admirable advantages of this Institute. After all, questions like those dealt with in Sir Charles Tupper's admirable Paper are questions above all others which are settled by public discussion. The first step towards obtaining a verdict before the bar of public opinion is full and correct information, and that has been the mark of the Paper this evening. As a contribution to the information of the public and the Press, and as a guide to those who are to take part in the discussions at Ottawa, I think the Paper has admirably served its purpose.

The Rev. D. V. LUCAS, D.D. : It has been asked who, in case of war, would defend the ports and forts along our coast. Well, with respect to loyalty and readiness to sacrifice on the part of Canadians, perhaps you will allow me to indulge in a little bit of family history. My people have dwelt in Canada for 125 years. When my great-ancestor saw the old flag trailing in the dirt at Boston, he moved north to Canada, so as to keep under the old flag. When, whether rightly or wrongly, Great Britain saw fit, in order to take runaway soldiers or sailors, to search American ships, a war broke out. Canada had no more to do with the war than the man in the moon, except that she was a British Colony. All my grandfather's family took part in the defence of British interests on Canadian soil. When, again, we had a rebellion in 1837-38, my father shouldered his musket and left his family in the woods, to go out and defend the British flag. When we were attacked by the Fenians, not many years ago, Canada had nothing to do with the quarrel between England and Ireland. But in 1812-14, in 1837-38, and again during the Fenian raids, some Canadian women were left without husbands and children without fathers. I do not know that these widows or children were ever compensated, or that England footed the bill ; but I do know that Canadians were ready to defend British interests on Canadian soil, in wars with which they had really nothing to do. When I remember these things, and when I

think also of the loyalty of the people at the Antipodes—for I have travelled among them—I say that, should the occasion arise, you will find hundreds of thousands of able-bodied men, sons of your own neighbours, and sons of the men who have dwelt there for years, who are ready not only to furnish the money, but to lay down their lives in defence of the greatest Empire the world has seen.

The CHAIRMAN: After his great kindness in reading the Paper, I feel we ought not to keep the High Commissioner much longer. In regard to these discussions, I always feel we ought rather to take one step at a time than to make very long programmes; and although there has perhaps been a great deal too much canting talk in politics about trusting the people, I do think we can trust to people's judgment from the experience of the past, and that we may confidently conclude that each Colony will do her part when the time of danger comes. In regard to the preparation for that danger, I think the same remark applies—that we can only hope and expect the Colonies will take one step at a time. Remember, we in this small territory have done almost all the public works that are to be done, except the making of a maritime canal to Birmingham; while they, on their part, have gigantic territories still to be developed, and the amount of legitimate pressure for developing necessary public works beats anything we know of. Therefore we must make allowances for that, and not expect them to do too much at any one time, considering also the small space of time that has elapsed since they have been more or less thrown on their own resources. For instance, when it became known that the policy of Great Britain was to withdraw the Imperial troops from Canada and elsewhere, there was no official remonstrance from the Canadian Government, although there was no doubt a good deal of private regret. That meant that they intended to have in time an efficient native army of their own. In the few years which have elapsed since then, we have seen Australia put her hand into her pocket for naval, and to some extent for land, defence. Canada has a most valuable institution for the training of officers, and I hope a great deal of her money devoted to military purposes will be spent on the adequate and thorough training of non-commissioned officers. One step at a time we must expect, and I do not think we ought to expect much more. The same thing applies, in my opinion at least, in regard to such questions as Imperial federation. I think the making of extensive programmes, and looking too far ahead, and gigantic theories, all a mistake. I believe we ought to take in hand

those questions which are being pushed by the authority of the Governments of the day. You have such a question in the matter of cable and mail communication between Canada and Australia. I believe Great Britain will find it greatly to her advantage to further that end, and I hope all those who may have belonged to the now defunct Imperial Federation League will give a hand to the cause. I propose that we give a hearty vote of thanks to Sir Charles Tupper for his able and interesting lecture.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER : I have no intention of trespassing at any length on your kind indulgence. In the first place, I desire to say how gratified I was to learn that I should have the honour of addressing Lord Lorne as Chairman on this occasion, for I know that no person understands better the country of which in particular I was speaking, and I know also that there is no one who enters more heartily and more fully into all questions concerning the unity and greatness of our Empire. All Canadians, without respect of party, look upon the period when they had the good fortune of having your Lordship as Governor-General with the greatest possible pleasure, and they are grateful, not only for your good services then, but for the fact that, from that time to the present, you have never failed to avail yourself of every means of advancing the interests of Canada. I do not intend to enter into any elaborate criticism of the arguments advanced by my friend Sir John Colomb, but I must at once put him right on a most important point. It is this ; when I referred to the services Canada has rendered to the unity and strength of the Empire by various measures taken since the confederation, I mentioned them not as a full discharge of the obligations of Canada to the Empire, but as an earnest and as the best possible evidence of what she would be prepared to do in the future. Sir John Colomb was quite accurate in his quotation from my speech at Winnipeg, but I confess I cannot quite understand the manner in which he has dealt with my proposition. I am sure I express the judgment of every candid person when I say he has greatly underrated what Canada has done. When forty millions of people in the United States carried out the transcontinental line of railway, they were held up to the civilised world as having accomplished a most gigantic undertaking. Now, five millions of people in Canada have, in a much shorter time, accomplished an even greater work ; and I am bold to say that there is not a naval or military authority in this country who will not say that that work is a most valuable contribution to the strength and unity of the Empire. Can any man who thinks upon the question say

that a line of railway communication that stretches from ocean to ocean and forms an alternative highway to India, upon which England may have to depend to-morrow for the retention of her possessions in the East, is not a most valuable contribution to the strength and unity of the Empire? When you reflect on the position of this country in the case of a European war, and in the event of the Suez Canal being blocked, I do not think there is any fair-minded man who will not say that an alternative highway to India, by which Vancouver may be used as a *place d'armes* and troops placed as near the striking-point as they are by the Suez Canal, is a most valuable contribution to the defence of the Empire. I do not underrate the fact that this great transcontinental railway and our system of canals—surpassing any inland navigation the world can produce—are not means of opening up and developing Canada; but if Sir John Colomb's view is to be accepted, there must be an entire abandonment of anything like railway or canal or similar enterprise. I am glad to be able to think that the last contingency that England has to fear is so unnatural a thing as war with the great republic of America. Only this last year the two countries gave a great object-lesson to the civilised world when they agreed to refer to an international tribunal a most crucial and exciting controversy. They have given us the best possible evidence that we need not anticipate anything so terrible as a conflict between these two great English-speaking peoples; but, putting that aside, I say, as regards our possessions in the East, that line of railway communication is of the utmost value. Here is a country which, as Lord Dufferin declared, is capable of providing happy homes for forty millions of people. What was the position of that country before the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway? It was a vast desert, shut off from the Pacific Ocean and British Columbia by the Rocky Mountains. It was the home of twenty-five thousand savages and wild animals. What has been effected by this railway? It has been made into the future granary of the world, capable of furnishing all the grain and meat supplies this country demands, at the same time creating a market for the exports of England, and adding to her strength as an Empire. But I pass on. Sir John Colomb has made the question of the Navy his great and vital question. I say we are providing a navy. What do the Lords of the Admiralty call these steamships for which I am pleading? "The Royal Naval Reserve Cruisers." I refer Sir John Colomb to the quotations I gave on that point. I thought I was going to make a convert of him. I know I ought to

do, for, as supporting the policy I advocate, I cited the authority of the highest naval and military experts and the statesmen of both parties, and that policy they declared to be the best for the naval defence of the Empire. I fail to understand what ground my friend can take for still maintaining hostility to the plan, unless he asks us to believe he is a greater authority than all the leading statesmen and all the naval and military authorities. Sir John Colomb says that when these lines of steamers are wanted they won't be there. Where will they be? They will be doing yeoman service for England; they will be available for the sending of troops and munitions of war, and of communicating with any portion of the Empire. This, further, I will tell Sir John Colomb—and I am not speaking without the book—one of the first services for which this line of steamers will be available in case of war is the carrying of volunteers from Australia and Canada to fight the battle of England and to maintain British institutions. I apologise for having spoken so long, and in conclusion I move a vote of thanks to our Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN having responded, the proceedings terminated.

EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE Eighth Ordinary General Meeting of the Session was held at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, on Tuesday, June 19, 1894, when The Right Rev. Bishop Selwyn, D.D., read a Paper on "The Islands of the Western Pacific."

Sir Robert G. W. Herbert, G.C.B., a Member of the Council of the Institute, presided.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary General Meeting were read and confirmed, and it was announced that since that Meeting 81 Fellows had been elected, viz., 8 Resident and 23 Non-Resident.

Resident Fellows :—

William S. Caine, M.P., Walter Church, John A. Douglas, Joseph J. Elliott, Samuel R. Kearne, David R. Kemp, Charles S. C. Watkins, Thomas Lett Wood.

Non-Resident Fellows :—

Ex-Sultan Abdullah of Perak, George W. Alexander, M.P.P. (British Columbia), Dr. P. T. Carpenter (British Honduras), A. C. D'Estree (Victoria), W. C. L. Dyett (Trinidad), Dr. Eakin (Government Medical Officer, Trinidad), Captain Gustav A. Etling (Cape Colony), H. Montague Faithfull (New South Wales), Desiré Girouard, Q.C., M.P. (Canada), Rt. Hon. Sir George Grey, K.C.B. (New Zealand), Graham A. Haygarth (Queensland), Alfred Jones (British North Borneo), George E. Lewis (Victoria), Gabriel Lincoln (Mauritius), Rev. D. V. Lucas, D.D. (Canada), Major Sir Claude M. MacDonald, K.C.M.G. (H.B.M.'s Commissioner and Consul-General for the Niger Coast), James B. McIvor (Cape Colony), H. C. Moore (Mashonaland), Robert Nisbet (Transvaal), Edward Rooth (Transvaal), Hon. John C. Schultz, M.D. (Canada), Hon. J. Malbon Thompson (New South Wales), H. C. Arthur Young (Queensland).

It was also announced that donations to the Library of books, maps, &c., had been received from the various Governments of the Colonies and India, Societies, and public bodies both in the United Kingdom and the Colonies, and from Fellows of the Institute and others.

The CHAIRMAN: This being the last meeting of the session, it may interest you if, before we proceed to the special business of the evening, I give you a brief recapitulation of the business that has been done during the past year, with which I have been favoured by our Secretary. We have had a rather notable series of papers—papers of great ability and importance. We had a paper by Lord Onslow on New Zealand, papers by Mr. Selous and Mr. Colquhoun

on Matabeleland, by Captain Williams on Uganda, by Sir George Chesney on Federation, by Mr. Inglis on New South Wales, by Sir Charles Tupper on Canada, and last, but I am sure you will all agree not least, by Miss Flora Shaw, who has rendered important service on many occasions to the Colonies and who favoured us with a most interesting paper, she being, I believe, the first lady lecturer we have had the honour of hearing in these rooms. It is perhaps also right to report to this meeting the action that has been taken by the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute with regard to a question which has excited much attention and very sensitive interest in the Colonies. I mean the part of the Finance Bill which relates to the imposition of duty upon personal property in the Colonies, in the form of an estate duty. The Council, anticipating the feelings of the Colonists, which have since been brought under notice by their own Agents-General, laid before the Chancellor of the Exchequer a statement—which he has been pleased to say is a useful and complete one—with regard to that part of the measure to which I have referred, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer says that the statement shall receive his very careful consideration. I have reason to know that this promise is being fulfilled, and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is giving his friendly attention to the representations that have been made by the Royal Colonial Institute, and by the Agents-General. I have every hope that the result may be an arrangement that will be equally satisfactory to the Colonies and to Her Majesty's Government. There are present this evening several distinguished gentlemen connected with the Colonies, and I have peculiar pleasure in announcing that we are honoured by the presence of Sir George Grey. I believe I am correct in stating that this is the first occasion on which, from considerations of health and the changefulness of our climate, Sir George has been able to come out in the evening amongst any body of his friends in London. It really would not be complimentary either to him or to your intelligence if I were to tell you who Sir George is and what he has done, for has he not served the Queen for sixty-five years with the greatest distinction in many capacities and in various parts of the world? I trust that in the course of the evening we may have the pleasure of hearing some words from him. The subject of the paper for this evening, the Western Pacific, is one that has at all times excited an interest both here and in the Australian Colonies. In England it excites, and has excited, a sort of dreamy or sentimental and uninformed interest, and in the Colonies it has excited at various times a spasmodic, an

eager, and also a not very well informed interest. The Institute has at various times—its net spreads very wide—given information to its members on the subject of the South Seas. In 1876 Mr. Coleman Phillips read a very exhaustive paper, which I dare say many of you recollect. He went very thoroughly into the whole subject of the Western Pacific. On another occasion, Lord Stanmore, then Sir Arthur Gordon, whom we are glad to see here to-night, gave us a most valuable paper on Fiji. That paper was circumscribed in its area and dwelt more particularly on the system of government and taxation which had been his peculiar study, and when he had exhausted that part of the subject, there did not remain time for him to dwell on the rest of Polynesia in such a manner as we could have wished, and as his large information would have enabled him to do. It is thus about fifteen years since we have had any authentic statement in this room on the condition of affairs in Melanesia or the Western Pacific. The record of the Anglo-Saxon race in the Western Pacific has been a dubious and a checkered one. In our rough and rude way of introducing civilisation and commerce into new places, our people have committed—well, what we cannot hesitate to call unspeakable atrocities. These things are things of the past; they will not happen any more. But if we have a record of disgrace in the Western Pacific, we have also a record of glory and of pride. Noble men have served the Church and the State there, and have lost their lives there. Such men were Bishop Patteson and Commodore Goodenough. They worked hard to counteract the evil influences of the beachcombers and the kidnappers who were ruining our reputation in the Pacific. We are not met to-night, however, to commemorate the deeds of these martyrs, but we may congratulate ourselves that we have amongst us, in good health and vigour, a worthy follower of these men in the person of the Right Rev. Bishop Selwyn. No name is more deserving of honour and no name is more highly honoured in the Pacific than that of Selwyn. The Bishop of New Zealand—the father of our friend—was also bishop of the islands, and in those days there was perhaps the possibility of his finding time enough to attend to the islands as well as to the main territory of New Zealand. After a time the necessity of having a bishop constantly in the Western Pacific became greater, and the friend of some of us—the Rev. J. C. Patteson—became Bishop of Melanesia. After his melancholy death, the present Bishop Selwyn succeeded him. We have, therefore, in Bishop Selwyn, perhaps the highest living authority who could speak to us on an occasion like this about the

affairs of the Western Pacific, and I will not longer interpose myself between you and the very interesting address with which he is about to favour you.

Bishop SELWYN then read the following Paper :—

THE ISLANDS OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC.

I FEEL that in promising to read a Paper before the Royal Colonial Institute on the islands of Melanesia I have undertaken a task which I am but little competent to fulfil. For though most of my life for the last twenty years has been spent among them, and I know most of them and their people intimately, yet I feel that I am arrived at a stage when one is conscious how little one really does know. It is far easier to describe a place from a first superficial view of it than to approach the description when you are conscious of the difficulties with which it bristles, and know that your own solution of them is more or less open to doubt. And, further, I must confess, as I do with sorrow, that my own special Mission work was so hard and so absorbing that I had little time and less training for observing the details of geological and natural features which, perhaps, would be more useful in a lecture given in this place. However, what I state will be the result mainly of my own experience, and may be trusted, so far as it goes, as being fairly accurate.

I commence by saying that I shall limit my field to the special islands with which the Melanesian Mission has dealt and is dealing, as it is of them that I can speak from personal knowledge.

These comprise the northern half of the New Hebrides, the Banks Islands, the Torres group, the Santa Cruz group, and the southern portion of the Solomon Islands up to the German line at Ysabel, and slightly beyond it in those islands.

The islands are all more or less of volcanic formation, and there are traces of a line of volcanic action running right through them. In the south you meet the great volcano of Tanna, pass the sugar-loaf of Lopevi, which my father and Bishop Patteson saw still smoking, and then at night see the glow of the mighty crater of Ambrym, in which there must be a large expanse of fire, as the cloud which hangs over it is always lighted up. Eighty miles further on is another huge sugar-cone at Meralava, 2,500 feet high, in the crater of which I saw a smaller and perfect truncated cone—a crater within a crater, which marked the last effort of the internal

fire. Near this lie the islands of Santa Maria and Vanna Lava, each with sulphurous springs and jets of steam, which mark the force not yet extinct. The former of these is most curious. I can best describe it by comparing it to a high-peaked felt hat with the crown turned in. The vast space so formed is filled by a lake seven miles long by about $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, which finds an outlet to the sea through a cleft in its side, down which it pours in a glorious cascade of about 250 feet high.

Here also a truncated cone rises out of the lake, and is visible at sea above the sides of the old crater, and near it are still boiling streams.

We pass Ureparapara, or Bligh's Island, the harbour of which is the crater itself, into which you enter as into a vast horseshoe, of which the sides rise to the height of 1,500 feet, and where you find bottom with great difficulty at the very farthest extremity. Northward, again, you find the Torres Islands pushed up by the volcanic force in steps which are plainly visible, though long covered by dense foliage.

In the Santa Cruz group there is another huge sugar-loaf in Tinakula. This is still active, sometimes in paroxysms hurling forth huge masses of red-hot rock, which bound down its ashy slope into the sea, sometimes emitting such volumes of pumice dust that I have sailed for 250 miles in the *débris* floating on the sea.

Hard by this great volcano lies a great reef, with its lagoon and fringing islands, and close by are separated islands, each with its own reef and lagoon. As your boat lies in the narrow creeks which break into these here and there, you can see in the clear water the wall of coral go down sheer beneath you; and close by this we often sail through a passage, barely a hundred yards broad, in which there is no bottom, but in which the walls of coral rise high above the ship's masts on either side, absolutely perpendicular. I mention this, as it shows coral formation ascending and descending.

In the Solomon Islands there is less volcanic activity. In Ulawa you can trace the gradual upheaval. You land amid a wilderness of sharp coral rocks thrown up like the wall of a ha-ha hedge above the sea to the height of about twenty feet. You walk over a level surface, and half a mile inland the same formation greets you covered with ferns and begonias. The path leads up through it, and again you find a level plain covered with moss-grown coral and so on.

In Quadaleanar the mountains rise to nearly 7,000 feet, and between them and the sea there is a large plain through which slug-

gish streams find their way and deposit shifting sandbanks at their mouths.

And hereabouts you find, especially in Florida and Ysabel, great limestone formations, with the usual accompaniment of huge caves. I explored one of these in the Gaeta district and several at Ysabel. That at Gaeta was most interesting: a stream had eaten its way clean through the hill, emerging in a hall as large as a cathedral. I traced it upwards and carefully measured it, and found that it was 700 yards long. No one had ever been through before, and the astonishment of a huge eel when he investigated my boot, and found that it was not lightly to be bitten, was great.

The hills and valleys of these islands are covered with the usual tropical vegetation. On the coral shores grows the hardy she-oak—a splendid wood from which the natives make their clubs, and which we use for the engines of the Southern Cross. Mixed with these are groves of cocoanuts. In the swamps grow the sago palms, much used for thatch and for food by the natives of Santa Cruz. Inland is a great variety of forest trees, conspicuous among which is a species of banyan, which differs from the Indian variety by keeping its root-stems close to the parent trunk. In the island of Maewo there is one huge specimen of the Indian variety, but it is the only one I know of.

From this very brief sketch of the outward aspect of the islands I pass to the inhabitants. And here I cannot do better than quote or abbreviate where necessary the words of my friend Dr. Codrington, who has made the languages and ethnology of these people his special study. He says: "There is an undoubted connexion of race, language, and customs among the people who inhabit these groups; a connexion which further extends itself throughout what is called Melanesia to New Guinea westwards, and eastwards to Fiji. The distinction between the Melanesian people of these groups and the Polynesians eastwards of Fiji is clearly marked and recognised, for the line which separates Melanesian from Polynesian falls between Fiji and Tonga. No such line can be drawn to mark such a boundary to the west till the Asiatic continent itself is reached. From the Polynesian islands of the East Pacific on one side, and from the Malay Archipelago on the other, two currents of influence have poured and are pouring into Melanesia, the former much more modern and direct, the latter ancient and broken in its course. Upon these currents float respectively the 'kava' root and the betel-nut. The use of the betel is common to India, China, and the Melanesian islands as far east as Tikopia; the

Polynesian kava has established itself in the New Hebrides, and is a novelty in some of the Banks Islands; it has not been carried across the boundary of the betel-nut by the Polynesian in the reef islands of Santa Cruz."

It will be seen from this extract that two streams of people—the Polynesian and the Melanesian—have occupied these islands, the one ancient and stationary, the other still flowing. It is curious to notice the difference between them. The Polynesian colonies founded by crews of canoes blown down the trade wind are easily distinguishable from the Melanesians proper. This is especially the case with regard to their chiefs. In Melanesia the hereditary chief does not exist. A man becomes great by his *mana*, or spiritual power, by his possessions, by his bounty, by his status in the *suge*, or club, which obtains in all the southern islands. Like Topsy, he grows. In all the Polynesian Colonies you find him hedged round with divine right of birth. I stayed in the early years of my missionary life on the little island of Mae, in the New Hebrides. There, side by side, you had the two races and the two types clearly defined. On one side you had Melanesians pure and simple, and on the other Polynesians. The young chief of the latter, Matare, was an object of the greatest reverence, and was treated by his people much as the queen bee is treated by her swarm. He wanted to go for a cruise in our vessel, and seated himself in my boat. It was in vain. The people would not let him go. They and I had to use physical force to remove the unwilling potentate—they, lest harm should befall him, I, lest harm should befall *me*, and they should knock me on the head, as the simplest way of stopping their headstrong ruler.

Again on the reef islands of Santa Cruz you meet with Polynesians pure and simple, bouncing about with all the energy of the Maori, and greeting their unhappy guests, whom they specially delight to honour, with the touch of a well-oiled and lampblackened nose.

But the most curious instance of the dignity of the hereditary chieftain was witnessed by me when I took back from the Banks Islands the survivors of a fleet of canoes, who had been blown away from the little island of Tikopia, and who had been most kindly treated by the Christian natives of the Banks Islands.

Here is a little island all alone by itself, the nearest land to the eastward being about a thousand miles away. It is inhabited by a gigantic population of purely Polynesian origin.

I landed amidst great demonstrations of joy from the crowded

population, who welcomed their friends as if they had come back from the dead. We went up to the village, and there I witnessed a curious scene. On three stools in an open space sat three venerable men. The men whom I had brought back crept up to these potentates on their hands and knees. The central figure raised the first man, allowed him to touch his breast with his face, and then, with uplifted hands, gave him what looked like a blessing. He then motioned him to the man on his right, when the ceremony was repeated; and he, in his turn, motioned him to the man on the left. The ceremony was gone through over all the returned men.

These instances will give an idea of how the Polynesian element invades the western island, and I saw on the eastern side of Tikopia that this process was still going on, as the natives pointed out a party living by themselves who they said had just landed from a canoe. I regret that my knowledge of the language did not enable me to ascertain where they came from.

But though you find these Polynesian Colonies scattered here and there, especially on the reef islands of Santa Cruz, and even as far west as Bellona and Rennell Island, yet the main bulk of the population is Melanesian.

Among these you find a great similarity, but an equally great diversity. One who is accustomed to them can distinguish between the natives of different islands in the New Hebrides; between these, again, and those of the Banks Islands; between both and those in the Torres group. Then comes the very distinct people which inhabits Santa Cruz, and thence you proceed to another type of natives in the Solomon group, who are again generally distinguishable from one another.

Nor is the difference in face and appearance only. The houses of the Northern New Hebrides and the Banks Islands are very poor compared with those of the more northern islands.

In the former you have very low-roofed houses built always on the ground, and in general of very bad structure, though some of the *gamals*, or club-houses, of the men are long buildings fairly built. But they are insignificant compared with the square buildings of Santa Cruz, with their floor of woven mats, and the huge stage which rises above the central fireplace, on which are stored the food and money of the proprietor. And they compare still worse with the huge *kialas* in which the chiefs of the Florida and Ysabel villages keep their canoes, or with the highly carved and ornamented buildings of San Cristoval, and especially with the pile buildings which are quite common.

And as with domestic so with naval architecture. The Banks Islander is satisfied with a misshapen, dug-out outrigger, in which the form of the tree from which it is made is scarcely disguised, and which he navigates abominably.

The Santa Cruzian, on the other hand, though he uses a dug-out, shapes it with marvellous skill and not a little beauty, and he is the beau ideal of a fearless navigator. In the larger canoes they make frequent visits to the neighbouring islands, and steer their course out of sight of land by the stars. I once brought home a native who had been blown away in a small canoe to the island of Malanta, a distance of 250 miles. As we made a tedious passage back, beating every inch of the way, and thereby heading all courses, I used to ask this man, "Where is Santa Cruz now?" and at any hour of night or day he would point unerringly in the right direction.

But the Solomon Island canoe, made from adzed planks sewn together with cord, and the seams payed with a vegetable glue, is the triumph of nautical skill in this part of the Pacific.

The large war-canoe, with its tall projections at the head and stern, ornamented with white cowrie shells, and glittering with mother-of-pearl inlaying, is a triumph for the man who conceived and constructed it with nothing better in former days than an obsidian adze; and even now only with the same adze, with a steel blade. A fleet of these war-canoes, such as those which sweep down from Rubiana on the defenceless shores of Ysabel, give one who has witnessed their advent a vivid idea of the time when the long black ships of the Uckings carried terror along the shores of Kent and Sussex. But these large canoes are not beautiful. The smaller ones, manned by five men, who manage their craft with consummate skill, are the perfection of the light craft, which can go out in any ordinary weather. As manned by five stalwart young fellows, on whose brown breasts are glittering large crescents of mother-of-pearl, they leap over the sparkling waves, while the sunlight glints and gleams from the polished paddles and lavish pearl ornamentation, they are as good specimens of the taste, the simplicity, and the skill of native work as can be found.

I must not dwell longer on these points; let me go on to touch for a few minutes on the agriculture, the habits, and the religion of the people.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the savage, as he is called, lives on the roots with which a bounteous nature supplies him. He would fare badly if he did. The Melanesian does not cultivate

largely, but he cultivates well. The principal food grown is the taro, the yam, the banana, and the breadfruit.

In Aurora and some of the Banks Islands the taro is cultivated by a most ingenious system of irrigation. In some cases the water of the river is led by a series of dams and channels a very considerable distance, and thence is carried by countless runlets into basins, of which the sides are kept carefully puddled, and in these basins the crop is planted. In others a very scanty stream, just trickling out of the hillside, flows into a tiny basin, in which is planted, perhaps, a single plant; below the overflow is received into a couple of such basins, which spread out fan-like as they descend, until the whole side of the hill is irrigated by the water thus carefully used. Yams are grown with very great care, and a well-cultivated yam ground bears a considerable resemblance to a well-kept hop-garden in Kent or Sussex. Indeed, I noticed the other day that the hop-growers of Kent have only lately discovered a system of prolonging the growth of the bine which has long been used in the Banks Islands. In Kent the poles are now joined by coir ropes; in Mota canes are planted, up which the bine of the yam grows. At half its height the cane is bent, and the bine grows horizontally along it to find another cane ready bent to prolong its course if need be. Throughout the islands the system used is prodigal of land and labour. A garden is cleared with considerable labour, a primary and sometimes a secondary crop is obtained from it, and it is then left to be covered with rapidly growing bush, until its turn comes round again.

These causes usually tend to keep the villages at considerable distances from each other. There is, however, frequent intercourse between them, both by land and water, though you often find contiguous villages bitterly hostile to each other. Mr. Forrest, at Santa Cruz, has often had to stop a free fight between villages which are separated only by a wall. The general features of island life are much the same everywhere, but the islands and even districts vary considerably from each other in detail.

Thus, *e.g.*, you will find at Opa, or Lepers' Island, the women jealously secluded, and clothed from head to foot in mats. Twenty miles away, on Maewo, you will find the girls and women mixing freely with the men, and so guiltless of dress that an old woman declined a very scanty garment which I offered her on the ground that she was ashamed to wear it. In the Northern New Hebrides on the south, and in the Solomons, especially San Cristoval and Malanta, cannibalism was freely practised. In the Banks Islands, it is unknown, and detested by them as much as by ourselves.

The clumsy canoes of the Banks Islands hinder, though they do not stop, intercourse by sea; but in Santa Cruz there is much traffic between the neighbouring islands, the inhabitants of the reef islands bringing fish and turtle shells to exchange for sago, breadfruit, and nuts.

In the Solomons this intercourse is still more extensive. Besides the head-hunting raids there is more friendly communication. A dancing party practises its steps and music for six months, and then goes for a prolonged "starring" tour, stopping at all the sea-coast villages, and receiving food and money. In the same way the chief who builds a new war-canoe takes it on show to the villages of all his friends, and receives something handsome for the honour of his visit and for the sight.

Perhaps the most curious intercourse that obtains anywhere is that between the manufacturing district of Alite, on Malanta, and the neighbouring islands. The people of Alite are the great money-makers of the district. They procure the raw material away from their own home—much as Lancashire does its cotton. The shells, white or red, are taken home, broken into fragments, drilled, strung and polished, and the result is the long beautifully polished strings of red or white beads which constitute a large part of the specie of the district.

These when made are taken here and there by the adventurers. And such is the anxiety to secure their custom that their persons are pretty safe from outrage, and they drive bargains for food and pigs which would make a West End money-lender green with envy.

I can but briefly touch on the religion of the people. Speaking broadly it is ancestor-worship. But behind this and giving it its efficacy is the mysterious power called *mana*. Dr. Codrington, who has investigated this subject, and knows more about it philosophically than anyone living, thus speaks of it ("The Melanesians," p. 118):—

The religion of the Melanesians consists, as far as belief goes, in the persuasion that there is a supernatural power about belonging to the region of the unseen; and as far as practice goes, in the use of means for getting this power turned to their own benefit. The notion of a Supreme Being is altogether foreign to them, or indeed of any being occupying a very elevated place in the world. . . . This *mana* is not fixed in anything, and can be conveyed in almost anything; but spirits, whether disembodied souls or supernatural beings, have it and can impart it, and it essentially belongs to personal beings to originate it, though it may act through the

medium of water, a stone, or a bone. The religion therefore consists in getting this *mana* for one's self or getting it used for one's benefit.

This *mana* may attach to "spirits" properly so called which have never been embodied, or to the spirits of men who have possessed *mana* while in the flesh on earth. The former makes up the general belief of the Banks Islands and Southern New Hebrides. The latter prevails more in the Solomon Islands.

He goes on :—

The supernatural power abiding in the powerful living man abides in his ghost after death with increased vigour and more ease of movement. After his death, therefore, it is expected that he should begin to work, and someone will come forward and claim particular knowledge of this ghost. If his power should show itself his position is assured as one worthy to be invoked, till his cultus gives way before the cultus of one newly dead.

I may illustrate this by saying that I traced the history of a very powerful *tidalo*, or ghost deity, on the island of Florida. They could tell me about the man whose spirit it was; how he was mortally wounded at Quadalcanar, how they tested his spirit and found it powerful in war, and how they established his relics in a little hut on a hill in the forest, and how all this took place not four generations ago.

And when Christianity spread over Florida, and the shrines which once were sacred were given up, I received many things which had been held most holy, but which were evident relics of some bygone hero: archaic clubs, a ring of alabaster unlike anything I have ever seen, a curious stone, &c.

It will easily be imagined how this mysterious power and this multiplication of deities (if I may give them such a name) lend colour to the belief in all sorts of magic charms, incantations, and bewitchment; and how these in turn are the source of endless feuds and fights.

It is scarcely too much to say that no eminent Melanesian dies a natural death. Of course he does, as a matter of fact; but the universal belief is that his death has been caused by some supernatural agency. This widespread belief meets you at every turn. The food which is offered you in a village is solemnly tasted to assure you that no malice lurks within it. And in my turn I have had as solemnly to taste the medicine which I was giving to the great chief of Ysabel before his followers would allow him to drink it. And nothing is more common than that a dying man should declare

that someone has bewitched him, and put down a sum of money to be paid to his avenger. It will easily be seen what a crop of quarrels, heartburnings, and murders can be grown on such a soil.

I am afraid that I have kept your attention rather too long on these points, but so little is known about my old islands that I have found that I have generally assumed too much.

I now pass to their intercourse with Europeans, past and present.

For the history I quote and condense the account given by my friend Dr. Codrington ; and I would also refer those who would go farther into the subject to the works of Dr. Guppy and Mr. Woodford among modern writers. Dr. Codrington says, p. 2 :—

The discovery of these islands was prolonged through three centuries, and carried on by Spanish, French, and English voyagers.

The Spaniards found the Solomon Islands, Santa Cruz, the Banks Islands, and the Northern New Hebrides. The French added much later to the discoveries in these groups ; the English found under Captain Cook the principal islands of the New Hebrides and New Caledonia, and have filled in the charts. The Dutch discovered Fiji.

The earliest, and certainly the most interesting, discoveries were those of the Spaniards—of Mendana in his two voyages of 1567 and 1595, and of Quiros and Torres in 1606.

Mendana, despatched by the Viceroy of Peru, reached in 1567 the first Melanesian land seen by Europeans—the great island which he named Santa Ysabel de la Estrella—and thence the voyagers under his command discovered further and named the large islands Malaita, Guadalcanal, San Cristoval, and the lesser islands, Sesarga, which is Savo, Florida with its islets, Ulawa, &c. To these he gave the name of the Solomon Islands, to mark his conjecture that he had discovered the source of the riches of Solomon. In his second voyage, in 1595, undertaken for the purpose of colonising the Solomon Islands, Mendana discovered Santa Cruz, and attempted to form a settlement there ; an attempt abandoned in two months in consequence of his death and the sickness of the remnant of his crews.

Quiros had been with Mendana, and was allowed in 1606 to carry out a project he had been continually urging of recovering and colonising the Solomon group. Fortune, however, made him the discoverer of the New Hebrides, when he believed himself to have reached the great Austral continent in the island which still bears the name he gave it of Espiritu Santo. The first Melanesian lands which he saw were those now known as the Banks Islands, one of which, Santa Maria, retains the name he gave it. Torres, after parting from Quiros, saw and named the Torres Islands.

After an interval of more than a century and a half the French voyager Bougainville, in 1768, added Pentecost, Lepers' Island, and Malikolo to the

discoveries of Quiros, and found the great islands of Chriseul and Bougainville beyond those discovered in the first voyage of Mendana.

In the next year Surville passed through the same group, and the disastrous voyage of La Perouse ended at Vanikoro in 1785. The southern islands of the group, which have since preserved the name he gave of the New Hebrides, were discovered by Cook in his second great voyage in 1774, and after these New Caledonia and the Loyalty Islands. Bligh, in his wonderful boat voyage after the mutiny of the "Bounty," passed through and named the islands of the Banks group.

Since these dates the intercourse has slowly grown. In 1838 D'Urville visited Ysabel and some of the other islands. I may mention here an interesting reminiscence of the way in which names cling in the recollection of a people who are without literature. Somewhere about 1883 or 1884 I was talking with Bera, the great chief of Ysabel, and I asked him if he remembered the white man first coming to his country. "Oh yes. Two ships came and anchored in the bay. We thought they were ghosts. But I was a young fellow, and I ventured on board, and they treated me kindly, and after that we all went." "What was the captain's name?" I asked. Bera thought a minute, and then out came the name with vowels between each consonant, "Turuvili."

In 1849 my father made his first visit to the Southern New Hebrides in H.M.S. "Havannah." In 1850 he visited the islands and went through them as far as the Solomons. He landed on No Islands in 1857, in which year the Banks Islands became well known to him. In 1861 Bishop Patteson, in H.M.S. "Cordelia," became acquainted with Florida and Ysabel. When Dr. Codrington formed the Mission in 1868, Bishop Patteson was generally conversant with the people and languages from New Zealand to Ysabel. ("Melanesians," p. 10, n.).

Missionary work was just beginning in those seas. The Presbyterians had started their Mission in the lower New Hebrides. The London Mission had a few teachers in the Loyalties, and the French Roman Catholics were working in New Caledonia. Trade was represented by the visits of a few sandal-wood traders to the Loyalty group, and it is said, curiously enough, that this wood was exported to China to make incense for the idols. The islands were hardly known at all geographically. The Banks Islands were many miles out of position, and the rest of the islands were practically unknown.

In the north English and American whalers had made periodic visits for some years to the northern end of San Cristoval.

To the early natives the white man was the ghost.

departed hero. I have noticed this belief in the case of Bera. Dr. Codrington relates how, when Mr. Patteson first landed at Mota, in the Banks Islands, he happened to go into an empty house, the owner of which had lately died. This settled the question whether he was a pure spirit or the ghost of someone departed; he went into his own house, therefore he was a ghost.

This belief took a more unpleasant form at Santa Cruz, where Bishop Patteson was nearly killed in 1864. There the elder people said these strange people would bring nothing but harm. There was no harm in shooting at them, as the arrows could not hurt them, but they might drive them away. The result was a shower of arrows which mortally wounded two of the boat's crew—young men of the "Bounty" stock from Norfolk Island.

Such was the early intercourse and such the early belief—a few traders here and there, a few missionaries, and a vast number of people living in scattered islands without iron, without trade, without intercourse with the outside world.

But this ignorance did not last long.

Plantations were growing in Queensland and also on the other side of the islands in Fiji, and men were looking eagerly for means to support and extend them by coloured labour. These islands presented a tempting recruiting ground, and men soon found that the best trade which the islands had was, as my friend Admiral Bridge has graphically described it, "men." Into the early horrors of the labour trade I need not stop to dwell. They are known to most of my hearers, and they are writ large in the pages of Blue Books. They cost of English lives three of the noblest of men. Bishop Patteson and Joseph Atkin were killed directly and avowedly to avenge the kidnapping of five men from the island of Nukapu. This was done by a Fiji vessel. I know that this is denied. But it is certain that four at least of these men returned. I have heard their adventurous voyage in a boat which they stole most graphically described. They hit the New Hebrides somewhere about the centre of the group, worked northward, and, steering by the stars, reached their own country—only to bring dysentery, which the surrounding islands looked upon as a judgment for the murder of the Bishop. Such is the native account.

The trade indirectly cost the life of Commodore Goodenough, as he was trying to reopen communication with Santa Cruz when he met his death.

How the natives looked upon the trade in the commencement is shown by the name they gave the labour vessels—"stealing ships"

—perhaps even more graphically by the name the English gave the trade—"blackbird-catching."

An English sailor, whom I once met, was cast away somewhere on the coast of Malayta, and lived there for some years. He told us that the natives thought that the ships were strange dwellings inhabited by strange men who lived only on the sea; and when any of their friends had been decoyed or forced on board, and they saw the smoke of the galley fire on the horizon, they cried, "There! they have got their food! They are cooking those men now!"

But Bishop Patteson's death bore good fruit. Public attention was aroused, Acts of Parliament were passed and were enforced by the men-of-war on the station, and the trade began to assume a more legalised and humane form. There were still many acts of down-right kidnapping. There were many cases of abducted women, whose loss roused their husbands to attack the next boat that landed on their shores. But on the whole the conduct of the trade—I am not now speaking of its effects—was better. Queensland regulated its own vessels, Sir Arthur Gordon at Fiji made very stringent rules, and tried to encourage coolie as against island labour. And certainly, though the "Hopeful" case occurred in 1885, from about 1880 onwards both Governments did a great deal to secure honesty and fair dealing as regards the natives.

But in saying this I am far from saying that they always succeeded. The drawbacks, if that is not too mild a term, were and to a large extent are as follows:—

1. The conduct of the voyage mainly depends on the Government Agent. This man is sent and paid by the Government, and is put in full charge of the recruiting and of the labourers going from and returning to their homes. He can, if he sees any wrong-doing, stop the ship at once, and order her to return to Queensland. This sounds well on paper, but how does it work? What sort of man, first of all, are you likely to obtain for £150 a year to do that rough and not very safe work?¹ And, secondly, how many men will you find who can be trusted to stand the daily strain of constantly enforcing regulations which are distasteful to the bulk of the men with whom they have to deal? The captain is anxious to fill his ship; his wages and his chance of future employment depend a great deal on his success. With what eyes will he behold the man who enforces

¹ I was told in the room that the Government now pay £300 a year. I am glad to hear it, and I mentioned it as I read the paper. But the amount of payment does not alter the invidiousness of the task the Labour Agent has to perform.—J. B. S., Bp.

the letter of the law against him—who makes enquiries which take time ; who withstands him when he wants to make the most of a fair wind by insisting that he must beat up to a distant island to land a solitary native? Human nature being what it is, it is obvious that to many a man the temptation to shut his eyes, and make life easy, must be very strong. I gladly allow that many of the men who came under my notice did their duty ; but I know of many who did not.

2. The whole question of recruiting women was a standing source of evil, and was the cause of at least half the outrages that occurred during my stay in the Pacific.

The rules, at least latterly, said that the greatest care was to be taken in the recruiting of women. But of all things that took time this took the most. If a man and woman presented themselves saying that they were man and wife it was so much easier to recruit them, and thereby count two heads, than to investigate the matter and find that they were not. The labour vessel became the *Gretna Green*, nay, the divorce court of the islands. A man would go on board a recruit, and say that next morning his wife would come. In the early dawn a woman would be seen, the boat sent in, the woman identified, the ship would sail, and the next boat that came in would very probably be fired at by the aggrieved husband.

3. In the eagerness to score but little attention was paid to the age of the boys who recruited. The conscience of a recruiting sergeant in England is adamant compared with that of the recruiter in Queensland labour vessels. I have known half the first class of one of my schools go off—often without their parents' consent—all under age.

The parents naturally kicked at this. In Florida they sent through me a most temperate petition to the Admiral, stating that their sons slipped away on board labour vessels, and then when they demanded them they were met with a *non possumus*, because, forsooth, the boys were recruited.

4. Add to this that the constant demand for able-bodied men has always latterly been far ahead of the supply. The islands are not densely populated. Their system of cultivation keeps the villages apart. War in old time and modern diseases in later days have done much to thin the population. If, then, the able-bodied men are all taken away, and a good many of them kept for long periods, the islands sooner or later must be depopulated.

5. I pass by the charges that are brought against the trade of

enticing people under false pretences, or kidnapping, or compulsory enlistment. These were true in the past, and there may be a case here and there now; but generally speaking the natives know quite well where they are going, and for what periods, and for what pay. Indeed, in one of my old islands, Florida, the Legislative Council use the labour vessel as a vehicle for deportation. A man is incorrigible, and they sentence him to recruit and be no more seen. Men enlist not only for some port, but for some particular master they have served under or heard a good report of.

Let me look at the other side.

1. The natives, as a rule, like the trade—at least the English part of it. The labour vessels are their shops. They bring them their much-loved tobacco, their calico, knives, &c., and in old days their guns and powder. This is happily put a stop to, to a great extent.

2. There is a keen desire to visit foreign parts and see the home of the white man. You can scarcely wonder at it when the native mind first begins to grasp the fact that there is a world outside its own little bounds.

And so the native recruits again and again, and induces others to recruit with him. This is the real answer to the complaints against the treatment on the plantations. He would not go if he were badly treated. As a matter of fact, he is almost uniformly well treated now in Queensland and Fiji. The Government regulations are very strict, and they are enforced. In Queensland he is a great deal too well fed with meat, which is bad for him and causes a high death rate. He is tolerably fairly paid, and his box in which he brings back the results of his three years' work is an object of envy to others, albeit most of it is dissipated in presents to admiring friends within half an hour from his landing.

I hope I have fairly put the pros and cons before you. I have been quoted as holding a brief for both sides. I do not think I do. I have tried to weigh the matter fairly and squarely. The evil is not so bad as it is often described to be; but neither are the Queensland Government and the Queensland planter quite so immaculate as some of their supporters claim that they are.

Let me look once more at what I think is the real solution of the matter.

First and foremost, the key to the whole matter; we want the Gothenburg principle—that it should not be possible for anyone to make a profit out of the trade. Men are not cattle or merchandise, and if anyone imports them, it should be the responsible Government of the Colony, and no one else. As long as you have

greedy owners stirring up dependent captains to make quick voyages and paying by results (I know what I am saying : the captain is not paid by results—so much a head—now, but a fixed high wage ; but nevertheless he is paid by results, as he is deprived of his command if he does not make a quick voyage)—as long, I say, as you have these elements, so long will you have outrages and accusations. It is a Government business if it is to be done at all.

Secondly, the Governments must put a limit to the numbers recruited. The islands cannot stand the ceaseless drain. And for this reason they should not encourage more than a certain number to remain in Queensland. I am not now going to argue on high grounds, but on the lowest possible ground of expediency. Here, says the Queensland Government, is the handy source from which we draw the labour which tills our sugar farms and enriches the country. I answer, Is it not, then, your interest to encourage in every way such a growth of population as may keep up, and perhaps increase, the supply ? This seems to me common-sense.

And, thirdly, this leads on to higher views. What is your labour market going to be ? A land of wild savagery, to which your vessels go with every precaution, armed to the teeth, to get year by year an ever-decreasing supply of men ? Or is it to be an orderly, civilised race who feel the benefit of their connection with you, which advances and enriches them, as it advances and enriches you ? Then you must educate those who come to you. They are capable of it, they respond to it, they are orderly, well-disposed, easy to manage ; you must back up as a Government the private efforts which are being made to teach, to ameliorate, aye, to christianise them. As a Government, nothing is done now. It will be your best and strongest answer, when something is.

From the state of the labourer who leaves the islands, I now pass to the question of the maintenance of order in the islands themselves.

Over all the islands, as regards British subjects, the authority of England is exercised by the High Commissioner, who has hitherto been the Governor of Fiji. He has under him sundry Deputy Commissioners, who are usually, though not always, the captains of the men-of-war on duty on the station for the time being.

They have certain limited powers of fine and imprisonment as regards British subjects, and the High Commissioner has a court, presided over by the Chief Justice of Fiji, for graver matters. In the south, among the New Hebrides, there is a dual commission arranged by treaty, in which the captains of British and French men-of-war consult and take joint action in cases of outrage, &c.

The police of the Western Pacific is exercised by Her Majesty's ships under the direction of the Admiral.

It is difficult to conceive a more cumbersome scheme. An outrage, for instance, is reported. There are communications backwards and forwards between the Admiral and the High Commissioner. A vessel is ordered, often long after the event, to investigate the case. And if by good luck the captain is fortunate enough to capture the actual murderers, what is he to do with them? He may execute them, or cause them to be executed by the natives of the place. If he does so, though he has taken the greatest pains to satisfy himself as to the guilt of the men; though, perhaps, by this action he satisfies the native mind, and saves them and himself from the futile burning of villages, canoes, &c., which is the usual form of punishment; yet he is liable to be told by the High Commissioner that he has acted *ultra vires*, and he may have to face a storm of ill-informed public obloquy in England. I am not drawing an ideal picture, though I refrain from mentioning names.

Or again. A white trader is accused of acts which tend to the breach of the peace in the Pacific, and render it desirable to deport him. The Deputy Commissioner investigates the case, hears the native witnesses, takes their depositions, and instead of inflicting summary fine or imprisonment sends the offender for trial at the High Commissioner's Court. That Court sits with all the state, and demands all the precedents of English justice. It demands the personal presence of the witnesses, it refuses their attested depositions, and forthwith acquits the accused. How are they to be conveyed, maintained, returned to their own country? The whole thing is absurd. The prisoner laughs, and straightway threatens an action against the captain. This again is a true case.

But there is a still graver indictment against the present system. I yield to no one in my admiration for the spirit and zeal with which the officers of Her Majesty's Navy do their duty in those islands. I have known almost all who have held command, whether as admirals or captains, and I can bear the most emphatic testimony to their zeal, their energy, and their humanity.

But they are asked to do a hateful and an impossible task. The districts in which a ship is stationed are very large, and the men-of-war are almost always pressed for time. They are constantly changed, so that the same man is usually very little more than a year on the same beat. How can they get to know the places and the people, and, what is still more important, how can the natives know them?

For instance : they are sent to investigate some murder, they go down, make hasty enquiries with very bad interpreters, land a party, shell the bush, burn a few houses, cut down a few cocoanuts, and are laughed at by the natives. *They* have retreated to some impenetrable bush ; they know the man-of-war must go on ; they remove their few valuables and build up their houses in a few weeks.

Can you conceive anything more distasteful than this futile work to the generous-hearted British officer ? He has to risk valuable lives in this ignominious warfare ; his sailors are as bad a force as you can conceive in the bush paths ; he has to deal with an enemy who never shows himself ; he is as likely as not to burn the wrong village, misled by painfully acquired information which is false ; and he is abused by the white men and laughed at by the black for not doing that which he cannot do.

I give one concrete case of events which are still going on which will show the evil of the whole system.

Between two and three years ago the natives of the south end of Malanta came across to Ugi, and wantonly murdered Fred Howard, Mr. Stephen's agent at that place. He was one of the best traders I ever knew, and the murder was entirely without provocation. Captain Davis, of H.M.S. "Royalist," a man of great energy, was sent to investigate the case. He went to our Mission station at Saa, in the island of Malanta, and then procured some of our teachers to show him the village where the murderers lived, and tell him their names. He landed a party, burnt the village, and did not see a single soul. Now look at the effect on the native mind. They say openly : "The men-of-war cannot hurt us ; they shell the bush ; it makes a noise, but it does not kill ; but *we* can punish the teachers of the Bishop who helped the man-of-war." And they did. Last year my friend Mr. Comins held a baptism at Saa, and many were baptized. Scouts were out all round the village, as the heathen were in force. And when he left the heathen made an attack, and two people were killed.

Now mark the irony of the whole business. About this time Great Britain declared a Protectorate over the southern division of the Solomon Islands. The flag was hoisted ; salutes were fired. But when Mr. Comins appealed to Captain Gibson, of H.M.S. "Curaçoa," to help natives who were in danger simply because they had helped an officer of the Crown, under whose protection they now were, the captain was forced to confess with sorrow that he could do nothing for them. "If I could reach these men," he

said, "I would punish them, but I cannot." It is absolutely true! The hostile natives were well provided with arms and ammunition in contravention of the Act. Our natives had obeyed it, and had none. Captain Gibson had none to supply, and could not supply them if he had. It would be against the Act!

Surely there is deep pathos in the words which my native teacher writes to me, as he stands at his post, in the midst of this peril. "This fighting is not of our making. It is the quarrel of the English." Surely I am not alone among Englishmen when my blood tingles, as another native clergyman begs me to help them, and tells me the current native opinion. "Look," he says, "this is the territory of the Great Queen; on that territory three men have already been killed, and the Queen does nothing." I am not asking for protection for our missionaries as such. We never have, and, please God, we never will ask. But when an officer of the British Navy employs our men for his purposes, where our flag is hoisted with the thunder of royal salutes, when we proclaim a protectorate, then I say it is the duty of the Crown to *protect* the men who do its bidding.

But when I represent this to the head of the Navy, all I receive is an acknowledgment of my letter.

I am no statesman, but I should not like to say these words without proposing a remedy. We have an example ready to our hand in the frontier officers, such as Herbert Edwardes, who have done such noble work with the frontier tribes of our Indian Empire. There it has been not the system, but the man which pacified. Edwardes pacified Bunnoo, and within a year led the men of that fierce valley to avenge Agnew and Anderson at Mooltan. Nicholson was worshipped as a god by the rough tribes of the hills. We want such men in the Pacific.

In dealing with wild races three things tell: knowledge, persistency, and above all the individual.

To keep the peace of those seas you want such a system as Sir William Macgregor has originated with conspicuous success in the cognate problems of New Guinea.

You want first of all, then, a man who shall know and be known; whose word is absolutely trusted, whether it be in threat or in reward. It is no good settling the Commissioner or his deputy on any one spot. To reach the other islands he will still be dependent on the old agency of the man-of-war. I would make him a peripatetic officer. Take some good naval officer, just as the Government of India took young officers of the army, and give him charge of a

given district. Give an old roomy, comfortable tub, with a gun or two, and a few bluejackets to man her. And then provide also a force of some sixty or seventy native police, recruited, say, in Fiji—well drilled and well officered. With such a force he could go anywhere in the islands: he would soon be known, feared, and trusted. He would have time to investigate carefully, and to wait and persist until he could really reach the wrong-doers. He would exercise a most salutary and wholesome influence on the white traders and the labour vessels, while at the same time he protected them. You might give at the same time an appeal to the High Commissioner in very grave cases. Make such an one feel that he was not wasting time in such service, but that his reputation depended on the skill with which he kept the peace. Do not hamper him too much with legal bonds, but give him broad general directions. It is of the genius of the English race to do such things admirably, and I am sure, from my own experience of the way in which the natives treated me, and still more from the example of Sir William Macgregor, that he would succeed. And I believe that such a system would be far more efficient and less costly than that which now prevails.

I am afraid I have trespassed on your patience at inordinate length, but I could not make the Paper shorter.

I would only add, in conclusion, that a great responsibility rests on us as a nation, and especially on Queensland and Fiji, as to our dealings with these Islanders. Are they to be one more instance of a native race shrivelling up and dying out before our so-called civilisation, or can we so improve them that they may be helpful to our own commerce while they reap their own proper share of it? Where Christianity obtains in our islands, population tends to increase, infanticide and internecine wars are checked, and villages begin to grow. Now I do not believe it is possible to keep native races in band-boxes or surround them with cotton-wool. They must take their chance with the rest of us. But it is the plain duty of the Governments that are brought in contact with them to minimise, as far as they can, the evils of that contact; to institute, as far as they can, such regulations as may keep out the evil and foster the good; and to try and make them *as a people*, not as individuals only, contribute to the common weal, and share in it.

Queensland has tried the experiment of cultivating sugar with white labour and has failed. She wants coloured labour for her plantations. In process of time these rich islands will be opened out, and they too will want labour. Why should it not be the

willing, cheerful labour of a people fostered and preserved by good government, working on their own homes under a rule and a guidance which they see are for their benefit? Day by day they are acquiring new wants, and they will learn that by labour only can these wants be supplied.

And it seems to me to be no less wise than it certainly is Christian to take the utmost care on your dealings with these races—not to exterminate them by recklessness and inordinate pursuit of the need of the moment, but so to foster them that they may be to future ages your helpers and your friends.

DISCUSSION.

The Right Hon. Sir GEORGE GREY, K.C.B. : I did not come here to-night prepared in any way to make any remarks upon this Paper, and, therefore, I am taken rather at a disadvantage in being expected to speak at once. There are, however, one or two subjects on which I might, perhaps, make some interesting remarks, prefacing them by saying that I think the thanks of all British people are due to Bishop Selwyn for the Paper which he has produced. He has not shrunk from exposing what he thought was wrong, but he has done so in a gentle spirit, and has always suggested a remedy. That is a most important thing. We have had his admirable opinion upon what ought to be done, and I confess he quite carried me with him in all that he said, and I think his recommendations are wise and good. Another thing I should like to say is this. This is a geographical question, one of great interest in the history of the human race. I firmly believe that the Melanesians are descended from some race who have also occupied a part of Africa. I feel quite satisfied that is the case, and I feel satisfied also that the Polynesian race in part composed the subjects of the King of Mexico or the Emperor of Mexico originally. I base these opinions upon what I think are very good grounds. The Melanesians have peculiar habits, differing altogether from those of the Polynesians. In investigating the subject I was always pulled up by this difficulty. If the Polynesian race were really the same as the race that inhabit the Pacific, that race once possessed a great number of circumstances which identify them with the inhabitants of Mexico. I can state a few of these. In the first place, words occur in the two languages of a remarkable kind, and which entirely agree with each other. Then, again, the Polynesians

have peculiar religious opinions; these were shared by the Mexicans. The Polynesians were great cannibals; the Mexicans were the same. A very singular circumstance took place when Cortes was besieging Mexico. The Mexicans received his party with a war song, which Cortes had translated by a woman who was with the Spanish army. It turned out to be actually the Polynesian war song, used by the natives of New Zealand, almost word for word. For instance, they called out to their assailants, "Begone, do not come here and trouble us! We are quite sick already of eating the flesh of your ancestors. Some of it is still sticking between our teeth." It was very odd that a war song of that kind should be raised by people separated so far from each other. But I have got into this difficulty. The Melanesians are almost as good navigators as the Polynesians. How is it that if the Polynesians got into Montezuma's country no Melanesians were found there? That puzzled me very much indeed, and I refrain from expressing my belief on the subject, waiting further investigation. Having some leisure at one time, I went over more carefully the account of the early Spanish conquerors of Mexico, and I found that this remarkable thing took place. The first Spaniard who was crossing over to Panama, when coming down the Panama side of the country, fell in with a race whom he called Negroes, and he said it was very remarkable they should have found negro villages there—people who had been driven ashore, and had been allowed by the natives to establish themselves in the country. He supposed from their appearance that they must be Africans, and he described them therefore as negroes. Then I find that the first Spanish explorers, when they came to the first of the Melanesian islands, found in those islands the Melanesian race, and they called this the Island of Negroes, evidently applying also the term negroes to the same people. Well, upon the whole, I thought that satisfactorily made the case out; but subsequently, crossing the Isthmus of Panama, I heard that a few days before I arrived some tombs had been opened, and there had been found, amongst other things, figures in gold, almost solid gold; for example, one of the things I was able to purchase was worth £19 for the gold alone, and there were several others of the same kind of image. These images were cast; the ashes were absolutely in some of them—the ashes of the fire in which they had been cast. Now, the Africans on the west coast of Africa have a knowledge of smelting, and produce the beautiful assegais of which you have heard. Again, the

Melanesians have other African customs: they use the bow and the poisoned arrow exactly as the Africans do. The Polynesians never used this weapon. In this way I think I have fair ground for making out that this Melanesian race are descended from the same race which also have reached the west coast of Africa, and I believe the Polynesians must have come from very nearly the same source, for many of their customs closely resemble those of the ancient Egyptians. All these form a curious series of circumstances, which appear to require more careful investigation. But I firmly believe from the various rites and mutilations of their bodies, and circumstances of that kind, that the two races are identical, and that they were both found by the Spaniards. That, indeed, would lead us to no conclusion as to where they came from. People generally follow up a race to some spot. It is possible they may have started from a centre, and only reached so far as that. I think fair attention has not been devoted to the subject. I thought it might be interesting to mention these things, and to show how many circumstances these races agreed in. I might have told you that the Polynesians do not make pottery, the Melanesians do. The West Africans make pottery of the same kind. Then there is the smelting, the poisoned arrow, and so on. I must now give way to other speakers.

The CHAIRMAN: We are honoured to-night by the presence of Lord Carrington, the late Governor of New South Wales, whose ability and the warm interest he took in the affairs of the Colony have gained him the undying regard of the people. As Governor also of Norfolk Island he had personal experience of Bishop Selwyn's Melanesian work.

The Right Hon. Lord CARRINGTON, G.C.M.G.: I should not have ventured to interpose for a single moment but for the fact that my old friend and schoolfellow, Bishop Selwyn, has, with modesty which is equal to his pluck, omitted to say a single word about himself, and, therefore, with your permission, I would like to say a few words of my old friend as I saw him in his home in the South Pacific. In April 1888, Lady Carrington and I sailed in H.M.S. "Nelson," twin-screw cruiser, first class armour, 7,680 tons, 6,640 horse power, flying the flag of Admiral Fairfax. We called at Howe Island and then at Norfolk Island, where a boat came out to meet us, and I recognised the familiar figure of the Bishop. We were lowered into the boat, and I can only describe the swell of the Pacific by saying that when we were in the trough of the sea the topmasts of the "Nelson" were invisible. We rowed steadily through

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 are almost as good as the Spaniards. They
 that if the Polynesians were found living with the natives, whom
 sians were found. They lived with the natives, whom
 I refrain from going to church and nobody went to
 investigation. I was allowed to do so. The church—a
 more careful man, Mr. Patteson—is a beautiful little structure, and
 Mexico, the English prayer that is read is the prayer of those who
 first Spaniards for the devoted missionaries who are carrying on the
 down the Cross in the savage islands of the Southern Sea. It is
 he has much to say that, when the "Southern Cross" comes in after
 b of her periodical voyages, the poor wives left behind dare not
 go to learn what news the ship may bring in. They do not know
 whether the ship brings back their husbands or not, or what the
 fate may have been of those devoted men who carry the Cross of
 Christ into all the islands of the Southern Sea. It is a most
 touching—a most pathetic sight. The Bishop almost lost his life;
 in fact, he lost his health in the pursuit of his duty, and here he is
 without having said a single word of the glorious example he has
 set us all in carrying—as he has so long carried—his life in his
 hands and in preaching the gospel of the Saviour in all its purity
 and simplicity. I had the privilege this afternoon of hearing a
 noble speech delivered by Sir George Grey at a luncheon given in his
 honour at the National Liberal Club. He told us what the guiding
 star of his life had been. He told us that his object, and that
 which had kept him going through all the many years of his
 glorious life, was to try to keep the old world out of the new—not
 the men of the old world, but the old world bad methods and
 systems of government. All honour to these two great men; and
 I am very proud to have been allowed to say a word or two this

The Islands of the Western Pacific.
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N: Lord Stanmore is better known to most of us,
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U.M.G.: Your Chairman, like myself,
Colonial service, but you know the old horse
the master's whip and obeys, and so, hearing his
an instinct. So far, however, from having only, as
formed any definite idea of addressing you this evening,
formed a very definite idea of *not* addressing you, and that
for several reasons. First, because the sphere of Melanesia with
which Bishop Selwyn dealt, and with which he is so intimately
acquainted, is not the sphere with which I was most acquainted. I
was better acquainted with Polynesia. Another good reason was
that if I spoke at all I felt I might perhaps be led to say things that
might not be altogether agreeable to some who heard me, and that
one wishes to avoid. However, I am happy to bear my testimony,
such as it is, to the extreme accuracy, as it appears to me, with
which Bishop Selwyn has defined the position of things, and I wish
to express my general agreement with the measures he has proposed
as measures of reform. Lord Carrington has just referred to what
no one who heard Bishop Selwyn's speech could help mentioning,
namely, the three requisites which, as Bishop Selwyn said, are
above all things necessary in dealing with this question. These
are knowledge, persistency, and above all the individual. Well, if
I differ at all from Bishop Selwyn, it would be to strike out
the first two factors, and to say that the individual was the
first thing, the second thing, and the third thing. That is just
where our systems of administration are apt to fail. Your
Chairman, if he is an honest man, which I believe he is,
will tell you that when I was in the Colonial service I
used very often to make myself very troublesome and disagree-
able by taking it into my head that the methods employed at
home with regard to Colonial administration were sometimes
wrong, and when I thought they were wrong I insisted on
saying so. Now, this question of the individual is just one of

the sea till we got about three-quarters of a mile from the shore, where we lay to and waited for the signal to go through the surf. Suddenly the man on the jetty took off his hat, and the Bishop said, "Row for your lives," which the crew did. We had a good race with the surf, but we got in first and, landing at Norfolk Island, I saw the Bishop on his "native heath." There are about 700 people on the island, and the state of society is communism in its simplest form. I was the guest of the Chief Magistrate, and Lady Carrington was the guest of the Bishop. I was lodged in the house of the Chief Magistrate's mother-in-law. We were waited upon by maidens of the island, who took turns, twelve at a time. Some were chamber-maids and some were waiting-maids. On the other side of the island is the Melanesian mission, and for two days I was permitted to go and stay with the Bishop. The colony who live there devote themselves entirely to their good work. They lived with the natives, whom they educated and taught to work, and one of the finest features was that nobody was forced to go to church and nobody went to church till he asked to be allowed to do so. The church—a memorial to Bishop Patteson—is a beautiful little structure, and the only English prayer that is read is the prayer of those who stay behind for the devoted missionaries who are carrying on the work of the Cross in the savage islands of the Southern Sea. It is not too much to say that, when the "Southern Cross" comes in after one of her periodical voyages, the poor wives left behind dare not go to learn what news the ship may bring in. They do not know whether the ship brings back their husbands or not, or what the fate may have been of those devoted men who carry the Cross of Christ into all the islands of the Southern Sea. It is a most touching—a most pathetic sight. The Bishop almost lost his life; in fact, he lost his health in the pursuit of his duty, and here he is without having said a single word of the glorious example he has set us all in carrying—as he has so long carried—his life in his hands and in preaching the gospel of the Saviour in all its purity and simplicity. I had the privilege this afternoon of hearing a noble speech delivered by Sir George Grey at a luncheon given in his honour at the National Liberal Club. He told us what the guiding star of his life had been. He told us that his object, and that which had kept him going through all the many years of his glorious life, was to try to keep the old world out of the new—not the men of the old world, but the old world bad methods and systems of government. All honour to these two great men; and I am very proud to have been allowed to say a word or two this

evening about my old friend and Eton schoolfellow, the Bishop of Melanesia and Chaplain to the Queen.

The CHAIRMAN : Lord Stanmore is better known to most of us, and much better known in the Western Pacific, as Sir Arthur Gordon ; he has devoted himself more than most Englishmen to the development of the capabilities of the natives, and to finding methods for their advancement. I do not think Lord Stanmore came here this evening with any definite intention of addressing you, but we should not like him to leave the room without making a few remarks.

The Lord STANMORE, G.C.M.G. : Your Chairman, like myself, has retired from active Colonial service, but you know the old horse hears the crack of the master's whip and obeys, and so, hearing his call, I obey from instinct. So far, however, from having only, as he says, not formed any definite idea of addressing you this evening, I had formed a very definite idea of *not* addressing you, and that for several reasons. First, because the sphere of Melanesia with which Bishop Selwyn dealt, and with which he is so intimately acquainted, is not the sphere with which I was most acquainted. I was better acquainted with Polynesia. Another good reason was that if I spoke at all I felt I might perhaps be led to say things that might not be altogether agreeable to some who heard me, and that one wishes to avoid. However, I am happy to bear my testimony, such as it is, to the extreme accuracy, as it appears to me, with which Bishop Selwyn has defined the position of things, and I wish to express my general agreement with the measures he has proposed as measures of reform. Lord Carrington has just referred to what no one who heard Bishop Selwyn's speech could help mentioning, namely, the three requisites which, as Bishop Selwyn said, are above all things necessary in dealing with this question. These are knowledge, persistency, and above all the individual. Well, if I differ at all from Bishop Selwyn, it would be to strike out the first two factors, and to say that the individual was the first thing, the second thing, and the third thing. That is just where our systems of administration are apt to fail. Your Chairman, if he is an honest man, which I believe he is, will tell you that when I was in the Colonial service I used very often to make myself very troublesome and disagreeable by taking it into my head that the methods employed at home with regard to Colonial administration were sometimes wrong, and when I thought they were wrong I insisted on saying so. Now, this question of the individual is just one of

these points. We are too much afraid, naturally afraid, of trusting to an individual. We give power on the one hand, but draw it back with the other. We confer great powers, and then we heap on a lot of restrictions. I perfectly agree with Bishop Selwyn when he said that the whole thing is an irony and absurdity—the way in which we try to work through machinery impossible to administer. Why? Because when they appoint a High Commissioner, and Deputy Commissioners to look after all this business, they do not simply appoint them, and give them certain simple rules to guide their action, but insist on fettering them with a code of several hundred articles, which were most carefully thought out, and took two years to write, and yet which when sent over were utterly unworkable, and are unworkable to this day. If instead of fettering his action they had given the Commissioner discretion, and pointed out the lines in which that discretion was to be used, a great deal more might have been done by the High Commissioner and his Deputies than ever has been done. Bishop Selwyn told you he was a witness to what appeared to him, and what will appear to most of us, to be a very unfortunate exhibition of the impotence of British power to protect those whom it had undertaken to protect. He said he wrote a letter to point this out and got an acknowledgment of it. That is the old story. Eleven years ago a Commission was appointed which consisted of the humble individual now addressing you, the late Admiral Wilson, and Sir Anthony Hoskins, and we set our brains to work, and we framed a Report, in which we made a recommendation which was substantially what he recommends as to the sending of a peripatetic Commissioner. Our Report was acknowledged with thanks, and in that respect we were better off than Bishop Selwyn who appears to have got none; but from that day to this nothing has been done, so far as I am aware, to carry that recommendation into effect. I think I have already expressed a general agreement with what the Bishop proposes. At the same time I feel I must say one word as to where I differ. I have never been one of those who have gone into strong opposition to the labour trade—that is to say, I have always thought that the employment of native labourers in Australia and Fiji might be beneficial, and often *was* beneficial, to both parties. At the same time I was not blind to the evils that might attend it. Bishop Selwyn says: "Men are not cattle or merchandise, and if anyone imports them it should be the responsible Government of the Colony, and no one else." Of that I am not quite so sure. I think, and I repeat, that the one great safeguard against possible

abuses is this : to put the control of recruiting in the Islands themselves in perfectly independent hands—in the hands not of the Government of a Colony, but in the hands of Agents of the Imperial Government. The Government of a self-governing Colony must always depend upon voting power, and if the voting power wishes for a thing, it is very difficult, however excellent the intentions of the Government, to get those intentions carried out if their execution interferes with the attainment of what voters wish for and will have. If you wish to have the trade perfectly safe, you must put its control into independent hands. I know this may not be palatable to some, but I felt it my bounden duty to say what I have said if I spoke at all.

Lieut.-General R. W. LOWRY, C.B. : The Chairman's call on me to address you is alike unexpected and sudden, and I know not how to respond to it at all fittingly. I have never, in the wanderings of my life as a soldier, had the privilege of serving in any part of Australasia, and it is only from having two naval sons, who have each had some years of duty on the station, that I can lay claim to the least knowledge of those lands or be in touch with the subject so earnestly and eloquently brought to our notice to-night. I know well, however, the interest and the pleasure both those sons derived from their tours of service in almost all parts of the wide-spread Australian command. One of them took part in the declaration of our Protectorate over many of the islands of the Solomon group—to which Bishop Selwyn has referred—in course of last year, while the other met the Bishop on his island home in the flood tide of his work in the Isles of Melanesia, and inspired me with admiration for that work by the enthusiasm the good Bishop's labours there had called forth in him. I have always loved the Mission cause, but I have loved it all the more from my son's account of what he saw it had effected amongst the Islanders of Melanesia under the leadership of the earnest men on whom such charge had been devolved. And in truth, as we may all gather from what has been read to us and said to us to-night, it is almost wholly to the moral influence and individual character of the men who have gone forth from amongst us, whether as governors, judges, missionaries, or sailors—that we owe our truest success as colonists. It is to such as the veteran statesman, to whom we have just listened so raptly, as the great Bishop Selwyn, and his devoted son, who has given us this most interesting paper, as Bishop Patteson, and as Commodore Goodenough, that we are mainly indebted for the success of our country wherever its institu-

tions have been planted. To such, and to such like men, I dare to say, has been due the building-up of the good name of this Empire of ours beyond the seas. Our responsibilities—whatever Government may exercise them for the time being—now over small islands, now over large, as in New Guinea, go on *steadily increasing*. May it be ours, and ever, too, increasingly, so to administer the great heritage granted us that the religion, the justice, and the good faith of England to all races and peoples under the flag shall never be impugned!

The CHAIRMAN: Reference has been made in the course of the evening to the part which the Colony of Queensland has taken in the labour traffic. We have here my old friend Sir James Garrick, the Agent-General, who, as having been long a Minister in Queensland, and as being thoroughly conversant with the subject, can, I am sure, address us with advantage.

Sir JAMES GARRICK, K.C.M.G.: I wish I had had an opportunity of seeing this Paper before coming here to-night. As representing the Colony of Queensland, I am grateful to the Bishop, not only for reading it, but for, on many occasions previously, offering his counsel and advice with respect to the conduct of the labour emigration from Polynesia to Queensland. The Bishop is entitled, as you are aware, from great experience and attainments, to speak with confidence upon this subject. He is, I may say, accepted generally and in great part by my own Government as an authority upon many of the matters with which he has dealt to-night. I came here not knowing quite what I should have to answer. I had thought it might be some of those very grave charges which have been made against my Government and the people of Queensland by others during the past twelve months in this country. I am glad to say that it has not been so. I would remind you that the history of this coloured immigration to our Colony is divided into two periods; there is that before 1885, and the part subsequent to that date, and I may say that the latter is again subdivided by the period from May 1892, when the Act was passed enabling this immigration to continue for a further period of ten years. We do not attempt to defend much that was done before the year 1885. In that year a Commission was appointed to inquire into this question, and a Report was made. Subsequent to this Report the Government of Queensland passed more stringent regulations, entirely revised the administration of the system, and exhibited the greatest diligence in seeing that these amended regulations were effectually administered. The Bishop says: "The conduct of the

voyage mainly depends on the Government Agent. This man is sent and paid by the Government, and is put in full charge of the recruiting and of the labourers going out and returning to their homes. He can if he sees any wrong-doing stop the ship at once, and order her to return to Queensland." I would point out the very powerful character of this authority. If this Agent at any time during the voyage finds that the captain of the ship wilfully disobeys, and continues to disobey, the orders which the Government have authorised the Agent to give, the latter can put an end to the voyage and insist on the ship returning to Queensland. The Bishop says, "This sounds well on paper, but how does it work?" My answer is, that not a single complaint of any serious offence against the laws of Queensland has been made since these regulations were passed, and the administration of them enforced in the manner I have intimated. That appears to me to be a satisfactory answer to the Bishop's question. Lord Stanmore and the Bishop together fall foul—not, I am glad to say, of the Queensland Government, which generally comes in for knocks enough in this matter, but of the Imperial Government. Their complaints have been against the High Commissioner, against the Assistant Commissioners, against the administration of these officers. I will only say that Queensland itself is incapable of interfering in the matter, and I am somewhat doubtful how far the Imperial Government, in view of the rights of other Powers, has it even in its power, without an understanding with them, to carry out any such plan as the Bishop and Lord Stanmore have recommended. At any rate it is clear we have no power, though I may say personally I should be glad to see such power as Sir William Macgregor has in New Guinea extended further eastward over some of the Solomon Islands. The Bishop has spoken of the necessity of educating these Islanders. I really think he might have said a few words more about the magnificent efforts that have been made by ministers of his own and other Churches in Queensland amongst the native labourers there. In Bundaberg, Mackay, and Maryborough, both by men and women, the most devoted efforts are made to civilise and christianise the Polynesians, and as to the success of these efforts I would refer to the pamphlets compiled by Mr. Hume Black, and the Rev. A. C. Smith, convener of the committee of foreign missions of the Presbyterian churches in Queensland, which contain abundant testimony to the good that has been done. I may mention, as one instance of it, that in Mackay, where there are 2,800 Polynesian labourers, no fewer than 1,900 are pledged abstainers. Considerable assistance is given to the

missionaries by many of these labourers, and only lately some of them have gone into islands so savage that no missionary had dared to live in them. I will read you a striking instance of this courage and devotion from the *Courier* of April 14 this year. It says briefly :—

The *Bundaberg Mail* of Friday, April 13, contains an account of an interesting meeting which took place in the Kanaka Hall, Kalkie, on Tuesday, for the purpose of saying farewell to three Christian Kanaka boys, who are leaving Queensland for their native island of Malayta, as missionaries to their heathen countrymen. The boys are going as pioneers, with the view, later on, of introducing a white missionary if circumstances will permit. If the results are favourable, one of them will sign on as a recruited labourer, and return to report progress here. The three boys, Robert, Peter, and Daniel, addressed the meeting in turn, referring to the benefits they had received in Queensland, and announcing their determination, at all hazards, to introduce the Bible to their people. The Rev. I. Mackenzie then spoke, encouraging the boys in their self-imposed task, and the Rev. R. Hogg expressed his sympathy with the movement, and was surprised and delighted, on asking how many of his hearers were converted, to see a forest of hands, testifying to the good work which had been going on.

Hitherto the chiefs in Malayta have refused admission to all Christian teachers. Peter has been six years, and Daniel and Robert each eight years, in Queensland. They look forward to building a school in Malayta, and have laid out their earnings in Queensland in buying articles suitable to their enterprise.

The Bishop alluded to the question of the introduction of women. I can only tell you that the Government of Queensland has taken, and is taking, the greatest care in that matter. That no unmarried woman can leave appears to me to be the proper interpretation of the regulations. Only married women can be taken. The Government Agent is directed that a married woman must come with her husband—she cannot come alone—and that she must have the special leave of the chief of her village. A compartment is provided for women only. None of the passengers or crew are permitted to enter except in the presence of the Government Agent. The best evidence of effectual administration, after all, is this : Has any serious complaint of late years been made against the system ? We know of none. The Bishop speaks about the insufficient remuneration of the Agent. The Government Agent does not receive, as he says, only £150, but £800 a year. The Agent is the responsible person, specially selected for the office by the Minister in charge of this department. The captain of the ship is selected also, or if not selected at any rate specially approved by the Minister. The officers

of the ship must also be so approved, and no foreigner is permitted to sail in the ship. These are not merely paper regulations, they are stringently enforced. As I have said, we are thankful to the Bishop for his advice in these matters. Some of the recommendations in this paper I do not think are practicable. Some of them are, I should think, useful. But apart from my own opinion, I will with pleasure submit his recommendations to my Government, and, as in times past, so to-day, they will be ready to listen to those who are well-informed, and who give us unbiassed advice.

The CHAIRMAN: I do not observe that anyone else desires to address the meeting, and I will therefore now ask you to permit me to convey to the Bishop our cordial thanks for his most admirable paper, to which, also, we are indebted for the useful and interesting discussion which has arisen out of it. It is not necessary to "paint the lily," or to go over again any part of the paper which we have so much appreciated. I will therefore now at once express your acknowledgments to Bishop Selwyn, and invite him to make such reply as he thinks desirable to the comments which have been made.

The Right Rev. Bishop SELWYN: I thank you all most cordially for your reception of my paper, and at the same time I apologise to Sir James Garrick and other gentlemen who have addressed us for not having had the paper ready sooner. It was written under great pressure of other work, and I could only get the proofs to-night. I think Sir James Garrick did me an injustice in saying I took no notice of private efforts in Queensland. The words I used were—"You must back up, as a Government, the private efforts which are being made to teach, to ameliorate, aye, to christianise them." No one is more fully aware than I am of the great value of the efforts that have been made. All I ask is that the Government should back them up. I do not think Sir James Garrick can say they are backed up at this moment. A great friend of ours at Mackay, Mrs. Robinson, sought to build a school for the Melanesians. They suffered very much from the depression, and we in Norfolk Island sent her regularly £10 from the offertory to help her in the effort, but I have not seen that the Queensland Government have given any help towards the school, though her husband has been deprived of his salary. As regards the long extract from the Bundaberg paper, what I am sorry for is the inaccuracy of the editor. It is said the island of Malayta was never visited by English missionaries. I and others of my mission staff have been there twice or three times every year for the last twenty years. As I mentioned in my paper, my friend Mr. Comins last year held a baptism at Saa, in the

island of Malayta, and many were baptised. I am much obliged to them for wanting to send white missionaries to the island, but they are there already. Sir James Garrick says there is special leave always obtained for the introduction of women before they are recruited. I speak with deference, but that law has been the law of the Government of Queensland for the last ten years. Yes, I can show it in the regulations. I do not know what the £300 Government Agent does as regards special leave, but I know what they did before, and that was mighty little. I say the law looks well on paper, but you have to be very particular about it. You put the Agent in a position which is about the hardest a man can fill. It is a hard position, whether you pay him £300 or £3,000 a year, for a man to be shut up for months in a little labour vessel, in which he is looked upon as an enemy. There is the testimony of one of the Queensland captains selected for this purpose, who, in his cups, it must be confessed—but when wine is in truth will out—said to the Government Agent, “Sir, I look upon you as my natural enemy.” It stands to reason that a man who is going to enforce the letter of the law must be regarded as an enemy when the other man is trying to get his ship full. The man is in the most difficult position, and, whether you pay him £300 or £3,000, the way in which he will do his duty depends on his moral fibre. Therefore, you must not make it a question between the Government Agent and the employer, who is the captain, but you must make it the business of Government to do the recruiting, and I stick to that with all my heart. In conclusion, I beg to propose a hearty vote of thanks to our Chairman.

The motion was cordially approved, after which the meeting terminated.

MEETING OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Library Association was held by permission of the Council in the Library of the Institute, on Tuesday, May 29, 1894, when Mr. James R. Boosé, the Librarian, read a paper on "The Library of the Royal Colonial Institute." Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G., presided.

Amongst those present were the following :

MESSRS. HENRY W. BALL, S. M. BENNETT, MR. AND MRS. C. BETHELL, MESSRS. JAMES BONWICK, W. S. BRASSINGTON, F.S.A., A. M. BROWN, M.D., JAMES W. BROWN, F. J. BURGOYNE, N. BUTCHER, F. B. F. CAMPBELL, MRS. CAREY-HOBSON, MESSRS. W. CHAMBERLAIN, R. S. CHAPMAN, S. J. CLARKE, A. COTGREAVE, F. H. DANGAR, E. C. F. DAY, CHARLES DICKINSON, D. DOUTHWAITE, F. EDWARDS, T. EVERATT, C. WASHINGTON EVES, C.M.G., C. E. FAGAN, H. W. FINCHAM, W. A. FINCHAM, JOHN FULTON, RICHARD GARNETT, LL.D., W. J. GARNETT, JOSEPH GILBERT, C. W. F. GOSS, T. GRAHAM, W. SEBRIGHT GREEN, REV. W. P. GRESWELL, THE MISSES HALLMARKS, MESSRS. ROBERT HARRISON, H. HAWKES, G. R. HUMPHREY, L. INKSTER, S. W. KERSHAW, F. P. DE LABILLIERE, A. W. LAMBERT, A. G. LAW, MRS. LAW, LIBRARIAN PUBLIC LIBRARY WATFORD, LIBRARIAN WEST HAM PUBLIC LIBRARIES, LIBRARIAN PUBLIC LIBRARY BERMONDSEY, LIBRARIAN NEWINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY, MESSRS. J. Y. W. MACALISTER, F.S.A., MATTHEW MACFIE, R. M. MACLEAN, WILLIAM MANLEY, SAMUEL MARTIN, THOMAS MASON, R. MOULD, J. S. O'HALLORAN, E. A. PETHERICK, W. C. PLANT, H. E. POOLE, G. POTTER, G. PREECE, J. HENRY QUINN, CHARLES C. RAWSON, A. B. ROBINSON, EDWARD SALMON, J. SEYMOUR, S. W. SILVER, H. G. SLADE, A. SMITH, C. SMITH, F. A. TURNER, DR. J. WAGHORN, MESSRS. J. R. WELCH, M. H. WILDE, V. YOVATT.

SIR FREDERICK YOUNG : It is with peculiar pleasure that I take the chair at this meeting. As one of its Vice-Presidents I wish, on behalf of the Royal Colonial Institute, to give a very hearty welcome to the gentlemen of the Library Association of the United Kingdom who have honoured us with their presence this evening. We are very happy to see within the walls of the library of our Institute representatives of this very distinguished society. Gentlemen, you belong to a most honourable calling. You are the guardians and custodians of the enormous collection and the vast amount of written ancient and modern mental work which constitutes the most valuable portion of the intellectual life of nations ; and of the progressive civilisation of mankind. You live among books, and the constant contact and association with literature in all its forms (the very atmosphere you breathe) cannot fail to exercise a deep influence on your minds, tending to elevate you above the range of thought of those whose more ordinary avocations destine them to fulfil less attractive pursuits in the daily routine of their lives. It is my duty to introduce to you my young friend Mr.

Boosé, our talented librarian, who has undertaken to give us an account of the progress of the Library of the Royal Colonial Institute. In doing so I may mention that many years ago, during the infancy of the Institute, I always declared that I should never be satisfied until it possessed the best and most complete Colonial library to be found in the Empire, always of course excepting our great National Library at the British Museum. My earnest wishes that this should be the case have been always admirably seconded by Mr. Boosé, who with great ability and indefatigable perseverance, has exerted himself ever since to endeavour to fulfil, as far as possible, the hopes I long ago entertained. Of course no library can ever be said to be complete; but this I do say, that I think to-day we possess a library, to which we are constantly making additions, of such extent and value that we have the greatest reason to be proud of it. It is to give you some account of its history and progress that we are assembled here to-night. I now beg, therefore, to call on Mr. Boosé to read the Paper he has prepared on

THE LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.

Mr. Boosé: The title which I have selected for my Paper is comprehensive enough to embrace a treatment of each section of the Library of the Royal Colonial Institute in all its aspects, but to deal with all of them even in the briefest way would require a much longer time than is at my disposal; so I shall, therefore, confine myself chiefly to the main points with respect to past and present conditions.

So rapid has been the growth of Colonial literature, more especially of recent years, that a separate paper might well be written upon the several divisions of the Library, treating in detail the works regarding each of the British Colonies. Coming, however, to the subject before us, I will first refer to two instances, prior to the establishment of the Royal Colonial Institute, of the existence of similar institutions.

As long ago as 1887 a society was formed, with the title of the Colonial Society, for the purpose of affording a place of rendezvous to persons interested in the various dependencies of the Empire in every quarter of the globe, and by means of which information upon all Colonial subjects might be collected and circulated through the intercourse of many individuals having the same object in view. One of its chief purposes was stated to be the establishment in a convenient situation in the West End of the Metropolis of an extensive library, consisting of all important works relating to the

Colonies, together with a selection of the most approved maps, charts, and the latest surveys—in addition to a regular supply of one or more newspapers from each Colony. The Society occupied rooms first in Parliament Street, and afterwards in St. James's Square, but, owing to insufficient support from those for whose benefit it was established, ceased to exist about five years after its inauguration, the contents of its library being sold, many of the books having since found a home in this library. The second attempt was more limited in scope, and bore the title of the General Association for the Australian Colonies. This was started in 1855 for the purpose of furthering the welfare and prosperity of the Australian Colonies, and more especially of promoting the passing of the several Constitution Bills of those Colonies, and of entering into correspondence when necessary with the various Departments of State of Her Majesty's Government. The founders of this Association comprised, amongst others, the following gentlemen, who subsequently took an active part in the establishment of the Royal Colonial Institute, and are at present amongst its most active Fellows: The Right Hon. Hugh Childers, Mr. F. A. Du Croz, Sir Arthur Hodgson, Mr. Donald Larnach, Sir Charles Nicholson, and Sir James A. Youl, who acted throughout the Society's existence as honorary secretary and treasurer, and is at present one of the warmest supporters and a Vice-President of the Royal Colonial Institute.

The Association at one time numbered 281 members, but during 1862, or only seven years after its establishment, it came to an untimely end, as its funds were not sufficient to carry out the varied and important objects which it was thought expedient to take in hand. The minute-book and proceedings of the Association, containing many important and valuable documents, were kindly presented to the Library of the Royal Colonial Institute by Sir James Youl, and are interesting records of the work performed at that period in connection with the affairs of the Australian Colonies.

Coming now to the more immediate subject of my Paper, it is exactly twenty-six years ago that a few gentlemen, prominent amongst them being Viscount Bury (now Earl of Albemarle), Mr. A. R. Roche, Sir James A. Youl, and other representatives of Colonial interests, met together with the object of forming a society which should assume in relation to the Colonies a position similar to that filled by the Royal Society as regards science, and the Royal Geographical Society as regards geography—the result being the foundation of the present institution under the title which was

adopted by its predecessor of 1887 of the Colonial Society, the prefix Royal being graciously sanctioned by Her Majesty the Queen twelve months later. Inconvenience, however, arising from the similarity of the initial letters to those of the Royal College of Surgeons, the title was in 1870 changed to that of the Royal Colonial Institute.

One of the chief objects of the Institute was the establishment of a reading-room and library in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects might be constantly available, and my object to-night is to attempt to explain how well that part of the programme has been carried out by the Council on behalf of the Fellows, who have ever had in view the importance of procuring as complete a collection as possible of the literature of the Colonies and India, in order that reliable information might be supplied to those in search of knowledge regarding all parts of the British Empire. One of the first acts of the Council in the early days was the appointment of a deputation to wait upon the Secretaries of State for the Colonies and India, which offices were then held respectively by the Duke of Buckingham and Sir Stafford Northcote (afterwards Lord Iddesleigh), for the purpose of obtaining their official sanction and support, which was readily granted; in addition to which both those distinguished statesmen undertook to address the Governors of the various Colonies and India in favour of the Institute—the result being that many works illustrative of the resources and progress of all parts of the Empire were received, and formed the nucleus of the library in which we are assembled this evening.

As another instance of the interest taken in the library during its childhood by the leading statesmen of that day, it is only necessary to mention the constitution of the first Library Committee, which consisted of the Right Hon. Stephen Cave, Mr. Arthur Mills, M.P., Sir William Denison, formerly Governor of Tasmania and New South Wales, and the Right Hon. Hugh C. E. Childers, who is now the sole surviving representative. These gentlemen, with the assistance of the Rev. Dr. Currey as honorary librarian, an office which was afterwards held by Mr. J. V. H. Irwin, were instrumental in enlisting the sympathy and co-operation of several prominent Colonists as well as publishers and authors, and so adding to the library many works of a distinctly Colonial character, besides drawing up lists of books suitable for purchase.

Although the acquisition of a representative library was one of the chief aims of the founders of the Institute, it was quite impossible

for a few years to devote any special grant for the purchase of books, owing to difficulties which had to be faced and overcome, both as regards insufficient space and a still greater obstacle, want of funds. The Council were, therefore, almost entirely dependent upon the generosity of donors for any substantial increase in the library. Hence it is not surprising to find that during the first five years of its existence the progress of the library was far from rapid, and that at the termination of that period, viz., 1878, the year following the commencement of my own connection with the Institute, the collection of books numbered slightly more than three hundred—many being of a very general character, and having no bearing whatever upon the Colonial Empire.

These, it is needless to say, have since made way for others more suitable for so distinct a library. During the year 1878, however, a small grant was set aside for the purchase of a few works, such as were absolutely necessary for purposes of reference, as well as historically valuable; and never losing sight of the great importance of the question, the Council have, by judicious and well-directed action, continued, and as circumstances permitted increased, the grant, by which means the chief works of note have been secured and the importance of the library has become firmly established and recognised. I have already stated that in 1878 the library contained about three hundred volumes, and in order to demonstrate its rapid growth from that time it will be necessary to quote a few statistics, which shall be of the briefest possible description.

In 1881, or thirteen years after the foundation of the Institute, the first catalogue was printed, the library then containing 2,500 volumes. In 1886 a second catalogue upon a far more comprehensive scale was issued, the cost of publication having most liberally been defrayed by Mr. C. Washington Eves, and contained 7,291 entries, besides a catalogue of authors; whilst at the present time a new catalogue, to which I shall refer later on, is in course of preparation, which will contain the titles of over 20,000 volumes and pamphlets, embracing every branch of Colonial literature. It will thus be seen that between the years 1881 and 1886 the rate of increase was about 1,000 volumes annually; whilst from 1886 to 1894 it has been more than double that number.

In the account of the progress of the library so far, I have chiefly referred to the acquisition of books by purchase, but the very substantial increase of recent years is to a considerable extent attributable to the important and valuable donations from the various Governments of the Colonies and India and the Secretaries

of State for those Departments, Societies, Universities, Chambers of Commerce, &c., in all parts of the Empire, as well as publishers, authors, and Fellows of the Institute, residing both in Great Britain and the Colonies, who have all been actuated by one motive—the prosperity of the library of the Royal Colonial Institute.

The Institute was first located in very modest quarters in Westminster, afterwards removing to two rooms in Suffolk-street, Pall Mall, which soon became too limited in extent, necessitating a further removal to rooms at No. 15, Strand, where under the able guidance of the late Dr. Eddy, and afterwards of Sir Frederick Young, as Honorary Secretary, its success became assured, and the solid foundations of the present building were laid, which now affords a convenient place of meeting for Colonists, as well as the chief centre in London for purposes of reference upon all Colonial subjects; where the student, the historian, the statesman, the merchant, and the ordinary inquirer may obtain full and reliable information regarding the whole of the British Empire.

This brief glance at the early history of the library shows that the Council and Fellows have to a great extent created and steadily supported one and, in my humble opinion, the chief department of the Institute, and to those who have rendered the library what it is the Institute owes a debt of ceaseless gratitude.

It is almost impossible to realise or estimate the immense amount of good which its treasures have exercised in every direction. The circulation of information through its books has undoubtedly contributed to raise the tone of thought and feeling, and to educate the British public throughout the whole of the United Kingdom, as well as to create a desire for acquiring a knowledge of the extent and resources of the Empire among no inconsiderable portion of the community.

As regards the books comprising the various sections of the library, to attempt a description, or even to enumerate all those that I, in my enthusiasm, might consider especially important, would be too great an undertaking, so I will content myself by briefly referring to the general plan of arrangement, and pointing out a few books that I have selected as deserving of special attention, and which you will have an opportunity of inspecting at the termination of my Paper. The library is arranged in sections, each Colony occupying a distinct position in the several presses, every part of the British Empire being represented, from the great Dominion of Canada to the smallest island dependency ruled by the British Government. Among the collections of voyages are those

of Hakluyt (black letter edition), Purchas, Churchill, Harris, De Broses, Callander, Dalrymple, Burney, Pinkerton, Astley, Kerr, and others, as well as a complete set of the publications of the Hakluyt Society (presented to the Institute by Mr. Washington Eves), which contain rare and, in many instances, unpublished narratives of travellers and navigators, which exhibit the growth of intercourse among mankind, with its effects on civilisation, and recount the toils and adventures of those who first explored unknown and distant regions. In close proximity to the collections are the works of celebrated voyagers and navigators extending over a period of 350 years, and including those of Tasman (Dutch edition), of which a very complete translation appears in the third volume of Burney's "Voyages," Dampier, Funnell, Cook (the volumes bearing upon that celebrated navigator's voyages numbering twenty-four,) Anson, Sparrman, Vancouver, and Flinders, as well as the French voyages of Bougainville, De Gennes, Chabert, Dumont-d'Urville, Sonnerat, Marion, La Perouse, Baudin, who commanded the celebrated voyage of Péron and Freycinet, down to those of Lady Brassey and the Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos, which were performed in far more luxurious style.

In connection with the voyage of Flinders, I would draw your particular attention to what, in my opinion, is the most valuable and, at the same time, unique treasure in the library. I refer to the collection of original pencil and water-colour drawings by William Westall, A.R.A., who proceeded as landscape painter with that celebrated expedition of discovery and survey on the coasts of Australia during the years 1801 and 1802.

The sketches comprise views of King George's Sound, Port Lincoln, the head of Spencer's Gulf, Kangaroo Island, Port Phillip, Port Jackson, the Hawkesbury River, Keppel Bay, Port Bowen, Shoal Water Sound, Thirsty Sound, and the Gulf of Carpentaria; besides sketches illustrative of the natives, the flora, and fauna. The collection is one of the greatest historic interest, forming the entire existing series of the sketches made by the artist during the expedition, and having been drawn from nature on the spot.

There are two remarkable illustrations of pictorial representations by the aborigines themselves—one in the interior of a cave in Cavern Island, Gulf of Carpentaria, with drawings of turtles, sword-fish, &c., and another of grotesque human figures and a kangaroo in a cave near Memory Cove, at the entrance of Spencer's Gulf.

Before Mr. Westall accepted the appointment of landscape painter

to the expedition, he stipulated that his original drawings should be returned to him after the requirements of the Admiralty had been fulfilled. The authorities returned them accordingly, and they have been in the possession of the family up to the time of their acquirement by the Institute, in November 1889. Some of the drawings show signs of their partial submersion in the "Porpoise" (in which vessel the expedition embarked for England) when she was lost on Wreck Reef, situate to the westward of the southernmost point of the Great Barrier Reef. A few show indications of damage by small indentations. These marks were caused by the lively young midshipmen (one of whom afterwards became famous as Sir John Franklin), who amused themselves by driving the sheep that were saved from the wreck over the drawings, when they were spread out to dry on the coral sands of Wreck Reef.

The collection is also interesting to South Africans, as it includes several pencil drawings of Table Mountain and its vicinity, the "Investigator" having touched at Table Bay and Simon's Bay on her voyage to Australia.

There is also a set of water-colour drawings of headlands and coast scenery, which were prepared (after the artist's arrival in England) for the purpose of being engraved in the published volume of charts of the expedition which accompanies Flinders' narrative.

In connection with these engravings, it may be mentioned that, after the celebrated voyage of the "Adventure" and "Beagle" (1826-1836), Captain King expressed to the artist his personal obligations for the artistic accuracy of his work. It appears that on the first approach to Australia of those vessels, during a heavy gale, there was some doubt as to whether they could venture to make King George's Sound, but, as they neared the coast, the entrance was so readily recognised by aid of the illustrations that both ships were enabled to sail in without hesitation, instead of beating about at sea.

The collection comprises 144 sketches, and at the time of its acquirement by the Council of the Institute excited a considerable amount of interest, delegates being appointed in several instances by the Colonial Governments to inspect and report upon the collection, which has been described as the most beautiful and truthful which has ever been executed of the scenery of Australia. The announcement that these drawings had been acquired by the Institute caused Mr. William Essington King, a grandson of Governor Philip King, to present a water-colour drawing of Government

House, Sydney, painted by William Westall in 1802, which has been added to the collection. I have devoted considerable space to the collections, as well as the individual voyages, on account of their importance as affecting the whole of the Colonial Empire, and will now briefly refer to the other sections of the library.

There are many works of an important character bearing upon the survey of the coasts of Australia, including Grant's narrative of the voyage of the "*Lady Nelson*," Captain Philip King's survey in 1818, the expeditions to Botany Bay of Tench and Governor Phillip, John White's voyage to New South Wales, Hunter's *Historical Journal of the Transactions at Port Jackson in 1798*, and Collins' account of the English Colony in New South Wales. These works lead us to the period of the exploration of the interior of Australia, in which section are the travels inland and across the continent of Allan Cunningham, Oxley, Sturt, Mitchell, Grey, Eyre, Stokes, Leichhardt, Burke and Wills, Jardine, McKinlay, McDouall Stuart, who fixed the centre of Australia and crossed the country from sea to sea during 1858-62, and more recently of Giles, Warburton, Gregory and Tietkens, all of them household words in connection with Australian exploration.

As regards general works upon the Australian Colonies, the collection is very complete, and comprises several rare works, in many instances unobtainable by the collector of the present day, concerning the history, trade, resources and physical features of those Colonies. Amongst them are Wallis's "*Historical Account of New South Wales*," which is a curious work containing twelve plates engraved on the common sheet copper employed in coppering the bottoms of ships, by Preston, a convict, and which are the first specimens produced in the Australian Colonies. Lycett's "*Views of Australia and Tasmania*," with descriptive letterpress, as well as a general account of the Australian Colonies, published in 1824; and the historical works of Wentworth, O'Hara, Braim, Therry, Lang, Coote, Sutherland, Rusden, Stephens, Marcus, Moore, Labilliere and others, as well as Barron Field's "*Geographical Memoirs*," Barton's "*Literature and Prose Writers*," and the complete and voluminous "*Picturesque Atlas of Australia*," consisting of three volumes and containing a history of those Colonies from their discovery to the year 1889, together with over 800 illustrations.

I cannot quit the Australian section without referring to the many works of that veteran author, Mr. James Bonwick, most of which are in the library, and who is credited with the first important attempt to found a literary reputation in Victoria. His first work

on Australia was published in 1846, and at the present time he is actively engaged on behalf of the Government of New South Wales in assisting, and, in fact, performing the chief work in connection with the publication of the historical records of that Colony, and of Australia generally. In the department of ethnology Australia is strongly represented, the library containing all the principal works regarding its aborigines. Works of Australian fiction have not been omitted, the collection including those of Mrs. Martin, Miss Atkinson, Mrs. Campbell Praed, Hume Nisbet, the celebrated works of Marcus Clarke, and those of the now famous Mr. T. A. Browne, better known as Rolf Boldrewood.

In close touch with Australia are the works relating to Tasmania, New Zealand, New Guinea, and Fiji. The Tasmanian collection comprises all the principal histories, including Parker, Melville, West, and Fenton, the writings of James Bonwick, and the excellent account of the aborigines by Mr. Ling Roth, as well as numerous minor works regarding general subjects.

Coming to New Zealand, although the actual settlement of the country is an event of comparatively recent date, the literature connected with it is remarkably extensive and varied; but the Institute is in possession of one of the best and most representative collections to be found in any library, and embracing, in addition to Tasman's voyage, the works of Nicholas, Busby, Earle, Yate, Polack, Hursthouse, Grey, Thomson, Fox, Maning, Chapman, Heaphy, Terry, Dieffenbach, Hochstetter and Hector, the numerous writings of Mr. Colenso, Wakefield's "Adventure in New Zealand," with the volume of illustrations, containing fifteen coloured plates, lithographed from original drawings, John White's "Ancient History of the Maori," in six volumes, the most complete work of its kind, and the scarce and valuable work of George French Angas entitled the "New Zealanders," as well as the "South Australians and Kafirs," by the same author, all of which contain numerous coloured plates with descriptive letterpress. In this section there are, also, two works of more than ordinary interest, viz., "A Collection of Original Specimens of the Trees, Shrubs, and Flowering Plants of New Zealand," which were collected in 1840 by Mr. H. S. Tiffen, surveyor in the service of the New Zealand Company, all of which were named by Sir William Hooker, his original notes being placed alongside the specimens. This collection was specially made for the New Zealand Company, and was presented to the library by our Chairman (Sir Frederick Young), who was one of the original shareholders of the company. The other is a curious little

work, entitled, "The Cannibals, or a Sketch of New Zealand," published in 1832 by the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union in Boston, U.S.A., consisting of sixty-six pages; but I have been unable to find any reference to it in any of the works relating to New Zealand, and have submitted it to several experts, who have neither seen nor heard of the work.

Before leaving New Zealand I cannot but acknowledge the kindness of Mr. Charles Smith, of Wanganui, who on arrival in England last year placed the catalogue of his own library at my disposal, in order that I might select from it any works which were not already in the Institute Library. By his kindness many works which were published in the Colony were added to the library, and so vastly increased the importance of the New Zealand section.

The New Guinea division contains 180 volumes and pamphlets, covering a period of one hundred years, and extending from the voyage of Sonnerat in 1776 to the travels of Bevan, Chalmers, D'Albertis, and the present energetic governor, Sir William Macgregor. Fiji is represented by sixty-six works, covering a period of eighty-one years, containing a general review of the past and present history of that thriving Colony.

There is in addition a large number of works relating to the South Pacific, many of those scattered islands owing allegiance to the British Crown, and, therefore, being entitled to a place in the library.

Leaving Australasia, the next section to claim attention is that relating to British North America, embracing Newfoundland, and the various provinces of the vast Dominion of Canada, which includes, in addition to what are termed the older provinces, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, the North West Territories, and British Columbia.

The history of Newfoundland is of considerable interest, inasmuch as it is our oldest Colony and, owing to certain political events, still continues to occupy an amount of attention not vouchsafed to many of the larger Colonies. Its very early history will be found in the various collections already referred to, whilst for more recent information we have the works of Chabert, Reeves, Anspach, Chappell, Bonnycastle, Pedley, Hatton and Harvey, &c.

The Dominion of Canada is represented by a vast collection; and although in no way complete, it nevertheless contains all the

chief works of interest regarding that portion of the empire, including those of Rogers, Colden's "History of the Five Indian Nations of North America;" the complete works of the eminent historian, Francis Parkman, a series of historical narratives in which the romantic story of the rise, the marvellous expansion, and the ill-fated ending of the French power in North America is for the first time adequately told, and forms one of the finest themes that ever engaged the pen of the historian; the works of Heriot, Weld, Gray, and Bouchett's topographical and geographical account of Canada, which illustrated the ability and zeal of an eminent French Canadian, one of the many who has placed at the disposal of the student of the present day so much historical literature regarding that country. In this section are also the works of Catlin, Galt, Garneau, Smith, Lillie, Mrs. Moodie, Turcotte, Marshall, Gray, and Judge Haliburton, whose works have obtained a world-wide reputation, and include "The Clockmaker," in which the eminent Judge created "Sam Slick," a type of a Down East Yankee pedlar, "who sold his wares by a judicious use of that quality which is sure to be appreciated the world over, 'soft sawder and human natur.'" There is also a "History of Nova Scotia," by the same author, which was, for a long time, considered the best work published on that particular Colony. The speeches of Joseph Howe also occupy a place in this section, and it is a curious coincidence that whilst a printer and publisher Howe printed the first work of the humourist, Judge Haliburton. Among the more recent works are those of Leggo, Dubreuil, Ryerson, Dawson, Logan, Macoun, and Kingsford, whose history of Canada is now appearing in periodical volumes and is a most complete record of the foundation and progress of the Dominion.

There are numerous works upon the western province of British Columbia, embracing those of Pemberton, Hazlitt, Mayne, Sproat, Macfie, and others. The writings of Dr. Bourinot comprise a library in themselves regarding the Parliamentary institutions of Canada as well as the intellectual development of the Canadian people, whilst most of Mr. H. J. Morgan's works will be found here—both those gentlemen being strong supporters of the Institute and liberal donors to its library.

There is one other work which should be mentioned in connection with Canada, viz., Todd's "Parliamentary Government in British Colonies," which is of recent date, and has gained a world-wide reputation as setting forth the operation of parliamentary government in furtherance of its application to Colonial institutions.

Closely allied to Canada is the section devoted to works on the Arctic regions, which from a very early period in the history of our navigation have been an object of curiosity and research, including those of Ellis, Hearn, Ross, Mackenzie, Franklin, Parry, Rae, Richardson, McClintock, Nansen, Greely, &c. The little island of Bermuda, lying off the American coast, is represented by twenty-four works.

Turning now to Africa, which section comprises the Cape Colony, Natal, Matabeleland and Mashonaland, West Africa, East Africa, and African travel, there are few instances where there has been so rapid an increase in the literature of any country, but, in spite of the continuous flow of works, almost every publication of any importance at all will be found in the library.

Regarding the Cape Colony, the works of chief importance are those of Kolben, Sparrman, Paterson, Le Vaillant, Van Renen, Thunberg, Baines, Percival, Lichtenstein, Latrobe, Burchell, Pringle, and Harris, whose well-known work upon the game and wild animals of South Africa was preceded by a similar one which is now very scarce and little known, entitled "African Scenery and Animals," consisting of a collection of coloured drawings by Samuel Daniell published in 1804-5, this being supplemented sixteen years later by a second work by the same author, entitled "Sketches representing the Native Tribes, Animals, and Scenery of South Africa." Amongst the more recent works upon the Cape Colony are those of Mackenzie, John Noble, whose admirable handbooks convey so graphic a description of the Colony, and the valuable collection of the writings of G. M. Theal, the historian of South Africa, which contain a complete history of Southern Africa from the period of the origin of European power to the present day. The work is based upon the records of the Cape Colony, which are carefully preserved at Cape Town, and furnish the most complete information that can be needed for the compilation of a history of the country, and contains copies of the various manuscripts and maps which have been preserved at The Hague and elsewhere.

The records of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope relative to the aboriginal tribes, by Donald Moodie, published in 1841, is another very rare work which belongs to this section. Natal is represented by a large collection of works bearing upon the history, rise and progress of the Colony; whilst the most recent addition to the Empire, viz., Matabeleland and Mashonaland, occupies a separate section which contains the works of the various writers upon that portion of Africa, prominent amongst them being those of Theodore

Bent and F. C. Selous, both of whom in their own special spheres have done so much in making known the varied features of the country. There is a large collection of works regarding the West Coast of Africa, which includes the Colonies of the Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, and Lagos, whilst Eastern Africa and Uganda, although a somewhat limited section, nevertheless contains all the chief publications upon that portion of the Empire. African travel occupies considerable space, and embraces all the works of the early explorers, as well as those of more recent times, both British and foreign, who have done so much in opening up the interior and so creating fresh markets for the disposal of British manufactures.

Lying off the coast of Africa on the one side are Mauritius and the Seychelles, and on the other St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan d'Acunha. The collection of works upon Mauritius and the Seychelles includes, amongst many others, the "Voyage of St. Pierre in 1800," Grant's "History of Mauritius," Bradshaw's "Views of Mauritius," with descriptive letterpress, and an account of Mauritius by Milbert, who originally left France with the expedition of M. Baudin, which he accompanied as landscape painter, but was left at Mauritius, owing to illness, when the expedition proceeded on its way to Australia, and devoted himself to a study of the affairs of that island, producing this work in 1812, together with a volume of plates.

The best work upon the Seychelles is that of H. W. Estridge, the copy in the library containing several original water-colour drawings. The St. Helena section consists of twenty-eight works, Ascension of eight, and Tristan d'Acunha, which as a rule is visited by a British war-ship twice a year, of seven.

Proceeding to the eastern possessions, there are many of the more important works on India, including Aden, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, as well as separate sections for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, with the outlying Cocos and Keeling Islands, Burma, Borneo, and Hong Kong.

The Ceylon collection is a highly important and interesting one, including the works of Knox, Ribeyro, Percival, Cordiner, Davy, Forbes, and Emerson Tennant, in addition to 160 other works bearing upon the history and progress of the island.

The Straits Settlements are represented by eighty-six works, and Burma by fifty-eight, covering a period of nearly a hundred years, from Syme's "Embassy to Ava," published in 1800, to the present time. The works regarding Borneo and Labuan number over ninety,

including Beeckman's "Voyage to and from the Island in 1718," Moor's notices of the Indian Archipelago (a collection of papers relating to Borneo), and all the chief publications of recent years. Upon Hong Kong, the most eastern Colony, there are twenty-five works.

Turning once more to the western hemisphere, we come to the West Indies, in which section there are many rare and curious works regarding those islands, which have occupied so prominent a place in the history of colonisation and the Empire. Those worthy of special attention are Ligon's "History of Barbados," which was published in 1657; Hans Sloane's account of Jamaica, containing a large number of copperplates, illustrating the botany and natural history of the island; the two editions of Blome's "Description of Jamaica," published respectively in 1672 and 1678; Davies's "History of the Caribbee Islands," in addition to which there are many interesting works regarding the whole of the West India Islands, the Bahamas, British Honduras, and British Guiana, the latter Colony being represented by 160 volumes and pamphlets, extending over a period of two hundred years, and including the writings of Bancroft, Schomburgk, Dalton, Bolingbroke, Brett, and latterly of Darnell Davis, who has made a complete study of the early records of the West Indies, and im Thurn, who is the greatest living authority upon the interior of the country.

The little Colony of the Falkland Islands has not been neglected, several works regarding this out-of-the-way possession being in the library, together with all the most important publications relating to exploration in the Antarctic regions, where discoveries have been made which have added to the examples previously set by British seamen of patient and intrepid perseverance amidst the most discouraging difficulties.

The Mediterranean Colonies or Dependencies, consisting of Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus, occupy a separate section, comprising seventy-seven works. For the botanical student there is a very comprehensive collection of the floras and botany of the various Colonies, embracing the works of Aublet, Forster, Sweet, the floras of Ceylon, Barbados, Jamaica, Austral Africa, West Africa, the whole of Australasia, Hong Kong, Canada, Mauritius, Bermuda, as well as Sir Joseph Hooker's "Botany of the Antarctic Voyage of the 'Erebus' and 'Terror,'" in six volumes, including New Zealand and Tasmania, the whole being illustrated with numerous coloured plates. There is also a collection of the poems of the principal Colonial writers, beginning with Mr. James Montgomery's "West

Indies," a poem regarding the abolition of the slave trade, and those of Adam Lindsay Gordon, Kendall, Harpur, Domett, Brunton Stephens, Flanagan, &co., representing Australasia; Moodie, and Pringle, the father of South African verse, representing the Cape Colony; and Cameron, Duncan Scott, Sangster, Reade, and Roberts, the foremost name in Canadian song at the present day, representing the Dominion of Canada.

The remaining section of the library contains a collection of works upon the Colonies generally, their history, resources, Government and trade, as well as emigration and the important question of Imperial Federation, and embracing the works of all the chief writers upon Colonial questions during the past two centuries.

The Parliamentary Library, in another part of the building, contains the proceedings of the Legislatures of the various Colonies, together with the Blue Books, Parliamentary Debates, Statutes, and Government Gazettes, which are regularly supplied by the Colonial Governments and carefully preserved for purposes of reference. Colonial directories and handbooks regarding all the Colonies and general works of reference published in this country, such as the "Encyclopædia Britannica," which was presented by Mr. F. H. Dangar, a member of the Library Committee, and the "Dictionary of National Biography," form a special feature of the library, whilst a collection of over 300 Colonial newspapers and magazines, generously presented in many instances by the proprietors, supplies a mass of information regarding current events throughout the whole of the British Empire, and at the same time constitutes a rich fund for the investigation of future historians. Back files of the newspapers are presented annually to the British Museum, where they are preserved and rendered available to Fellows of the Institute by the Museum authorities.

Having taken a cursory glance at the contents of the library, I will very briefly refer to its catalogue, which is now in the printer's hands. The system I have selected is similar to that adopted by Mr. S. W. Silver, to whom I am greatly indebted for many hints, as well as to Mr. E. A. Petherick, the compiler of the York Gate Catalogue, which, in my opinion, is the most suitable and at the same time simple for so distinct a collection as that of the Royal Colonial Institute. Whilst it facilitates research, it shows at a glance all the works which the library contains upon any particular Colony, with the additional advantage of a chronological arrangement. And not only will the catalogue contain the titles and authors of the various books and pamphlets, but it will also

embrace the contents of the collections of voyages and travels, as well as the titles of all papers bearing upon the Colonies which have been read before societies scattered over all parts of the world, magazine articles, and special reports contained in parliamentary papers, all of which have been carefully extracted and placed under the subject, or Colonies, to which they immediately refer.

With regard to the magazine articles, it is a well-known fact that the deepest thinkers and most able writers frequently seek a medium of communication with the public in the leading magazines, and in many instances an article will be read when a volume cannot be touched, a reason which induced me to include in the catalogue the titles of such articles as relate to the Colonies, all of which are carefully indexed, and so rendered easily accessible. It will thus be seen that the catalogue embraces the present contents of the library, arranged in such a manner as will show the full titles of books, pamphlets, &c., upon each Colony in the order in which they have been published, together with an index of authors and contents which makes it historical as well as illustrative in its character.

In conclusion I will only say that, with such a record as it has been my privilege to submit to you, the Royal Colonial Institute can look back with pride on its work in the past, and with hope for that of the future, especially as regards its library, which, I uphold, is the most complete and valuable of its kind in existence, as representing that which it has for so many years advocated, and is so forcibly expressed in the two words of its motto, "United Empire."

DISCUSSION.

Mr. JAMES BONWICK : I am very glad to be present this evening, if only to do honour to one who has done honour to our Institute. Mr. Boosé has proved a most industrious and devoted librarian. He has been well sustained by the officers and Council of the Institute appreciating the worth of his services. Some had predicted our early extinction as an independent society, but judging from the marvellous growth and excellence of the library we are convinced there is a deal of vitality left in our Institute. We Fellows may urge upon the Council and Committee the necessity of aiding as far as possible the worthy efforts of Mr. Boosé to add to the convenience of Fellows and others in the use of our noble library.

Mr. E. A. PETHERICK, F.R.G.S. : I have much pleasure in adding my testimony to that of Mr. Bonwick as to the manner in which

the Library of the Royal Colonial Institute is conducted. I have visited the Institute for sixteen or eighteen years and remember when two small rooms served as offices and library—rooms scarcely large enough to allow of half-a-dozen people turning round in them ; and a few shelves held all the books. More than half of them were Blue Books, Gazettes and Parliamentary Papers. Anyone in search of information in that collection would probably have gone away unsatisfied, for the most important books upon any of the Colonies were conspicuous by their absence. From the two rooms the Institute has steadily grown and now occupies this palatial building. From the few shelves the books have been constantly added to until they more than fill the extensive shelving in this large room, and the Parliamentary Papers, Blue Books, and newspapers are relegated to another. Among the twenty thousand around us Mr. Boosé points out seventy-five on one small island Colony. When I first visited the library, not half that number could have been shown on the largest of our Colonies. The Institute has been very fortunate ; fortunate in possessing funds available for such a library, fortunate in having an energetic committee, not sitting once a year, or once a quarter, but assisted and advised by an intelligent librarian, always on the look-out for suitable books, and, I might add, still more fortunate in receiving so many valuable donations. In its early days funds were limited and I know that of the most desirable books more had to be rejected than could be purchased. Now that the library has become so extensive and important, no less attention will have to be given to the selection of books in the future. The Colonies grow fast and the latest information must be found here. In this and old continental countries it is different, guide-books are not so soon out of date. In the Colonies—the British Colonies—progress is so rapid that a guide-book soon becomes obsolete. I feel sure that when the Council see that the library is held in so high estimation all over the world, and that their efforts are appreciated, it will be an incentive to them, and that they will continue to add to the shelves, and so keep the library up to date. I should like to say a word or two upon the services of Mr. Boosé. I did not know before he read it what form his Paper would take. I congratulate him upon it, and I congratulate the Council upon possessing so active and intelligent a librarian. His whole energies are devoted to his work, and I am sure that the catalogue when it is printed will add largely to the value of the library : without a comprehensive and detailed catalogue so extensive a collection would largely lack in usefulness.

MR. F. P. DE LABILLIERE : Having been a member of the Library Committee, and having missed but few of its meetings, for nearly the same time as Mr. Boosé has been connected with this Institute, I have much pleasure in testifying to the value of his services in the library, about which I should also like to say something. Mr. Boosé has told us that in 1878 the collection consisted of 800 volumes. He might have added that the number of Fellows of the Institute was then also about 800, so that there was just one book for each of them. But how different is our condition now ! Mr. Petherick has said that of the books offered to us for purchase only a very few were taken. He must remember, however, that we were obliged to cut our coat according to the cloth, and that in our earlier days we had not much money to spend. Mr. Boosé has referred to the valuable gifts of their official books, for which we are indebted to the various Governments of the Empire. But we could not thus have obtained the works of different kinds, relating to all the British possessions, which now fill our shelves. They had for the most part to be procured by purchase, although we have to thank donors for many contributions ; and as the financial condition of the Institute improved, the Council increased its annual votes for the purposes of the library. Mr. Boosé, in his very interesting and valuable paper, has really taken us round the Empire this evening, in taking us round the shelves of this library ; and he has strikingly illustrated what the aims and objects of this Institute are and what it really is. Its library contains works bearing on every part of the United Empire. Care has always been taken not to favour any particular portion of it, but fairly to embrace all. This has been the steadfast policy of the Council, whether as regards the stocking of the library, the reading of Papers at the meetings, or the nominations to seats on the Council. Our desire always is to diffuse information as widely as possible respecting all our British dominions, so that the people of the different parts of them may become intimately acquainted with each other, and may take a large and enlightened interest in each other's concerns and countries, and that thus a fraternal, national, imperial feeling may be cultivated and strengthened among them. By going on adding, as we have been doing, to the contents of this library, we shall soon make it the very best—if it is not so already—collection of literature on the Colonial Empire in existence, and the name of Mr. Boosé will always be honourably mentioned in connection with it.

MR. THOMAS MASON : I have listened to Mr. Boosé's paper with very great pleasure. He has given a bright and exceedingly

interesting account of the library under his charge—a library that is of great interest to librarians of the Free Public Libraries as a special collection. Special collections go so far beyond what a Free Library can, and in most cases ought to do, that it is of value to know where a subject can be exhaustively studied, and I would like to ask Sir Frederick Young whether we may send *bona-fide* students of Colonial subjects to the library of the Royal Colonial Institute. If we can do so it may occasionally be of great service.

The CHAIRMAN : In reply to Mr. Mason, I will at once say that the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute are most desirous of giving any information in their power, and more especially of rendering the contents of the library available to all properly introduced persons.

Mr. F. B. CAMPBELL : May I be permitted to add my thanks to those already expressed for the very interesting paper to which we have listened ? It is a subject of intense interest to me, and I am sure that it is impossible to over-estimate the influence which the Royal Colonial Institute has exerted in this country, in disseminating information concerning our Colonial Empire. And it is because the Institute has done *much* in the past that I am ambitious for it to do *more* in the future. It may sound enigmatical, and at first ungracious, when I say that I am anxious that the Institute should use its powerful influence so to organise the bibliography of the Colonies that it may eventually render us independent of its own existence. Let me explain myself. The Chairman in his opening remarks conferred upon librarians the honourable epithet of "Guardians of Literature," and it is a term of which librarians must be proud. At the same time, however, while, in one sense, we must ever remain the "Guardians of Literature"—in so far as we may have collections of books entrusted to our charge—yet, it should ever be the highest ambition of librarians not to be the willing guardians of the *contents* of books, but as much as possible to render the world independent of our *personal* presence and knowledge, by the due supply of the necessary lists, bibliographies and catalogues. The Library of this Institute, as we have just heard, is rich in stores of Colonial literature, but, gentlemen, the Royal Colonial Institute exists only in London. There are thousands of men throughout the country (at least we hope so) who are interested in the Colonies, and who wish to keep themselves informed on Colonial matters, but they cannot all come to *London*—some may be living in the most inaccessible wilds of Scotland—and how are they to inform themselves under the circumstances ? Now, at

the present moment, the bibliography of the Colonies is in a most disordered state, both in regard to general literature and official "State Papers"—and this in spite of the praiseworthy efforts of many private individuals, some of whom are in the room at the present moment. And *why*? Simply because it is not a matter in which private enterprise alone ever can succeed: it is essentially the work of Governments, and Governments alone can perform it. One of the speakers has just alluded to the value of supplying information relative to the Colonies. But how is it possible for us to obtain such information if the Colonies omit to publish lists and catalogues, and to keep them up to date? At the present moment, with a few minor exceptions, the Colonies do nothing in the matter. It is true that there are a certain number of isolated works of reference of a kind, but they are *neither continuous nor complete* (points on which all bibliography hinges), while in the great and important division of "State Papers," there is only a handful of indexes, which are not compiled in the right manner, and which cannot atone for the absence of proper catalogues. Only recently a very considerable "Australasian Bibliography," has been published at Sydney. But, although this is a most useful work, representing much labour, yet it does not fully satisfy our wants, and such a publication never can and never ought to satisfy us. It is radically wrong that Sydney should attempt to do the work of Melbourne, Brisbane and Adelaide, and other Colonial centres—for the simple reason that it never can perform the work *completely*. Each Colony can alone do its own work, and it is to each Colonial Government separately that we should look. And as to the whole question, the remedy is so very simple, and merely a matter of common-sense. All that we desire is that the several Colonial Governments should each issue periodical printed registers, containing entries of every work published during a given period, with full titles of the same, and that this should be done, not only in reference to general literature, but that similar lists should be issued every year, containing separate entries of the titles of each individual "State Paper" published. If this be accomplished, then we shall all be able to purchase complete reference lists of the literature of any Colony for any period of time, and our present difficulties will vanish.

Mr. PETHERICK: With your permission, Sir Frederick, I should like to reply to some of the remarks of the last speaker. Some Colonial Governments might be willing to publish the titles of local publications, but it would scarcely be practicable for thirty or forty

Governments in different parts of the world. It must be remembered that while the publication of large volumes in the Colonies is infrequent—a volume of 300 or 400 pages is an event!—pamphlets issued from nearly every printing press in the principal towns and cities are very numerous. Colonial copyright requires that copies shall be deposited in the public libraries, but copyright is rarely claimed, and I do not think that the Colonial Governments—burdened as they are, not only with the expenses of ordinary government, but with so much other work which is here carried on by private enterprise—are likely to spend much at present on bibliography. In a work known to all of you,¹ I attempted a catalogue of publications issued in all the Colonies, and I am sorry to say that English public libraries, for which Mr. Campbell desires this information, have not, so far, given me much encouragement. Among them how many could I reckon as subscribers? Not twelve. After five years, owing to the recent financial troubles and lack of funds, I have had, for the present, to suspend the publication. Knowing the difficulties attending the compilation of such a work, I do not think it likely to be undertaken by the various Colonial Governments.

MR. J. Y. W. MACALISTER, F.S.A.: Before you close the discussion, Mr. Chairman, I should like to add my tribute of thanks to the reader of the paper. Only yesterday I was lamenting and blaming myself that, although I had passed the Institute so often, I had never carried into effect my often-made resolution to visit its library, of which I had heard a great deal; but after hearing Mr. Boosé's paper, I rather congratulate myself; for after hearing this paper I shall be able to learn more of it in an hour than I might have learnt in a week's examination. I have never listened to a better paper, either as regards the historical portion of it, or the practical and descriptive part of it, which seems in a few sentences to bring before us the varied contents of the library. It was said by a cynic, whose name I forget, that "gratitude is a lively sense of favours to come," and I am sure that Mr. Boosé will take it rather as a compliment than otherwise, if I confess frankly that my gratitude is tinged in this way, for I am going to ask him a favour which I feel quite sure he will grant, and which I feel quite sure his Council will regard as a practical carrying out of one of their most important objects, viz., the diffusion of knowledge about the Colonies and Dependencies. I want him to draw up a list, or rather two lists, of the best books on Colonial subjects. I shall gladly print

¹ "The Torch and Colonial Book Circular."

them in our magazine for the service of public libraries throughout the country. One list should be a rather generous one and contain such books as should be within the means of a comparatively wealthy library, like those of Birmingham, Liverpool and Manchester; and another, a more modest list which might be adopted by the smaller public libraries. It is no reflection upon our zealous public librarians to say that they cannot know the best books on these subjects. It is beyond the reach of any general librarian to know them, unless circumstances make him such an expert as Mr. Boosé has become. I hope, and believe, that I am not asking a thing that will entail great labour upon Mr. Boosé, as I am quite sure he has the material at his finger-ends. I am sure that Mr. Boosé will understand that this request is really a proof of my high appreciation of his admirable paper.

Mr. F. H. DANGAR: I share in the gratification which I am sure is felt by all present at what Mr. Boosé has told us about the library of the Royal Colonial Institute, and I have great pleasure in congratulating him on his able and instructive paper. As a member of the Library Committee of the Institute, I have many opportunities of appreciating the zeal and ability which Mr. Boosé has shown in the administration of his office, and to him in a great measure the Fellows of the Institute are indebted for the very excellent library we possess. The meeting will no doubt be interested in knowing that I have recently been fortunate enough to secure a very valuable book, viz., Captain Cook's Journal of his voyage in the "Endeavour," 1768-1770, when he discovered Port Jackson, and which it is my intention to present to my old Colony of New South Wales, where I have no doubt it will be regarded with great interest. I believe that two other copies of the Journal exist, one being in possession of Her Majesty the Queen, and the other of the Admiralty. I shall be very glad to leave the book at the Royal Colonial Institute, where Fellows and their friends may be able to see it.

Mr. J. S. O'HALLORAN (Secretary Royal Colonial Institute): In the paper which he has read this evening, Mr. Boosé has favoured us with an able and interesting record of the growth of this library, which I well remember as far back as 1872 in the days of its infancy. All who have had a share in its management are naturally proud of its expansion, and we rejoice in having had the privilege of assisting in the nurture of a once tender and delicate plant, which has since developed into a healthy and vigorous tree. The process has of course been a gradual one, seeing that the Royal Colonial Institute is a self-supporting society without endowments or subsidies. It

presents a notable example of the result of a policy of self-reliance and faith in the future—qualities which have been the mainspring of successful British Colonisation in every quarter of the globe. While relying solely on the Fellows for financial support, our doors are open to all enquirers who seek special information or advice on subjects relating to the Colonies; and the authors of many useful works declare that they could hardly have been written but for the help afforded them here. It sometimes happens that demands are made upon us that are quite beyond our means and outside our scope, such as the supply of wall-maps and Colonial literature to National Schools; but we are ever ready to offer suggestions as to the best text-books, and this Institute has done good service to the cause of education in directing public attention to the great importance of a better knowledge of our Colonies. A considerable sum has just been voted by the Council for the publication of a new and up-to-date catalogue of this library, which has been prepared by Mr. Boosé, and must prove of the greatest value throughout the British Empire as an aid to the study of Colonial literature.

The CHAIRMAN: It is now my pleasure and privilege to propose a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Boosé for his admirable paper. I thought I was pretty well acquainted with the value of our library, but I certainly had no conception that we possessed one of such extent and importance until I had the opportunity of hearing the details which Mr. Boosé has presented to us in his paper. Reference has been made to the forthcoming catalogue, which has not only entailed an immense amount of work upon Mr. Boosé, but the cost of which will be very considerable, amounting to nearly three hundred pounds. I am sure we are deeply indebted to Mr. Boosé for the admirable manner in which he fulfils the duties of librarian, and I think we have a good illustration of the way in which those duties are performed in the paper which he has given us this evening.

Dr. GARNETT: I desire to express the gratification with which I have listened to Mr. Boosé's paper, both individually and as an officer of the British Museum. The library of the Royal Colonial Institute is evidently extensive, progressive, and well administered. The proverb says, *ex ungue leonem*, and by hearing from Mr. Boosé how many publications it possesses relating to such a Colony as Hong Kong, it is possible to form an idea of its extent and probable development as regards the growing empires of Canada and Australasia. The British Museum has always taken a lively interest in Colonial literature. Its founder, Sir Hans Sloane, laid the

foundation of his fame by a work on what was then the most important British Colony—Jamaica. A copy of this book copiously annotated by himself is exhibited to the public as a treasure in the King's Library, where are also to be found the first books printed in New South Wales and the Cape Colony. A new room has recently been fitted up for the reception of Colonial and Indian State Papers, the construction of which presents many features of interest, and which I shall be happy to show to any here present. The Museum is under very special obligations to the Royal Colonial Institute for the donations of Colonial newspapers which have now been made annually for several years. It is of the greatest importance to collect and preserve such documents, which reflect the daily life of society with a truth which no other form of literature can, but which the resources of the Museum and numerous other claims upon them will not allow it to assemble in any degree approaching completeness. By the generous aid of the Institute, however, the Museum is forming what will one day become a noble collection of priceless advantage to the historian. I am sure it will be borne in mind that the utility of such a collection depends upon its indefinite continuance. The files of a few consecutive years can but constitute a mere isolated fragment of little worth, but perseverance will, in course of time, build up a great national collection in which every Colony will be represented. Respecting the shortcomings of Colonial Governments in the dissemination of Colonial literature, I must express my concurrence with the remarks of Mr. Campbell. I cannot but think that if these Governments were to recognise the importance of the people of the Mother Country being well informed on their affairs, they would take more pains to make the productions of their press accessible at home. I presume that Colonial publications are registered by some public authority, and if so, I can see no insuperable difficulty in making them known by an official publication, if only an occasional page of the "Government Gazette." It is remarkable that the disposition to carry out the Imperial Copyright Act seems to be, generally speaking, in inverse proportion to the importance of the Colony and the liberality of its institutions. Many Crown Colonies have passed ordinances entitling the Museum to receive their publications, and thus preventing the Copyright Act from remaining a dead letter. The Indian Government, unsolicited, have included the Museum in their own Copyright Act, but no self-governing Colony of the first rank has adopted either of these courses except the Cape of Good Hope. I hope that the influence of the Royal Colonial Institute may be judiciously exerted

to procure an amendment in this respect : and I desire to express once more my appreciation of what has been done already, and the interest with which Mr. Boosé's paper has inspired me.

The CHAIRMAN : It is a source of great gratification to me that this vote of thanks has been seconded by one so distinguished as Dr. Garnett, who has afforded us an opportunity of hearing from him so many interesting details and valuable remarks regarding the British Museum, with which he is so prominently connected. Dr. Garnett has referred to the fact that the Royal Colonial Institute is in the habit of presenting to the Museum a large number of Colonial newspapers, and he has expressed a hope that those contributions may be continued. I can only say on behalf of the Council that they will in future have great pleasure in forwarding similar files, which, I am glad to hear, are considered of such value, and are so much appreciated.

Mr. JAMES R. BOOSÉ : I am very much obliged to you for the kind way in which you have received my Paper. It is especially gratifying to me that both the Chairman and Dr. Garnett, as well as other speakers, have referred to my services in such appreciative terms. The speakers having been so unanimous in their praise little remains for me to say. I would, however, emphasise the reply of the Chairman to Mr. Mason, by stating that the library is open to all applicants regarding any subject relating to the Colonies, and that almost daily numerous enquiries for information are received both personally as well as by letter from all parts of the United Kingdom, which are promptly answered by means of the very complete collection of works of reference contained in the library. Mr. Campbell has referred to Mr. R. C. Walker's "Bibliography of Australasia" as being a somewhat incomplete work, but I would point out to him that Mr. Walker has not put it forward as a complete bibliography, but as a catalogue of such works upon the Australasian Colonies as are contained in the Sydney Public Library only. With respect to the suggestion, with which I entirely agree, that the Colonial Governments should embody the titles of all works published in their respective Colonies in the Government Gazettes, as regards Australia, such a list is published annually in "Greville's Year Book," an example which might be followed with advantage in other instances. In reply to Mr. MacAlister, who has suggested that I should supply periodically for the use of public librarians lists of works regarding the various Colonies, I can only say that I shall be most happy to do anything in my power to assist the numerous public libraries of the United Kingdom in selecting such

works upon the Colonies as may be required for the dissemination of information regarding all parts of the British Empire.

The vote was carried by acclamation.

Mr. S. W. SILVER : Speaking as a very old Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute as well as a Member of the Library Association, I feel our thanks are due to the Chairman for the particulars entered into by him bearing on the progress of the Royal Colonial Institute, the library of which, the object of our meeting, might be taken as a favourable evidence, commencing in a modest way, having risen to its present proportion, and offering the facilities it does to all in search of information relating to the Colonies. It affords me great pleasure to have the privilege of proposing a vote of thanks to Sir Frederick Young, and I am sure all present will agree with me that such is due to him for his conduct in the chair.

This was seconded by Mr. MACALISTER and carried unanimously.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL CONVERSAZIONE.

The Twenty-First Annual Conversazione of the Royal Colonial Institute (founded in 1868, and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1882) was held at the Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum, on Thursday, June 28, 1894, and was attended by over 2,000 guests, representing all parts of the British Empire, and including the Right Hon. the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., Secretary of State for the Colonies. The string band of the Royal Artillery, conducted by Cavaliere L. Zaver-tal, performed in the Bird Gallery; and the Ladies' Pompadour Band, conducted by Miss Eleanor Clausen, in the British Saloon, the electric light having been specially introduced for the occasion into the building. Refreshments were served throughout the evening in the Refreshment Room, the Bird Gallery, and the South Corridor. The Central Hall was decorated with choice flowers and palms, and here the guests were received by the following Vice-Presidents and Councillors :—

Vice-Presidents.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery, K.G.
 Sir Henry Barkly, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 Sir Henry Bulwer, G.C.M.G.
 Sir James A. Yowl, K.C.M.G.
 Sir Frederick Young, K.C.M.G.

Members of Council.

Mr. F. H. Dangar.
 Mr. Frederick Dutton.
 Lieut.-General Sir J. Bevan Edwards, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Mr. W. Maynard Farmer.
 Major-General Sir Henry Green, K.C.S.I., C.B.
 Mr. T. Morgan Harvey.
 Sir Robert Herbert, G.C.B.
 Sir Arthur Hodgson, K.C.M.G.
 Mr. R. J. Jeffray.
 Mr. H. J. Jourdain, C.M.G.
 Mr. F. P. de Labilliere.
 Mr. George Mackenzie.
 Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Sir Francis Villeneuve Smith.
 Sir Charles E. F. Stirling, Bart.
 Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., C.B.

APPENDIX.

I. COLONISTS AND THE BUDGET.

EFFECT UPON COLONISTS OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS IN THE FINANCE BILL, 1894, IN REGARD TO THE PROPOSED INCLUSION IN THE ESTATE DUTY OF PERSONAL PROPERTY SITUATE OUT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

*To the Right Honourable SIR WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT, M.P.,
Chancellor of the Exchequer.*

THE MEMORIAL OF THE COUNCIL OF THE ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

SHEWETH—

1. That your Memorialists are desirous of inviting the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the effect of the provisions in the Finance Bill, 1894, whereby it is proposed to include for the first time as being liable to the payment of the new Estate duty (as the equivalent of the present Probate duty) personal property of persons domiciled in the United Kingdom, which may be situate out of the United Kingdom, and of urging the objections which they feel towards the principle involved in such proposal.

2. Your Memorialists desire to point out that the principle upon which Probate and Administration duties as distinguished from Legacy and Succession duties have hitherto been charged has been to impose the Probate and Administration duty on all personal property of a deceased person situate in the United Kingdom which cannot be dealt with by the executor or administrator without a grant of Probate or Administration by a Court of competent jurisdiction in the United Kingdom, and irrespective of the domicile of the deceased person to whom such property belonged. The Probate

duty was thus the equivalent return to the Revenue on the death of a deceased person for the protection afforded in the United Kingdom to such property and the authorisation by the Court to deal with such property as legal personal representative of the deceased person. Thus, by the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1881 (section 27), under which Probate and Administration duties are now charged, such duties are charged according to the value of "the estate and effects for or in respect of which the Probate or Letters of Administration is or are to be granted," &c. &c.

8. The proposal therefore to impose a duty in the nature of Probate and Administration duty on personal property situate out of the United Kingdom, even in the case of a deceased person clearly and indisputably domiciled in the United Kingdom, involves a grave and serious departure from the principle upon which such duties have hitherto been levied, inasmuch as the Grant of Probate or Letters of Administration by any competent Court of the United Kingdom can confer upon an executor or administrator no right whatever to receive and deal with any such property situate out of the United Kingdom in due course of administration, and such proposal would, moreover, inflict great hardship upon, and cause great injustice to, many of Her Majesty's subjects both in England and the Colonies.

4. In a large number of the Colonies, as, for instance, in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, Acts have been passed imposing considerable duties on the estates of deceased persons in regard to the property of such deceased persons situate within the Colony; but in none of these Colonies (with the exception of the Colony of South Australia about to be referred to) has it, as far as your Memorialists are aware, been declared by express legislation that duty should be payable upon personal property situate without the Colony of a testator or intestate dying domiciled in the Colony.

5. In regard to judicial decision bearing upon this subject and the principle previously referred to, it may be observed that in "The Queen v. Blackwood" (7 Vict. Law Reports [Law] 400) the Supreme Court of Victoria at first decided (shortly after the imposition of such duties in Victoria for the first time) that the personal estate in New South Wales of a testator who died domiciled in Victoria was liable to the Victorian duty; but this decision was reversed on appeal to the Privy Council (see 8 Appeal Cases 82), and the judgment of the Court, as delivered by Sir Arthur Hobhouse, throughout strongly emphasised the principle before referred to, concluding with the following general statement of principle: "The

reason which led the English Courts to confine Probate duty to the property directly affected by the Probate, notwithstanding the sweeping general words of the Statute which imposed it, apply in full force to this case. It was not because the duty fell on the residuary legatee instead of the pecuniary or specific legatees that the English Courts placed a limitation on the general expressions of the Probate Duty Acts. *It was because they thought that the Legislature could not intend to levy a tax on the grant of an instrument in respect of property which that instrument did not affect.*"

6. In the Colony of South Australia alone, so far as your Memorialists are aware, has a Colonial Legislative Assembly imposed a duty on personalty situate without the Province. By the Succession Duties Act, 1893, of that Colony (section 7) subsection (b), personal property wherever the same shall be, if the deceased was at the time of his death domiciled in the Colony, is made liable to duty; but it may be pointed out that the Act expressly provides that all duties lawfully paid in any place out of the Colony, in respect of property not situate in the Colony, may be deducted from the duty to which the same property would be liable under the Act.

7. This provision of the Colonial Legislature does not, however, in reality affect the principle before referred to, as that upon which the imposition of Probate and Administration duties exclusively are based. The duty in this case, as in the case of other Colonies, is the only death duty payable to the Revenue of the Colony, and, while being a consolidation of Probate or Administration and Legacy and Succession duties, is in its nature much more of a Legacy and Succession duty chargeable subsequent to administration against the property falling to the successors of the deceased at the time when the enjoyment accrues than of a duty taxing property to which probate gives title levied on such property at a time prior to administration. That this is so is amply demonstrated by the fact that the duties under this Act, which are of a graduated nature according to value, are not chargeable against the estate in bulk, but against the quantum of the interest of each successor individually.

8. By section 1 of the Finance Bill, 1894, an estate duty is to be imposed in the case of every person dying after the commencement of the Act, upon the principal value of all property, real or personal, settled or not settled, which passes on the death of such person, and at the graduated rates prescribed in section 14. By section 2 the expression property passing on the death of a deceased person

is defined in detail, and it is provided that all property of the description contained in the section which shall be situate out of the United Kingdom shall be included if it would be liable under the existing law applicable to Legacy and Succession duty to such duties. By section 3 it is provided that for determining the graduated rate of duty all property passing on the death of a deceased person shall be aggregated so as to form one estate, and duty is to be levied at the proper graduated rate on the principal value of the property so aggregated. By section 5, subsection (2), it is provided that the executor (which expression includes administrator) shall pay the Estate duty in respect of all personal property (wheresoever situate) on delivering the Inland Revenue Affidavit so that the duty is charged and becomes payable prior to a Grant of Probate or Administration being made; and by section 6 provision is made for ascertaining values and for appeals against values determined in the first instance by the Commissioners.

9. Of late years a large number of persons, after a long career in different Colonies, come to reside temporarily, and sometimes permanently, in the United Kingdom. In many cases the circumstances are such as to render it extremely difficult at the time of death to say if the deceased person was in law domiciled in this country or not. In nearly all such cases the deceased persons' estates consist materially if not principally of property out of the United Kingdom, which may comprise personalty closely associated with the ownership of land, such as sheep, cattle, &c., or personalty unassociated with the ownership of land. On the other hand, many persons resident in the United Kingdom have invested large amounts of capital in various Colonies.

10. It follows, therefore, that if a person dies domiciled in England, leaving property in England, and also personal property in a British Colony—say in Victoria—the property in Victoria will pay duty twice over on a high scale; the Colonial property will affect and perhaps materially increase the scale on which Estate duty will be chargeable against the testator's estate in England, in cases where the value of his Colonial assets may exceed that of his United Kingdom assets; or the Colonial property may be affected, and the duty thereon materially increased by the fact of its being aggregated with a much larger United Kingdom estate; further, the Estate duty will be levied in this country on such property as part of an aggregated estate, although the Grant of Probate or Administration here will confer no right on an executor or administrator to deal with such Victorian or other Colonial

property. Such a state of things will create a great hardship on persons who may be beneficially interested in such property, and will produce far-reaching consequences, and prove most injurious to the interests of the Mother Country and the Colonies alike, and an additional grievance will be introduced in the ever-increasing class of cases where the domicile of the deceased at the time of death is open to serious doubt.

11. It is obvious that if the present Bill as passed should comprise such a provision, the following, amongst many other grievances and difficulties, will be likely to arise :—

(1) Many persons domiciled in the United Kingdom will be deterred from making or continuing investments in a Colony, as they may think that the fact that the liability of an investment in personalty situate out of the United Kingdom to pay duties to two Governments may outweigh the advantage of the higher income to be derived from a Colonial investment instead of an investment in this country, which will be greatly to the detriment of the wealth-producing power of such Colonies.

(2) Cases of disputed domicile will constantly arise, leading to protracted and expensive litigation between the Crown and individuals, and the administration of estates will be protracted, and expense increased, and grievous irritation caused consequent thereon.

(3) The grant of probate will be frequently delayed, and inconvenience and loss occasioned by reason of disputes arising, as before stated, both as to domicile and value of property.

(4) Great trouble, difficulty, expense, and inconvenience would arise in determining for purposes of Estate duty and before a Grant of Probate or Administration can be made in this country the value of personal assets situate out of the United Kingdom in a variety of places and at great distance.

(5) The principle of thus taxing for probate in this country property of deceased persons situate in Colonies will almost certainly be followed by the extension and amendment of Colonial Acts, so as to charge duty on the personal property, situate without any Colony, of any person dying domiciled in such Colony.

(6) Disputes and conflicts between the Revenue authorities of this country and those of Colonial Governments, as also between the Revenue authorities of different Colonial Governments, will arise on questions where the determination of domicile may affect the claim of either Government to duty of considerable pecuniary value.

(7) Executors will frequently in such a state of the law be placed in a difficult position, as, whenever it may be doubtful whether the

domicile of the testator is English or Colonial, they will in that case have to decide whether they ought to incur the expense and risk of resisting a claim for Estate duty made by the English Revenue authorities, or to pay a claim which they may believe not to be well founded, and the difficulty of finding responsible persons to act as executors or administrators will thereby become greatly increased, and renunciations become much more frequent.

12. Your Memorialists believe that the proper principle is that the liability of the estate of a deceased person to pay Probate duty and even Legacy and Succession duty (as has always hitherto been the case in regard to Probate duty) should be determined not by his domicile, but by the locality of his estate at the time of his death; if it is within the jurisdiction, it should be liable to pay such duty; if it is not within, it should not be liable; and your Memorialists would respectfully refer to a previous Memorial presented by them on the subject of the Legacy and Succession duties on November 22, 1887,¹ and although the question dealt with in such former Memorial does not now arise, your Memorialists feel that all the objections raised in that Memorial are intensified by the alteration in the law now in contemplation.

13. Your Memorialists contend that there is no analogy between the liability of a person while residing in this country to pay income tax in respect of income derived from property situate abroad, and the liability of the estate situate abroad of a person who died domiciled in the United Kingdom to pay Probate duty. In the former case, the income is probably spent in this country, and there is no hardship in requiring the person spending it to contribute out of such income to the Revenue of the country whose Government protects him and his property. But, in the latter case, the tax is imposed upon the capital, and the property taxed has been acquired under the protection of the laws of another community, and may very likely never be brought within the jurisdiction of the United Kingdom, the country which taxes it.

14. In conclusion, your Memorialists pray that Her Majesty's Government on consideration of the many serious difficulties and objections which arise against the proposal to include for Estate duty personal property situate out of the United Kingdom, and the grievous inconvenience and injustice which will thereby be caused to large numbers of Her Majesty's subjects, and the inducements which will arise to them in many cases to endeavour to evade

¹ To the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P., Chancellor of the Exchequer. *Proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute*, vol. xix. p. 334.

compliance with what they may consider to be an unjust law, will so amend the provisions of the Finance Bill, 1894, as to exempt personal property not situate in the United Kingdom from liability to pay or be included in the computation of the Estate duty proposed to be created by such Bill.

In witness whereof the said Council have caused the Common Seal of the Royal Colonial Institute to be affixed hereto, this ninth day of May, 1894, in the presence of

(L.S.)

FREDERICK YOUNG, *Vice-President*, } *Members*
FRED. DUTTON, *Councillor*, } *of the*
 } *Council.*

J. S. O'HALLORAN,
Secretary.

REPLY.

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W.,
May 10, 1894.

SIR,—

I am desired by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to acknowledge the receipt of, and thank you for, your letter of the 9th instant forwarding a Memorial.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. S. O'Halloran, Esq., Secretary,
Royal Colonial Institute.

VICTOR CORKEAN.

Royal Colonial Institute,
Northumberland Avenue, London,
May 22, 1894.

SIR,—

I am instructed by the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute respectfully to request that you will do them the honour of receiving a Deputation of the Council on the subject of the proposed death duties of the Finance Bill, 1894, as affecting property in the Colonies.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. S. O'HALLORAN,

Right Hon. Sir W. V. Harcourt, M.P.,
Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Secretary.

11 Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W.,
May 23, 1894.

SIR,—

In reply to your letter of the 22nd I regret to say that I have found it necessary to decline to receive Deputations on the subject of the Budget, as they would be so largely multiplied. The representations in the Memorial of the Royal Colonial Institute will be carefully considered.

Yours faithfully,

J. S. O'Halloran, Esq., Secretary,
Royal Colonial Institute.

W. V. HARCOURT.

II. ADDRESS TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
ON THE BIRTH OF A SON TO THE DUKE
AND DUCHESS OF YORK.

*To His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., &c.,
President of the Royal Colonial Institute.*

The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute, for themselves and on behalf of the Fellows residing in every part of Her Majesty's world-wide Dominions, respectfully offer to Your Royal Highness, as President of the Institute, their heartfelt congratulations on the birth of a son to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of York.

That auspicious event has evoked feelings of sincere satisfaction throughout the Colonies and Dependencies of the Empire, many of which have been visited by Your Royal Highness as well as by His Royal Highness the Duke of York. The people of those distant lands, in common with their fellow-subjects in these Isles, cherish a loyal and affectionate regard for the family of their illustrious Sovereign, whose beneficent rule has so largely contributed to the welfare and happiness of the nation, and they rejoice at the additional safeguard thus afforded to the strength and stability of the Throne.

Given under the Common Seal of the Royal Colonial Institute
this tenth day of July, 1894.

HENRY GREEN, *Chairman of the day,* } *Members*
CHARLES E. F. STIRLING, *Councillor,* } *of the*
HENRY BARKLY, *Vice-President,* } *Council.*

J. S. O'HALLORAN,
Secretary.

GRANT

UNTO THE

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE

OF

Her Majesty's Royal Charter of Incorporation,

DATED 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1882.

Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, ~~To all to whom~~ these Presents shall come Greeting.

~~Whereas~~ HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., and HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER, K.P., have by their Petition humbly represented to Us that they are respectively the President and Chairman of the Council of a Society established in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and called by Our Royal Authority the

Royal Colonial Institute, the objects of which Society are in various ways, and in particular by means of a place of Meeting, Library and Museum, and by reading papers, holding discussions, and undertaking scientific and other inquiries, as in the said Petition mentioned, to promote the increase and diffusion of knowledge respecting as well Our Colonies, Dependencies and Possessions, as Our Indian Empire, and the preservation of a permanent union between the Mother Country and the various parts of the British Empire, and that it would enable the said objects to be more effectually attained, and would be for the public advantage if We granted to His Royal Highness ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., WILLIAM DROGO MONTAGU, DUKE OF MANCHESTER, K.P., and the other Fellows of the said Society, Our Royal Charter of Incorporation.

~~And whereas~~ it has been represented to Us that the said Society has, since its establishment, sedulously pursued the objects for which it was founded by collecting and diffusing information ; by publishing a Journal of Transactions ; by collecting a Library of Works relating to the British Colonies, Dependencies and Possessions, and to India ; by forming a Museum of Colonial and Indian productions and manufactures, and by undertaking from time to time scientific, literary, statistical, and other inquiries relating to Colonial and Indian Matters, and publishing the results thereof.

~~Now know We~~ that We, being desirous of encouraging a design so laudable and salutary, of Our especial

grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have willed, granted and declared, and ~~do~~ by these presents for Us, Our heirs and successors, will, grant and declare in manner following, that is to say :—

1. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, and HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER, and such other of Our Loving Subjects as now are Fellows of the said Society, or shall from time to time be duly admitted Fellows thereof, and their successors, are hereby constituted, and shall for ever hereafter be by virtue of these presents one body politic and corporate by the name of the Royal Colonial Institute, and for the purposes aforesaid, and by the name aforesaid, shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal, with full power and authority to alter, vary, break, and renew the same at their discretion, and by the same name to sue and be sued in every Court of Us, Our heirs and successors, and be for ever able and capable in the law to purchase, receive, possess, hold and enjoy to them and their successors, any goods and chattels whatsoever, and to act in all the concerns of the said body politic and corporate as effectually for all purposes as any other of Our liege subjects, or any other body politic or corporate in the United Kingdom, not being under any disability, might do in their respective concerns.

2. **The Royal Colonial Institute** (in this Charter hereinafter called the Institute) may, notwithstanding the statutes of mortmain, take, purchase, hold and enjoy to them and their successors a Hall, or House, and any

such messuages or hereditaments of any tenure as may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of the Institute, but so that the yearly value thereof to be computed at the rack rent which might be gotten for the same at the time of the purchase or other acquisition, and including the site of the said Hall, or House, do not exceed in the whole the sum of TEN THOUSAND POUNDS. ~~And We do~~ hereby grant Our especial Licence and authority unto all and every person and persons, bodies politic and corporate (otherwise competent), to grant, sell, alien and convey in mortmain unto and to the use of the Institute and their successors any messuages or hereditaments not exceeding the annual value aforesaid.

3. ~~There~~ shall be a Council of the Institute, and the said Council and General Meetings of the Fellows to be held in accordance with this Our Charter shall, subject to the provisions of this Our Charter, have the entire management and direction of the concerns of the Institute.

4. ~~There~~ shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Secretary of the Institute. The Council shall consist of the President, Vice-Presidents, and not less than twenty Councillors ; - and the Secretary, if honorary.

5. HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, shall be the first President of the Institute, and the other persons now being Vice-Presidents and

Members of the Council of the Institute shall be the first Members of the Council, and shall continue such until an election of Officers is made under these presents.

6. ~~The~~ General Meeting of the Fellows of the Institute shall be held once in every year, or oftener, and may be adjourned from time to time, if necessary, for the following purposes, or any of them :—

(a) The election of the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and other Members of the Council.

(b) The making, repeal, or amendment of rules and bye-laws for the Government of the Institute, for the regulation of its proceedings, for the admission or expulsion of Fellows, for the fixing of the number and functions of the Officers of the Institute, and for the management of its property and business generally.

(c) The passing of any other necessary or proper resolution or regulation concerning the affairs of the Institute.

7. ~~The~~ General Meetings and adjourned General Meetings of the Institute shall take place (subject to the rules of the Institute and to any power of convening or demanding a Special General Meeting thereby given) at such times as may be fixed by the Council.

8. ~~The~~ existing rules of the Institute, so far as not inconsistent with these presents, shall continue in force

until and except so far as they are altered by any General Meeting.

9. ~~The~~ Council shall have the sole management of the income, funds, and property of the Institute, and may manage and superintend all other affairs of the Institute, and appoint and dismiss at their pleasure all salaried and other officers, attendants and servants as they may think fit, and may, subject to these presents and the rules of the Institute, do all such things as shall appear to them necessary and expedient for giving effect to the objects of the Institute.

10. ~~The~~ Council shall once in every year present to a General Meeting a report of the proceedings of the Institute, together with a statement of the receipts and expenditure, and of the financial position of the Institute, and every Fellow of the Institute may, at reasonable times to be fixed by the Council, examine the accounts of the Institute.

11. ~~The~~ Council may, with the approval of a General Meeting, from time to time appoint fit persons to be Trustees of any part of the real or personal property of the Institute, and may make or direct any transfer of such property necessary for the purposes of the trust, or may at their discretion take in the corporate name of the Institute Conveyances or Transfers of any property capable of being held in that name. Provided that no sale, mortgage, incumbrance or other disposition of any hereditaments belonging to the Institute shall be made unless with the approval of a General Meeting.

12. **No Rule, Bye-law, Resolution** or other proceeding shall be made or had by the Institute, or any Meeting thereof, or by the Council, contrary to the General Scope or true intent and meaning of this Our Charter, or the laws or statutes of Our Realm, and anything done contrary to this present clause shall be void.

In Witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness Ourself at Our Palace at Westminster, the Twenty-sixth of September in the Forty-sixth year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

L.S.

CARDEW.

LIST OF FELLOWS.

(Those marked * are Honorary Fellows.)
(Those marked † have compounded for life.)

RESIDENT FELLOWS.

Year of Election.	
1891	ABERDEEN, H.E. THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, <i>Government House, Ottawa, Canada.</i>
1872	ABRAHAM, AUGUSTUS B., <i>Reform Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1886	†AFLAND, CAPTAIN WILLIAM A.D., R.N., <i>Wycombe Court, High Wycombe ; and Junior United Services Club, Charles Street, S.W.</i>
1886	†ADAM, SIR CHARLES E., BART., <i>3 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. ; and Blair-Adam, Kinross-shire, N.B.</i>
1892	ADAMS, FRANK, <i>Wellington Hall, near Lincoln.</i>
1893	ADAMS, GEORGE, <i>Crichton Club, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.</i>
1889	ADAMS, JAMES, <i>9 Gracechurch Street, E.C.</i>
1874	ADDERLEY, SIR AUGUSTUS J., K.C.M.G., <i>4 Douro Place, Kensington W.</i>
1887	AGIUS, EDWARD T., <i>101 Leadenhall Street, E.C. ; and Malta.</i>
1879	AITCHISON, DAVID, <i>5 Pembridge Square, Bayswater, W.</i>
1879	AITKEN, ALEXANDER M., <i>Drumearn, Comrie, N.B.</i>
1868	ALBEMARLE, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.C.M.G., <i>65 Princes Gate, S.W.</i>
1886	ALCOCK, JOHN, <i>111 Cambridge Gardens, North Kensington, W.</i>
1885	†ALDENHOVEN, JOSEPH FRANK, <i>St. Dunstan's Buildings, St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C.</i>
1878	ALEXANDER, JAMES, <i>Ridgway, Fountain Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.</i>
1882	ALGER, JOHN, <i>Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
1869	ALLEN, CHARLES H., <i>17 Well Walk, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
1880	†ALLEN, ROBERT, <i>19 Lansdowne Road, Bedford.</i>
1880	ALLPORT, W. M., <i>63 St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
1893	ALSOP, THOMAS W., <i>Falkirk Iron Co., 67 Upper Thames Street, E.C.</i>
1879	ANDERSON, A. W., <i>Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
1875	†ANDERSON, EDWARD R., <i>care of Messrs. Murray, Roberts & Co., Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1886	ANDERSON, JAMES H., <i>37 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
1890	ANDERSON, JOHN KINGDON, <i>5 Cleveland Square, Hyde Park, W. ; and 16 St. Helen's Place, E.C.</i>
1891	ANDERSON, W. HERBERT, <i>Rupert Lodge, Burnham, Maidenhead.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1875 ANDERSON, W. J., 34 *Westbourne Terrace, W.*
 1889 ANSDALL, CARROL W., *Farm Field, Horley, Surrey.*
 1873 ARBUTHNOT, COLONEL G., R.A., 5 *Belgrave Place, S.W.*; and *Carlton Club, S.W.*
 1890 ARBUTHNOT, JAMES W., 22 *Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park, W.*
 1894 ARBUTHNOT, WM. RIERSON, *Plaw Hatch, East Grinstead.*
 1881 ARCHER, THOMAS, C.M.G., 8 *College Gardens, Dulwich, S.E.*
 1868 ARGYLL, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G., K.T., *Argyll Lodge, Campden Hill, Kensington, W.*
 -1883 †ARMITAGE, JAMES ROBERTSON, 79 *St. George's Road, S.W.*
 1891 ARMSTRONG, W. C. HEATON-, 4 *Portland Place, W.*; and 34 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*
 1888 ARMYTAGE, G. F., 17 *Observatory Avenue, Kensington, W.*
 1888 †ARMYTAGE, OSCAR FERDINAND, M.A., 59 *Queen's Gate, S.W.*; and *New University Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1889 ARNOTT, DAVID T., *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1891 ASHEY, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, 20 *Elsworthy Road, Primrose Hill Road, N.W.*
 1874 ASHLEY, THE RIGHT HON. EVELYN, 62 *Lowndes Square, S.W.*; and 2 *Hare Court, Temple, E.C.*
 1891 †ASHMAN, REV. J. WILLIAMS, M.A., M.D., *National Club, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.*
 1879 ASHWOOD, JOHN, *care of Messrs. Cox & Co., 16 Charing Cross, S.W.*
 1889 ASTLE, W. G. DEVON, 61 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*
 1883 †ASTLEFORD, JOSEPH, *National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.*
 1874 †ATKINSON, CHARLES E., *Algoa Lodge, Brackley Road, Beckenham, Kent.*
 1879 ATTLEE, HENRY, 10 *Billiter Square, E.C.*
 1885 AUBERTIN, JOHN JAMES, 33 *Duke Street, St. James's, S.W.*
 1885 AUSTIN, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON F. W., M.A., *The Rectory, West Ilsley, Newbury, Berks.*
 1887 AUSTIN, HUGH W., 50 *Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, S.E.*
 1893 AUSTIN, REV. W. G. GARDINER, M.A., *Stanway Rectory, Colchester.*
 1894 BACKHOUSE, RICHARD ONIANS, *Bridgnorth, Salop.*
 1880 BADCOCK, PHILIP, 4 *Aldridge Road, Bayswater, W.*
 -1879 BADEN-POWELL, SIR GEORGE S., K.C.M.G., M.P., M.A., F.R.A.S., F.S.S., 114 *Eaton Square, S.W.*
 1883 BAILEY, FRANK, 59 *Mark Lane, E.C.*
 1888 BAILLIE, JAMES R., *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
 1888 †BAILLIE, RICHARD H., *Royal Thames Yacht Club, Albemarle Street, W.*
 1882 †BAILWARD, A. W., 51 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
 1885 †BALDWIN, ALFRED, M.P., 25 *Dover Street, W.*; and *Wilden House, near Stourport.*
 1884 BALFOUR, B. R., *Townley Hall, Drogheda, Ireland*; and *Junior Athenæum Club, Picadilly, W.*
 1885 BALME, CHARLES, 61 *Basinghall Street, E.C.*
 1881 †BANKS, EDWIN HODGE, *High Moor, Wigton, Cumberland.*
 1891 BANNERMAN, G. LESLIE, 3 *Pump Court, Temple, E.C.*
 1892 BARBER, ALFRED J., *Castlemere, Hornsey Lane, N.*; and *Midland Railway Company of Western Australia, 38 New Broad Street, E.C.*

Year of
Election.

- 1880 BARCLAY, SIR COLVILLE A. D., BART., C.M.G., 11 *Rue Francois 1^{er}, Champs Elysees, Paris*; and *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1894 BARCLAY, JOHN, *Junior Constitutional Club, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1891 BARKER, WILLIAM HENRY, *Leadenhall Buildings, Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
- 1889 †BARING-GOULD, F., *The Beeches, Winchester.*
- 1877 BARKLY, SIR HENRY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., 1 *Bina Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1884 BARNARD, H. WYNDHAM, 2 *Terrace Houses, Richmond Hill, S.W.*
- 1868 BARR, E. G., 76 *Holland Park, Kensington, W.*
- 1883 BARRATT, WALTER, *Netley Abbey, Hants.*
- 1888 BARRY, JAMES H., *Ryecotes, Dulwich Common, S.E.*; and 110 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1887 BAXTER, ALEXANDER B., *Australian Joint Stock Bank, 2 King William Street, E.C.*
- 1884 BAXTER, CHARLES E., 15 *Blomfield Road, Maida Hill, W.*
- 1885 †BAILEY, GARDNER SEBASTIAN, *Hatherop Castle, Fairford, Gloucestershire.*
- 1885 BRADON, ROBERT J., *Queen Anne Cottage, Keswick Road, Putney, S.W.*
- 1893 BRALEY, ADAM, M.D., *Filsham Lodge, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*
- 1879 BRALEY, SAMUEL, 23 *Lansdowne Road, Tunbridge Wells.*
- 1890 BRAN, EDWIN, M.A. Oxon., *Sir A. Brown's Grammar School, Brentwood, Essex.*
- 1890 BRARE, SAMUEL PRATER, *The Oaks, Thorpe, Norwich.*
- 1890 BRARE, PROF. T. HUDSON, B.Sc., *Park House, King's Road, Richmond, S.W.*
- 1885 BRATTIN, JOHN, A. B., 4 *St. Andrew's Place, Regent's Park, N.W.*
- 1884 BRATTIN, WM. COPLAND, *Frendraught House, Forgeue, Huntly, N.B.*
- 1890 BRAUCHAMP, HENRY HERRON, 91 *Addison Road, W.*
- 1886 BRAUCHAMP, HORATIO, 42 *Scarsdale Villas, Kensington, W.*
- 1894 BRAUMONT, JOHN, *c/o New Zealand Loan & Agency Co., Portland House, Basinghall Street, E.C.*
- 1884 BEDWELL, COMMANDER E. P., R.N., *Rushet House, Cheam, Surrey.*
- 1876 BRETON, HENRY C. (Agent-General for British Columbia), 2 *Adamson Road, South Hampstead, N.W.*; and 33 *Finsbury Circus, E.C.*
- 1889 BEGG, F. FAITHFULL, *Bartholomew House, E.C.*
- 1882 BELCHER, REV. BRYMER, *Bodiam Vicarage, Hawkhurst.*
- 1884 BELGRAVE, DALEYMPLE J., 7 *Pitt Street, Kensington, W.*
- 1879 †BELL, D. W., J.P., 14 *Milton Street, E.C.*
- 1878 BELL, JOHN, 13 *Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.*
- 1885 BELL, MACKENZIE, F.R.S.L., *Elmstead, Carlton Road, Putney, S.W.*
- 1886 †BELL, THOMAS, 14 *Milton Street, E.C.*
- 1890 BELL, THOMAS, 15 *Upper Park Road, Haverstock Hill, N.W.*
- 1883 BELL, MAJOR WILLIAM MORRISON, 40 *Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1890 BENNETT, JAMES M., 1 *Northumberland Avenue, Putney, S.W.*
- 1886 †BENSON, ARTHUR H., 62 *Ludgate Hill, E.C.*
- 1891 BENSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL F. W., *Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.*
- 1883 †BETHELL, CHARLES, *Ellesmere House, Templeton Place, Earl's Court, S.W.*; and 22 *Billiter Street, E.C.*
- 1888 BETHELL, COMMANDER G. R., R.N., M.P., 43 *Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.* and *Rise, Holderness, Yorkshire.*
- 1884 BEVAN, FRANCIS AUGUSTUS, 59 *Princes Gate, S.W.*

Year of
Election.

- 1881 BEVAN, WILLIAM ARMIN, *City of London Club, Old Broad Street, E.C.*
 1886 BEWICK, THOMAS J., *Broad Street House, E.C.*
 1886 BIDDISCOMBE, J. R., *Elmington, Eltham Road, Lee, S.E.; and 101 Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
 1885 BILL, CHARLES, M.P., J.P., *Farley Hall, near Cheadle, Staffordshire.*
 1889 BILLINGHURST, H. F., *London & Westminster Bank, Lothbury, E.C.*
 1891 †BINNIE, GEORGE, *4D Station, Quirindi, New South Wales.*
 1868 BIRCH, SIR ARTHUR N., K.C.M.G., *Bank of England, Burlington Gardens, W.*
 1887 BLACK, SURGEON-MAJOR WM. GALT, *2 George Square, Edinburgh.* --
 1890 BLACKWOOD, GEORGE R., *Isthmian Club, Piccadilly, W.*
 1883 BLACKWOOD, JOHN H., *16 Upper Grosvenor Street, W.*
 1889 BLAKE, ARTHUR P., *Sunbury Park, Sunbury-on-Thames; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
 1883 BLECKLY, CHARLES ARNOLD, *61 King William Street, E.C.*
 1889 BLISS, LEWIS H., *88 Philbeach Gardens, S.W.; and 6 Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C.*
 1891 BLYTH, A. WYNTER, M.R.C.S., *The Court House, Marylebone Lane, W.*
 1885 BLYTH, WILLIAM, *8 Great Winchester Street, E.C.*
 1886 BOHM, WILLIAM, *23 Old Jewry, E.C.*
 1881 BOIS, HENRY, *5 Astwood Road, South Kensington, S.W.*
 1882 BOLLING, FRANCIS, *2 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.*
 1882 BOMPAS, HENRY MASON, Q.C., M.A., LL.B., *Abingdon House, Greenhill Road, Hampstead, N.W.*
 1890 BOND, FRANK W., *117 Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
 1873 BONWICK, JAMES, *Yarra Yarra, South Vale, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
 1887 BOKER, GEORGE W., *Avonrath, Magherafelt, Ireland.*
 1883 BORTHWICK, SIR ALGERNON, BART., M.P., *139 Piccadilly, W.*
 1883 †BORTON, REV. N. A. B., M.A., *Burwell Vicarage, Cambridge.*
 1891 BOSANQUET, RICHARD A., *Mardens, Hildenborough, Kent.*
 1886 †BOSTOCK, HEWITT, *The Hermitage, Walton Heath, Epsom.*
 1889 †BOSTOCK, SAMUEL, *The Cottage, Walton Heath, Epsom.*
 1890 BOSWELL, W. A., *34 Walpole Street, Chelsea, S.W.*
 1886 BOULT, WM. HOLKER, *23 Great St. Helen's, E.C.*
 1892 BOULTON, E. B., *15 Apsley Road, Clifton, Bristol.*
 1882 †BOULTON, HAROLD E., M.A., *12 Evelyn Mansions, Carlisle Place, Victoria Street, S.W.*
 1882 †BOULTON, S. B., *Copped Hall, Totteridge, Herts.*
 1881 BOURNE, HENRY, *Holbrook, London Road, Redhill, Surrey.*
 1889 BOURNE, H. R. FOX, *41 Priory Road, Bedford Park, Chiswick.*
 1892 BOURNE, ROBERT WILLIAM, C.E., *18 Hereford Square, S.W.*
 1878 BOURNE, STEPHEN, F.S.S., *Abberley, Maldon Road, Wallington, Surrey.*
 1881 BOWEN, RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE F., G.C.M.G., *75 Cadogan Square, S.W.*
 1893 BOWLBY, EDWIN, F.S.S., *78 South Hill Park, Hampstead, N.W.*
 1886 BOWRING, ALGERNON C., *30 Eaton Place, S.W.*
 1881 BOYD, JAMES R., *Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1893 BOYD-CARPENTER, H., M.A., *The Palace, Ripon; and King's College, Cambridge.*
 1881 BOYLE, LIONEL R. C., *7 Eaton Terrace, Eaton Square, S.W.; care of Messrs. Elner & Co., Limited, 31 Lombard St., E.C.; and Army and Navy Club.*

Year of Election.	
1887	BRADBERRY, THOMAS R., 4 Warnford Court, E.C.
1884	BRADFORD, FRANCIS RICHARD, 84 Drayton Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
1886	BRANDON, HENRY, 4 Kent Gardens, Castle Hill Park, Ealing, W.
1878	BRASSEY, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, K.C.B., 24 Park Lane, W.; and Normanhurst Court, Battle.
1889	BRASSEY, THE HON. THOMAS ALLNUTT, 23 Park Lane, W.; and Park Gates, Battle.
1881	BREX, JOHN GEORGE, 59 Gresham Street, E.C.
1884	BRIGHT, CHARLES E., C.M.G., 12 Queen's Gate Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.; and Wyndham Club, S.W.
1882	BRIGHT, SAMUEL, 5 Huskisson Street, Liverpool; and Raleigh Club, Regent Street, S.W.
1892	BRINSLEY-HARPER, FRANK, 38 Broadhurst Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.
1886	BRISCOM, WILLIAM ARTHUR, Somerford Hall, Brewood, Stafford.
1884	BRISTOW, H. J., The Mount, Upton, Bexley, Kent.
1889	BROCKLEHURST, EDWARD, J.P., Kinnerley Manor, Reigate.
1878	BRODRIBB, KENRICE, care of Bank of Australasia, 4 Threadneedle St., E.C.
1890	BRODRIK, A., 27 Randolph Crescent, Maida Vale, W.; and 8 Wool Exchange, E.C.
1874	BROGDEN, JAMES, Seabank House, Porthcawl, near Bridgend, Glamorganshire.
1881	†BROOKES, T. W. (late M.L.C., Bengal), The Grange, Nightingale Lane, Clapham, S.W.
1880	BROOKS, HENRY, Mount Grove, Greenhill Road, Hampstead, N.W.
1879	†BROOKS, HERBERT, 9 Hyde Park Square, W.; and St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.
1888	BROOKS, H. TABOR, St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.
1887	BROOKS, SIR WILLIAM CUNLIFFE, BART., 5 Grosvenor Square, W.; and Forest of Glen-Tana, Aboyne, N.B.
1893	BROUGHTON, ALFRED DELOES, Lyndhurst, near Woking.
1882	BROWN, ALEXANDER M., M.D., 73 Beasborough Street, St. George's Square, S.W.
1881	BROWN, ALFRED H., St. Elmo, Calverley Park Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.
1884	BROWN, ARTHUR, St. Elmo, Calverley Park Gardens, Tunbridge Wells.
1874	BROWN, CHARLES, 135 Wool Exchange, Coleman Street, E.C.
1886	BROWN, OSWALD, M.Inst.C.E., 32 Victoria Street, S.W.
1881	BROWN, THOMAS, 57 Cochrane Street, Glasgow.
1884	BROWN, THOMAS, 47 Lancaster Gate, W.
1892	BROWNE, ARTHUR SCOTT, Buckland Filleigh, Highampton, North Devon.
1894	BROWNE, EDWARD WM., F.S.S., Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Co., 33 Poultry, E.C.
1883	BROWN, JOHN HARRIS, Adelaide Club, South Australia.
1879	†BROWNE, W. J., Buckland Filleigh, Highampton, North Devon.
1883	BROWNING, ARTHUR GIRAUD, Assoc.Inst.C.E., 16 Victoria Street, S.W.
1877	BROWNING, S. B., 125 Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
1892	BRUNING, CONRAD, 101 Priory Road, West Hampstead, N.W.
1884	BUCHANAN, BENJAMIN, Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort, & Co., 149 Leadenhall Street, E.C.
1889	BUCHANAN, JAMES, 20 Bucklersbury, E.C.
1886	BULL, HENRY, 28 Milton Street, E.C.; and Drove, Chichester.

Year of
Election.

- 1869 BULWER, SIR HENRY E. G., G.C.M.G., 17A South Audley Street, W.; and
Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
- 1890 BURKE, H. FARNHAM, *College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1890 BURNIE, ALFRED, 12 *Holly Village, Highgate, N.*
- 1889 BURT, FREDERICK N., *Sloe House, Halstead, Essex.*
- 1894 BUSBY, HENRY NORTH G., J.P., *Walsingham House, 150 Piccadilly,
W.; and Wormleybury, Broxbourne, Herts.*
- 1889 BUSSELL, THOMAS, 73 *Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1882 BUTCHART, ROBERT G., 26 *Fawcett Street, Redcliffe Gardens, S.W.*
- 1887 BUTT, JOHN H., 16 *Gwendur Road, West Kensington, W.*
- 1894 †BUXTON, NOEL E., 14 *Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.; and Woodredon,
Waltham Abbey, Essex.*
- 1878 BUXTON, SIR T. FOWELL, BART., 14 *Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.*
- 1881 CADDY, PASCOE, *Holly Lodge, Elmer's End, Kent.*
- 1894 CAINE, WM. SPEDSTON, M.P., 33 *North Side, Clapham Common, S.W.*
- 1886 †CALDECOTT, REV. ALFRED, M.A., *St. John's College, Cambridge.*
- 1889 CALVERT, JAMES, 22 *Throgmorton Street, E.C.*
- 1881 †CAMPBELL, ALLAN, 21 *Upper Brook Street, W.*
- 1880 CAMPBELL, FINLAY, *Brantridge Park, Balcombe, Sussex.*
- 1883 CAMPBELL, SIR GEORGE W. R., K.C.M.G., 50 *Cornwall Gardens, S.W.*
- 1890 CAMPBELL, REV. HENRY J., *Raynesfield, Upper Richmond Road, East
Sheen, S.W.*
- 1894 CAMPBELL, GORDON H., 10 *St. George's Terrace, Gloucester Road, S.W.*
- 1887 CAMPBELL, MORTON, *Stracathro House, Brechin, Forfarshire.*
- 1882 †CAMPBELL, WILLIAM, 19 *Portman Square, W.*
- 1884 †CAMPBELL, W. MIDDLETON, 23 *Road Lane, E.C.*
- 1893 CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON, CONWAY S., 3 *Morpeth Terrace, Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1892 CANTLON, COLONEL LOUIS M., 6 *Waterloo Place, S.W.*
- 1868 †CARLINGFORD, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, K.P., *Athenæum Club, Pall Mall,
S.W.*
- 1891 CARRINGTON, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.M.G., 50 *Grosvenor Street
W.; and Wycombe Abbey, High Wycombe.*
- 1888 CARRUTHERS, JOHN, M.Inst.C.E., 19 *Kensington Park Gardens, W.*
- 1894 CARTER, FREDERIC, *Marden Ash, Ongar, Essex.*
- 1880 †CARTER, WILLIAM H., B.A., 9 *Bush Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1894 CASELLA, LOUIS MARINO, 47 *Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.; and Vachery,
Cranleigh, Surrey.*
- 1885 CAUTLEY, COLONEL HENRY, R.E., *Junior United Service Club, Charles
Street, S.W.*
- 1893 CAWSTON, GEORGE, 56 *Upper Brook Street, W.*
- 1884 CAYFORD, EBENEZER, 146 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
- 1879 CHADWICK, OSBERT, C.E., C.M.G., 11 *Airlie Gardens, Campden Hill, W.*
- 1885 CHALLINOR, E. J., 7F *Cornwall Residences, Clarence Gate, N.W.*
- 1889 CHAMBERS ARTHUR, *Briar Lea, Mortimer, Berks.*
- 1884 CHAMBERS, EDWARD, *Rodwill, Weybridge.*
- 1889 CHAMBERS, FREDERICK D., 1 *Port Vale Terrace, Hertford.*
- 1892 CHAPLIN, HOLROYD, B.A., 29 *Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington, W.*
- 1892 CHAPMAN, EDWARD, *Wynnestay, Bedford Park, Croydon.*

Year of
Election.

- 1884 CHAPPELL, JOHN, 24 Basinghall Street, E.C.
 1883 CHARRINGTON, ARTHUR F., 44 Lower Sloane Street, S.W.
 1895 †CHARRINGTON, HUGH SPENCER, Dove Cliff, Burton-on-Trent.
 1894 †CHREADLE, FRANK M., 19 Portman Street, Portman Square, W.
 1886 CHREADLE, WALTER BUTLER, M.D., 19 Portman Street, Portman Square, W.
 1868 CHILDERS, THE RIGHT HON. HUGH C.E., F.R.S., 6 St. George's Place, S.W.
 1893 CHISHOLM, JAMES, Addiscombe Lodge, East Croydon.
 1873 CHOWN, T. C., Glenmore, Silverhill, St. Leonards-on-Sea; and Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
 1868 CHRISTIAN, H.R.H. PRINCE, K.G., Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park.
 1892 CHRISTIE, D. A. TRAILL, 7 Holland Villas Road, Kensington, W.; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
 1884 CHRISTMAS, HARRY WILLIAM, 42A Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
 1885 CHUMLEY, JOHN, Standard Bank of South Africa, 10 Clement's Lane, E.C.
 1894 CHURCH, WALTER, 19 Nevern Mansions, Earls Court, S.W.
 1881 CHURCHILL, CHARLES, Weybridge Park, Surrey; and 37 Portman Square, W.
 1881 CHURCHILL, JOHN FLEMING, C.E., 3 Morpeth Terrace, Victoria Street, S.W.; and Constitutional Club, W.C.
 1883 CLARENCE, LOVELL BURCHETT, Coarden, Asminster.
 1888 CLARK, ALFRED A., Ladye Place, Hurley, Great Marlow.
 1872 CLARK, CHARLES, 20 Belmont Park, Lee, Kent.
 1877 CLARK, JAMES McCOSH, Wentworth House, John Street, Hampstead, N.W.
 1891 CLARK, JONATHAN, 1 Devonshire Terrace, Portland Place, W.
 1868 CLARKE, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR ANDREW, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., 42 Portland Place, W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
 1890 CLARKE, LT.-COLONEL SIR GEORGE SYDENHAM, R.E., K.C.M.G., 24 Cheniston Gardens, Kensington, W.; and Horse Guards, Whitehall, S.W.
 1884 †CLARKE, HENRY, Cannon Hall, Hampstead, N.W.; and 17 Gracechurch Street, E.C.
 1875 †CLARKE, HYDE, 32 St. George's Square, S.W.
 1886 CLARKE, PERCY, LL.B., College Hill Chambers, E.C.
 1889 †CLARKE, STRACHAN C., 4 St. Dunstan's Alley, E.C.
 1882 †CLARKSON, J. STEWART, Croydon, Queensland.
 1880 CLAYDEN, ARTHUR, Keswick, Braybrooke Road, Hastings.
 1886 †CLAYTON, REGINALD B. B., 104 Edith Road, West Kensington, W.
 1891 †CLAYTON, WM. WIKLEY, C.E., Gipton Lodge, Leeds.
 1893 CLEGHORN, ROBERT C., 14 St. Mary Axe, E.C.
 1877 CLENCH, FREDERICK, M.L.M.E., Newland House, Lincoln.
 1885 CLOWES, W. C. KNIGHT, Duke Street, Stamford Street, S.E.
 1881 COBB, ALFRED B., 34 Great St. Helen's, E.C.
 1877 COCHRAN, JAMES, care of London Bank of Australia, 2 Old Broad Street, E.C.
 1879 COCKS, REGINALD T., 29 Stanhope Gardens, Queen's Gate, S.W.
 1886 †COHEN, NATHANIEL L., 3 Devonshire Place, W.; and Round Oak, Englefield Green, Surrey.
 1885 COLLES, WILLIAM R. E., 1 Adelaide Buildings, London Bridge, E.C.
 1887 COLLISON, HENRY CLERKE, Weybridge, Surrey; and National Club, 1 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.
 1882 †COLLUM, REV. HUGH ROBERT, M.R.I.A., F.S.S., The Vicarage, Leigh, Tonbridge, Kent.

Year of
Election.

- 1882 CULMER, JOSEPH G., C.M.G. (Secretary to High Commissioner for Canada),
17 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1872 COLOMBE, SIR JOHN C. R., K.C.M.G., *Dromquinna, Kenmare, Co. Kerry, Ireland; 75 Belgrave Road, S.W.; and Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1890 CONYEBEAR, CHARLES A. V., M.P., *National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.; and St. Leonard's Grange, Ingatestone, Essex.*
- 1880 COODE, J. CHARLES, C.E., 19 *Freeland Road, Ealing, W.*
- 1874 †COODE, M. P., *care of Messrs. A. Scott & Co., Rangoon, Burma.*
- 1886 †COOKE, HENRY M., 12 *Friday Street, E.C.*
- 1882 COOPER, REV. CHARLES J., 7 *Guilford Place, W.C.*
- 1874 COOPER, SIR DANIEL, BART., G.C.M.G., 6 *De Vere Gardens, Kensington Palace, W.*
- 1882 COOPER, JOHN ASTLEY, *St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1884 COOPER, ROBERT ELLIOTT, C.E., 81 *Lancaster Gate, W.; and 8 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1891 COOPER, WILLIAM C., 21 *Upper Grosvenor Street, W.*
- 1882 CORE, NATHANIEL, *Commercial Bank of Sydney, 18 Birchin Lane, E.C.*
- 1887 COTTON, SYDNEY H., 24 *The Boltons, S.W.; and Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1892 COURTHOPE, WILLIAM F., *National Club, 1 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.*
- 1889 COWEN, FREDERIC H., 73 *Hamilton Terrace, N.W.*
- 1885 COWIE, GEORGE, *Colonial Bank of New Zealand, 92 Cannon Street, E.C.; and 81 Philbeach Gardens, S.W.*
- 1885 COX, ALFRED W., 30 *St. James's Place, S.W.*
- 1889 COX, FRANK L., 107 *Temple Chambers, E.C.*
- 1888 COX, NICHOLAS, 69 *Talgarth Road, West Kensington, W.*
- 1888 COXHEAD, MAJOR J. A., R.A., *Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1887 †CRAFTON, RALPH CALDWELL, *care of R. F. Crafton, Esq., Brandon Lodge, Bramley Hill, Croydon.*
- 1892 †CRAIG, GEORGE A., 66 *Edge Lane, Liverpool.*
- 1872 CRANBROOK, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.S.I., 17 *Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.*
- 1886 CRANSTON, WILLIAM M., 21 *Holland Park, W.*
- 1891 CRAWSHAW, EDWARD, F.R.G.S., 25 *Tollington Park, N.*
- 1873 †CRAWSHAY, GEORGE, 12 *North Street, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1885 CRICHTON, ROBERT, *Belleville, Dalkeith Road, Edinburgh.*
- 1886 CRITCHELL, J. TROUBRIDGE, 9 *Cardigan Road, Richmond Hill, S.W.*
- 1883 CROCKER, FREDERICK JOEL, 147 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1889 CROW, DAVID REID, *Ardrihaig, Argyleshire.*
- 1889 CROW, JAMES N. HARVEY, M.B., C.M., *Ardrihaig, Argyleshire.*
- 1886 CRUMP, G. CRESSWELL, *St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.*
- 1890 CUFF, WILLIAM SYMES, *Upton House, 2 Rosslyn Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1888 CUNNINGHAM, FRANCIS G., *The Priory, Bathwick, Bath.*
- 1883 †CUNNINGHAM, PETER, *Christchurch Club, New Zealand.*
- 1882 CURLING, REV. JOSEPH J., B.A., *Hamble House, Hamble, Southampton.*
- 1892 †CURLING, ROBERT SUMNER, *Southlea, Datchet, Bucks.*
- 1874 CURRIE, SIR DONALD, K.C.M.G., M.P., 4 *Hyde Park Place, W.*
- 1882 CURTIS, SPENCER H., 171 *Cromwell Road, S.W.*
- 1890 CUVILLE, OSWALD B., F.C.A., 2 *Stuart Street, Cardiff; and 4 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*

Year of Election.	
1884	DALTON, REV. CANON JOHN NEALE, M.A., C.M.G., <i>The Cloisters, Windsor.</i>
1881	DALY, JAMES E. O., 8 <i>Riversdale Road, Twickenham Park, S.W.</i> ; and 2 <i>Little Love Lane, Wood Street, E.C.</i>
1880	DANGAR, F. H., <i>Lyndhurst, Cleveland Road, Ealing, W.</i> ; and 7 <i>Fenchurch Street, E.C.</i>
1883	DANIELL, COLONEL JAMES LEGGETT, <i>United Service Club, Pall Mall S.W.</i>
1881	DAREY, H. J. B., <i>Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
1887	D'ARCY, WILLIAM KNOX, <i>Stanmore Hall, Stanmore.</i>
1872	DAUBENEY, GENERAL SIR H. C. B., G.C.B., <i>Osterley Lodge, Spring Grove, Isleworth.</i>
1891	DAUBENEY, MAJOR EDWARD, 6 <i>Grosvenor Hill, Wimbledon</i> ; and <i>Army and Navy Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1887	DAVIDSON, ANDREW, M.D., <i>Kevoek Bank, Lasswade, N.B.</i>
1888	DAVIES, THEO. H., <i>Sundown, Hesket Park, Southport</i> ; 49 <i>The Albany, Liverpool</i> ; and <i>Honolulu.</i>
1889	DAVIES, T. WATKIN, 58 <i>Broad Street Avenue, E.C.</i>
1884	DAVIS, CHARLES PERCY, 16 <i>Beaufort Gardens, S.W.</i> ; and <i>Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
1873	DAVIS, STEUART S., <i>Spencer House, Knyveton Road, Bournemouth.</i>
1892	DAVIS, T. HARRISON, 7 <i>Princes Mansions, 70 Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
1888	DAVIS, WM. HOLME, <i>Clevedon, 16 Tennison Road, South Norwood, S.E.</i>
1878	†DAVSON, HENRY K., 31 <i>Porchester Square, W.</i>
1880	DAVSON, JAMES W., <i>Parkhurst, Bouverie Road West, Folkestone.</i>
1892	DAWES, SIR EDWIN S., K.C.M.G., 3 <i>Tenterden Street, Hanover Square, W.</i> ; and 23 <i>Great Winchester Street, E.C.</i>
1884	DAWSON, JOHN DUFF, <i>Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
1881	DEARE, FREDERICK DURANT, 19 <i>Coleman Street, E.C.</i>
1891	†DEBENHAM, ERNEST R., 8 <i>Kensington Court Mansions, W.</i>
1883	DEBENHAM, FRANK, F.S.S., 1 <i>Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.</i>
1880	†DE COLIAR, HENRY A., 24 <i>Palace Gardens Terrace, W.</i>
1889	DEFFELL, GEORGE HIBBERT, M.A., c/o <i>Bank of Australasia, 4 Threadneedle Street, E.C.</i>
1886	DE LISSA, SAMUEL, 4 <i>Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.</i> ; and <i>Maidenhead Court, Maidenhead.</i>
1881	DELMORE, EDWARD T., 17 <i>St. Helen's Place, E.C.</i>
1886	†DENT, SIR ALFRED, K.C.M.G., 11 <i>Old Broad Street, E.C.</i> ; and <i>Ravensthorpe, Eastbourne.</i>
1894	DEPREZ, CHARLES FYNNEY, 3 <i>Morley Road, Southport.</i>
1884	DE SATOÉ, HENRY, <i>Hartfield, Malvern Wells</i> ; and <i>Reform Club, S.W.</i>
1883	DE SATOÉ, OSCAR, <i>Bridge Place, Canterbury</i> ; and <i>Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1882	D'ESTERRE, J. C. E., <i>Elmfild, Hill, Southampton.</i>
1879	DEVONSHIRE, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, K.G., <i>Devonshire House, Piccadilly, W.</i>
1887	DE WINTON, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR FRANCIS W., R.A., G.C.M.G., C.B., <i>The Barn, Winkfield, Windsor</i> ; and <i>United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1882	†DICK, GAVIN GEMMELL, <i>Queensland Government Office, 1 Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
1887	DICK, ROBERT S., 4 <i>Fenchurch Street, E.C.</i>
1881	DICKEN, CHARLES S., C.M.G., <i>Queensland Government Office, 1 Victoria Street, S.W.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1890 DICKSON, JAMES, 7 *Poultry, E.C.*
 1891 DISMORE, JOHN STEWART, 85 *Fordwych Road, Brondesbury, N.W.*
 1889 DOBBIE, HARRY HANKEY, 6 *Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.*
 1878 DODGSON, WILLIAM OLIVER, *Manor House, Sevenoaks.*
 1882 DONNE, WILLIAM, 18 *Wood Street, E.C.*
 1894 DORÉ, JAMES WM., *Stormont, Potters Bar.*
 1894 DOUGLAS, ALEXANDER, 99 *Elgin Crescent, Notting Hill, W.*
 1894 DOUGLAS, JOHN A., *Easthaugh, Pitlochry, N.B.*
 1883 DOUGLAS, THOMAS, 14 *Cromwell Crescent, S.W.*
 1889 DRAGE, GEOFFREY, *United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.*
 1884 DRAPER, GEORGE (Secretary, Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited),
Winchester House, 50 Old Broad Street, E.C.
 1890 DRAYSON, WALTER B. H., *Tudor House, High Barnet.*
 1868 †DUCIE, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 16 *Portman Square, W.*
 1868 DUCROZ, FREDERICK A., 62 *Lombard Street, E.C.*
 1889 †DUDGEON, ARTHUR, 27 *Rutland Square, Dublin.*
 1889 †DUDGEON, WILLIAM, 22 *Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.*
 1888 DUFF, G. SMYTTAN, 58 *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
 1884 DUNCAN, DAVID J. RUSSELL, 28 *Victoria Street, S.W.; and Kilmar,
 Leven, N.B.*
 1889 DUNCAN, JOHN S., *Natal Bank, 156 Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
 1886 DUNDONALD, THE EARL OF, 34 *Portman Square, W.*
 1885 †DUNN, H. W., C.E., *Charlcombe Grove, Lansdown, Bath.*
 1895 DUNN, WILLIAM, M.P., *Broad Street Avenue, E.C.*
 1878 †DUNRAVEN, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.P., 27 *Norfolk Street, Park
 Lane, W.; Kenry House, Putney Vale, S.W.; and Carlton Club, S.W.*
 1876 DURHAM, JOHN HENRY, 43 *Threadneedle Street, E.C.*
 1884 DUTHIE, LIEUT.-COLONEL W. H. M., R.A., *Row House, Doune, Perthshire;
 and Junior United Service Club, S.W.*
 1892 DUTHOIT, ALBERT, 14 *York Street, Covent Garden, W.C.*
 1880 †DUTTON, FRANK M., 74 *Lancaster Gate, W.; and St. George's Club,
 Hanover Square, W.*
 1880 DUTTON, FREDERICK, 112 *Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.; and
 79 Cromwell Houses, S.W.*
 1880 EAST, REV. D. J., *Calabar Cottage, Watford, Herts.*
 1887 ECCLES, YVON R., *Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society, 1 Thread-
 needle Street, E.C.*
 1887 †EDWARDES, T. DYER, 5 *Hyde Park Gate, S.W.*
 1890 EDWARDS, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR J. BRYAN, K.C.M.G., C.B., *West Lodge
 Folkestone.*
 1876 †EDWARDS, STANLEY.
 1882 †ELDER, FREDERICK, 7 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
 1883 †ELDER, THOMAS EDWARD, *Wedmore Lodge, Remenham Hill, Henley-
 on-Thames.*
 1882 †ELDER, WM. GEORGE, 7 *St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
 1885 ELLIOTT, GEORGE ROBINSON, M.R.C.S.E., *Pendennis, Bulah Hill, Upper
 Norwood, S.E.*
 1894 ELLIOTT, JOSEPH J., *Hadley House, Barnet.*

Year of
Election.

- 1893 ELMSLIE, CAPTAIN JAMES ABERDOUR, R.N.R., *Laurel Cottage, Lancing, Sussex.*
- 1889 ELWELL, WILLIAM ERNEST, *Heyford Hills, Weedon.*
- 1892 ENGLEDEUR, COLONEL WILLIAM J., R.E., *Petersham Place, Byfleet, Surrey.*
- 1874 ENGLEHEART, SIR J. GARDNER D., C.B., *Duchy of Lancaster, Lancaster Place, W.C.*
- 1891 ENYS, JOHN DAVIES, *Enys, Penryn, Cornwall.*
- 1885 ERBSLOH, E. C., *Ye Olde Cottage, Walton-on-Thames.*
- 1886 EVANS, J. CARRERY, M.A. (Oxon), *Hatley Park, Gamlingay, Cambridgeshire.*
- 1883 †EVES, CHARLES WASHINGTON, C.M.G., *1 Fen Court, Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
- 1881 EVISON, EDWARD, *Blisewood Park, Caterham, Warlingham Station, Surrey.*
- 1885 EWART, JOHN, *Messrs. James Morrison & Co., 4 Fenchurch Street, E.C.*
- 1879 EWEN, JOHN ALEXANDER, *11 Bunhill Row, E.C.*
- 1883 FAIRCLOUGH, R. A., *Messrs. B. G. Lennon & Co., 14 Bunhill Row, E.C.*
- 1890 FAIRCLOUGH, WILLIAM, *Bank of Victoria, 28 Clement's Lane, E.C.*
- 1885 †FAIRFAX, E. ROSS, *5 Princes Gate, S.W.*
- 1889 †FAIRFAX, VICE-ADMIRAL HENRY, C.B., *5 Cranley Place, S.W.*
- 1889 †FAIRFAX, J. MACKENZIE, *5 Princes Gate, S.W.*
- 1877 †FARMER, W. MAYNARD, *18 Bina Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
- 1888 FARRER, SIR WILLIAM JAMES, *Sandhurst Lodge, Wokingham; and 18 Upper Brook Street, W.*
- 1888 FAWNS, REV. J. A., *c/o Messrs. H. Meade-King & Bigg, Bristol.*
- 1873 †FEARON, FREDERICK, *The Cottage, Taplow.*
- 1879 FELL, ARTHUR, *43 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1887 FELLOWS, JAMES I. Agent-General for New Brunswick), *56 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.; and Saxon Hall, Palace Court, Kensington Gardens, W.*
- 1876 FERRARD, B. A., *67 Pevensey Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*
- 1893 FERGUSON, A. M., *Nannoya, 14 Ellerdale Road, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1891 FERGUSON, JOHN A., *16 Earl's Court Square, S.W.*
- 1875 FERGUSON, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES, BART., M.P., G.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., *102 Eaton Place, S.W.; Carlton Club; and Kilkerran, N.B.*
- 1883 FERGUSSON, LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN A., *Royal Military College, Camberley, Surrey; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1889 FERNAU, HENRY S., *21 Wool Exchange, E.C.*
- 1890 FINCH-HATTON, THE HON. HAROLD H., *11 Pall Mall East, S.W.; and Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1881 FINCH-HATTON, THE HON. STORMONT, *Exerby, Seaforth; and White's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1882 FINDLAY, GEORGE JAMES, *43 Threadneedle Street, E.C.*
- 1883 FINLAY, COLIN CAMPBELL, *Castle Toward, Argyleshire, N.B.*
- 1884 FIREBRACE, ROBERT TAEYER, *Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1883 FISHER, THOMAS, M.D., *Walreddon Manor, Tavistock.*
- 1892 FITCH, ARTHUR WELLINGTON, *10 Wilson Street, Finsbury, E.C.; and 4 Grange Road, Canonbury, N.*
- 1888 FLACK, T. SUTTON, *Inanda House, 65 Alleyn Park, West Dulwich, S.E.; and 2 Royal Exchange Buildings, E.C.*
- 1891 FLEMING, ALBIN, *Brook House, Chislehurst; and Messrs. J. W. Jagger & Co., 26 Jewin Crescent, E.C.*

Year of
Election.

- 1883 FLITCHER, H., 14 *The Paragon*, Blackheath, S.E.
 1883 FLOOD-PAGE, MAJOR S., 102 *St. George's Square*, S.W.
 1892 *FLOWER, SIR WILLIAM H., K.C.B., F.R.S., *Natural History Museum*,
Cromwell Road, S.W.
 1892 FLUX, C. W. LANGLEY, 8 *The Grove*, Boltons, S.W.
 1884 FLUX, WILLIAM, 3 *East India Avenue*, E.C.
 1878 FOLKARD, ARTHUR, *Thatched House Club*, 86 *St. James's Street*, S.W.
 1889 FORD, LEWIS PETER, *Shortlands House*, Shortlands, Kent.
 1889 FORLONG, COMMANDER CHARLES A., R.N., H.M.S. 'Tyne', Chatham.
 1876 FORSTER, ANTHONY, 6 *Anglesea Terrace*, Gensing Gardens, *St. Leonards-on-Sea*.
 1868 FORTESCUE, THE HON. DUDLEY F., 9 *Hertford Street*, Mayfair, W.
 1891 FORTESCUE, THE HON. JOHN W., *Oxford and Cambridge Club*, Pall Mall, S.W.
 1883 FOSBERRY, MAJOR WILLIAM T. E., *The Castle Park*, Warwick.
 1894 FOWLER, DAVID, 6 *East India Avenue*, E.C.
 1892 FOWLER, WILLIAM, 43 *Grosvenor Square*, W.; and *Moor Hall*, Harlow.
 1890 FOWLER, WILLIAM, 15 *Coleman Street*, E.C.
 1886 FRANKHUIS, JOHN F., *Constitutional Club*, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
 1892 FRANKLAND, FREDERICK WILLIAM, *New York Life Insurance Co.*, Broadway, New York.
 1881 FRASER, DONALD, *Tickford Park*, Newport Pagnell, Bucks; and *Orchard Street*, Ipswich.
 1878 FRASER, SIR MALCOLM, K.C.M.G. (Agent General for Western Australia), 15 *Victoria Street*, S.W.
 1890 †FRASER, WILLIAM.
 1868 FRESHFIELD, WILLIAM D., 5 *Bank Buildings*, E.C.
 1893 FRIEDLAENDER, WALDEMAR, 60 *Fenchurch Street*, E.C.; and *Junior Constitutional Club*, Piccadilly, W.
 1872 *FROUDE, J. A., M.A., F.R.S., *Cherwell Edge*, Oxford.
 1894 FRY, FREDERICK WM., *Adkins*, Ingatestone, Essex.
 1889 FULLER, EDMUND F. B., 1 *Queen's Gate Terrace*, S.W.
 1883 FULLER, W. W., 24 *Burlington Road*, Bayswater, W.
 1881 FULTON, JOHN, 26 *Upper Phillimore Gardens*, Kensington, W.
 1881 FYERS, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM A., K.C.B., 19 *Onslow Gardens*, S.W.
 1882 †GALBRAITH, DAVID STEWART, Paris.
 1891 GALE, HENRY, M.Inst.C.E., F.R.G.S., 45 *Elvaston Place*, *Queen's Gate*, S.W.
 1888 GALSORTHY, JOHN, 8 *Cambridge Gate*, *Regent's Park*, N.W.
 1869 †GALTON, SIR DOUGLAS, K.C.B., F.R.S., 12 *Chester Street*, *Grosvenor Place*, S.W.
 1885 GAME, JAMES ATYLDWARD, *Yeeda Grange*, Trent, New Barnet, Herts; and 3 *Eastcheap*, E.C.
 1889 GAMMIDGE, HENRY, *Standard Bank of South Africa*, 10 *Clement's Lane*, E.C.
 1882 †GARDINER, WILLIAM, *Rockshaw*, Merstham, Surrey.
 1879 †GARDNER, STEWART, *Georgetown*, British Guiana.
 1889 GARDYNE, JAMES W. B., *Middleton*, Arbroath, N.B.
 1887 GARRICK, ALFRED C., 25 *Phillimore Gardens*, Kensington, W.

Year of Election.	
1884	GARRICK, SIR JAMES FRANCIS, K.C.M.G., (<i>Agent-General for Queensland</i>) 1 <i>Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
1889	GAUTHROP, ARNOLD E., <i>Reuter's Telegram Company, 24 Old Jewry, E.C.</i>
1884	†GEDYE, C. TOWSEND, 17 <i>Craven Hill Gardens, Hyde Park, W.</i>
1891	GEORGE, DAVID, <i>Bank of New South Wales, 64 Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
1883	GIBBERD, JAMES, <i>Portland House, Basinghall Street, E.C.</i>
1891	GIBSON, FRANK WM., 8 <i>Finsbury Square, E.C.</i>
1891	GIBSON, JAMES T., W.S., 26 <i>St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.</i>
1882	†GIFFEN, ROBERT, C.B., 44 <i>Pembroke Road, Kensington, W.</i>
1882	†GILCHRIST, WILLIAM OSWALD, 200 <i>Queen's Gate, S.W.</i>
1881	GILLESPIE, COLIN M., 23 <i>Crutched Friars, E.C.</i>
1876	GILLESPIE, SIR ROBERT, 13 <i>Lansdowns Place, Brighton.</i>
1891	GILLING, HENRY R., <i>Oaklands, Arkley, Barnet.</i>
1889	GIRDWOOD, JOHN, J.P., <i>Grove House, Pembroke Square, W.</i>
1894	GIRBORNE, WILLIAM, <i>Allstree Hall, Derby.</i>
1883	GLANFIELD, GEORGE, <i>Hale End, Woodford, Essex.</i>
1889	GLADROW, LIEUT.-COLONEL H. COOPER, 5 <i>Cornwall Gardens, S.W.</i>
1888	GODBY, MICHAEL J., <i>c/o Union Bank of Australia, Bank Buildings, E.C.</i>
1888	†GODFREY, RAYMOND, F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S. (<i>late of Ceylon</i>), <i>Firview, Claygate, Esher; and 79 Cornhill, E.C.</i>
1894	GODSON, EDMUND P., <i>Castlewood, Shooters Hill, Kent.</i>
1869	GODSON, GEORGE R., <i>Kensington Palace Mansions, Kensington, W.</i>
1883	†GOLDSMID, SIR JULIAN, BART., M.P., 106 <i>Piccadilly, W.</i>
1882	GOLDSWORTHY, MAJOR-GENERAL WALTER T., M.P., 22 <i>Hertford Street, Mayfair, W.</i>
1893	GOODSIE, GEORGE, <i>Messrs. W. Weddel & Co., 16 St. Helens Place, E.C.</i>
1876	GOODWIN, REV. R., <i>Hildersham Rectory, Cambridge.</i>
1885	†GORDON, GEORGE W., <i>The Brewery, Caledonian Road, N.</i>
1893	†GORDON, JOHN WILTON, 9 <i>New Broad Street, E.C.; and Scottish Club, Dover Street, W.</i>
1869	GOSCHEN, THE RIGHT HON. G. J., M.P., 69 <i>Portland Place, W.</i>
1892	GOW, WILLIAM, 13 <i>Rood Lane, E.C.</i>
1884	GRAHAM, SIR CYRIL C., BART., C.M.G., <i>Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1886	GRAHAM, FREDERICK, <i>Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.</i>
1881	GRAHAM, JOSEPH, 167 <i>Maida Vale, W.</i>
1885	†GRAHAM, ROBERT DUNDAS, <i>Chilley, Liphook, Hants.</i>
1880	GRAHAM, WILLIAM S., <i>Abercorn, Richmond Hill, S.W.</i>
1868	GRAIN, WILLIAM, 50 <i>Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
1885	†GRANT, CARROSS, <i>Bruntisfield, Beckenham, Kent.</i>
1890	GRANT, DONALD C. C., <i>St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
1884	GRANT, HENRY, <i>Sydney Hyrst, Chichester Road, Croydon.</i>
1882	GRANT, JOHN MACDONALD, <i>Queensland Government Office, 1 Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
1876	GRAVES, JOHN BELLW, <i>Deer Park, Tenby, South Wales.</i>
1880	GRAY, AMBROSE G. WENTWORTH, 31 <i>Great St. Helen's, E.C.; and 79 Wimpole Street, W.</i>
1891	GRAY, BENJAMIN G., 4 <i>Inverness Gardens, Kensington, W.</i>
1883	GRAY, HENRY F., <i>c/o Bank of New South Wales, 64 Old Broad Street, E.C.</i>
1881	GRAY, ROBERT J., 27 <i>Milton Street, E.C.</i>
1877	†GREATHHEAD, JAS. H., M.Inst.C.E., 15 <i>Victoria Street, S.W.</i>

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- 1874 GREEN, GEORGE, *Stapenhill, Sydenham Hill, S.E.*
 1888 GREEN, MAJOR-GEN. SIR HENRY, K.C.S.I., C.B., 93 *Belgrave Road, S.W.*
 1881 †GREEN, MORTON, J.P., *The Firs, Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1888 GREEN, W. S. SEBRIGHT, 11 *Charing Cross, S.W.*
 1868 GREGORY, SIR CHARLES HUTTON, K.C.M.G., 2 *Delahay Street, Westminster, S.W.*
 1879 GREIG, HENRY ALFRED, 12 *Lansdowne Place, Blackheath Hill, S.E.*
 1892 GRESWELL, ARTHUR E., M.A., *Broomhill, 29 Southend Road, Beckenham, Kent.*
 1892 GRESWELL, CHARLES H., C.E., *Quantock House, Holford, Bridgwater.*
 1882 GRESWELL, REV. WILLIAM H. P., M.A., *Dodington Rectory, near Bridgwater, Somerset.*
 1882 GRETTON, CAPTAIN GEORGE LE M., 64 *Perham Road, West Kensington, W.*
 1889 †GREY, THE HON. ALBERT H. G., *Dorchester House, Park Lane, W.*
 1884 GRIEBLE, GEORGE J., 22 *St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.*
 1876 GRIFFITH, HIS HONOUR JUDGE W. DOWNES, 4 *Bramham Gardens, Wetherby Road, S.W.*
 1886 GRIMALDI, WYNFORD B., *Hathewolden, High Halden, Ashford, Kent.*
 1879 GUILLEMAUD, ARTHUR G., *Eltham, Kent.*
 1892 GUILL, SIR WILLIAM CAMERON, BART., 10 *Hyde Park Gardens, W.*
 1886 G WILLIAM, REV. S. THORN, 32 *College Road, Reading; and National Conservative Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1885 GWYN, WALTER J., 22 *Billiter Street, E.C.; and 51 Belsize Road, N.W.*
 1874 GWYNNE, FRANCIS A., *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*
 1885 GWYNNE, JOHN, *Kenton Grange, The Hyde, N.W.; and 89 Cannon Street, E.C.*
 1887 GWYTHER, J. HOWARD, 34 *Belsize Park Gardens, N.W.*
 1891 †HAGGARD, EDWARD, 7 *New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.*
 1876 HALIBURTON, SIR ARTHUR L., K.C.B., 57 *Lowndes Square, S.W.*
 1887 *HALSE, GEORGE, 15 *Clarendon Road, Notting Hill, W.*
 1882 HALSWELL, HUGH B., J.P., 26 *Kensington Gate, Hyde Park, W.*
 1885 HAMILTON, JAMES, *Newport House, Great Newport Street, W.C.*
 1883 HAMILTON, JOHN JAMES, 7 *Barkston Gardens, Earl's Court, S.W.; and 17 St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
 1881 HAMILTON, SIR ROBERT G. C., K.C.B., 31 *Redcliffe Square, S.W.*
 1876 HAMILTON, THOMAS, J.P., 90 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
 1885 HAMILTON, THOMAS FINGLAND, 82 *George Street, Manchester.*
 1889 HANHAM, SIR JOHN A., BART., *St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.*
 1884 HANKEY, ERNEST ALERS, 61 *Basinghall Street, E.C.; and 91 St. Ermin's Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.*
 1891 HANLEY, THOMAS J., 11 *Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
 1891 HANSON, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, 49 *Holland Park, W.; and 99 Gresham Street, E.C.*
 1888 HARDIE, GEORGE, *Ravenscroft Park, High Barnet.*
 1888 HARDING, EDWARD E., 80 *St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.*
 1886 HARDWICKE, EDWARD ARTHUR, L.R.C.P., &c. (Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service), *Herdeswyk, Epple Road, Fulham, S.W.; and St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.*

Year of
Election.

- 1892 HARR, REGINALD C., *Western Australian Government Office, 15 Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1891 HARKER, JAMES, 42 *Poultry, E.C.*
- 1885 HARRIS, SIR GEORGE D., 32 *Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W.*
- 1894 HARRIS, GEORGE STANLEY, *Grosvenor Club, New Bond Street, W.*
- 1877 †HARRIS, WOLF, 197 *Queen's Gate, S.W.*
- 1889 HARRISON, ARTHUR, L.R.C.P. (Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service), 52 *Coombe Road, Teignmouth.*
- 1886 †HARRISON, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR RICHARD, R.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., *Government House, Devonport.*
- 1892 HAROLD, LEONARD FREDERICK, 29 *Great St. Helen's, E.C.*
- 1893 HARBOWER, G. CARNABY, *College Hill Chambers, E.C.*
- 1889 HARRY, CAPTAIN THOMAS ROW, 10 *Barworn Terrace, St. Ives, Cornwall.*
- 1884 HARVEY, T. MORGAN, *Portland House, Basinghall Street, E.C.*
- 1884 HARWOOD, JOSEPH, 90 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1886 †HASLAM, RALPH E., 9 *Westcliffe Road, Southport.*
- 1881 HATHERTON, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, C.M.G., 55 *Warwick Square, S.W.;*
and Teddesley, Penkridge, Staffordshire.
- 1883 †HAWTHORN, JAMES KENTON, *Glenholme, Leigham Court Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.;* and 3 *Savage Gardens, Tower Hill, E.C.*
- 1893 †HAWTHORN, REGINALD W. E., *Glenholme, Leigham Court Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.*
- 1892 HAYMAN, HENRY, 18 *Pembroke Square, W.;* and 3 *Coleman Street, E.C.*
- 1890 HAYNES, T. H., 20 *Billiter Square Buildings, E.C.;* and 44 *Parliament Hill Road, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1882 HAYWARD, J. F., *Aroona, Freshford, Bath.*
- 1880 HEALTY, EDWARD C., 86 *St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1886 †HEAP, RALPH, 1 *Brick Court, Temple, E.C.*
- 1890 HEATH, COMMANDER GEORGE P., R.N., 10 *Barkston Gardens, Earl's Court, S.W.*
- 1878 HEATON, J. HENNIKER, M.P., 36 *Eaton Square, S.W.;* and *Carlton Club Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1892 HEATON, WILLIAM H., 21 *Fairfield Road, Croydon.*
- 1891 HECTOR, CAPTAIN G. NELSON, R.N.R., *Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1886 HEDGMAN, W. JAMES, *The Firs, Upper Richmond Road, Putney, S.W.*
- 1887 HEGAN, CHARLES J., *Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1893 HENNEKEY, ROBERT B., 9 *Cresswell Gardens, S.W.;* and *Messrs. Vavasour & Co., 13 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.*
- 1877 HEMMANT, WILLIAM, *Bulimba, Sevenoaks;* and 32 *Whitecross Street, E.C.*
- 1886 HENRIQUES, FREDK. G., 19 *Hyde Park Square, W.*
- 1889 HENWOOD, PAUL, *College Hill Chambers, E.C.*
- 1886 HEPBURN, ANDREW, *Broad Street Avenue, E.C.*
- 1893 HERRERT, SIR ROBERT G. W., G.C.B., *Ickleton, Great Chesterford, Essex.*
- 1884 HERRIOT, MAJOR-GENERAL JAMES A. MACKAY, R.M.L.I., c/o *Messrs. Stilwell & Sons, 21 Great George Street, S.W.*
- 1890 HERON, ARTHUR A., *Allonby House, 12 Brondesbury Road, Kilburn, N.W.*
- 1877 HERRING, REV. A. STYLEMAN, M.A., 45 *Colebrooke Row, N.*
- 1891 HENRY, W. B., *Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort, & Co., 149 Leadenhall Street, E.C.*

Year of
Election.

- 1884 HESSE, F. E. (Secretary, Eastern Extension, &c. Telegraph Co., Limited),
Winchester House, 50 Old Broad Street, E.C.
- 1884 HEWISON, CAPTAIN WM. FREDERICK, *Ashbourne House, Rusthall, Tunbridge Wells.*
- 1882 HEWITT, ALFRED, *26 Lancaster Gate, W.; and Lisle Court, Wootton, I.W.*
- 1890 HICKLING, THOMAS, M.D., *Sulgrave, Banbury Common.*
- 1885 HILL, CHARLES FITZHENRY, *St. Denys House, St. Denys, Southampton.*
- 1880 †HILL, JAMES A., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 †HILL, PEARSON, *6 Pembridge Square, Bayswater, W.*
- 1885 †HILL, SIDNEY, *Langford House, Langford, near Bristol.*
- 1887 †HILL, STANLEY G. GRANTHAM, *Forest Lodge, Branksome Park, Bournemouth.*
- 1886 †HILTON, C. SHIRREFF B., *79 Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
- 1889 HIND, T. ALMOND, *Goldsmith Building, Temple, E.C.*
- 1883 HINDSON, ELDRED GRAVE, *Garstone Tower, Florence Road, Boscombe, Bournemouth.*
- 1883 HINDSON, LAWRENCE, *c/o Commercial Bank of Sydney, 18 Birchlin Lane, E.C.*
- 1883 HINGLEY, GEORGE B., *Haywood House, Hales Owen.*
- 1891 HITCHINS, E. LYTTON, *36 St. Leonard's Road, Exeter.*
- 1896 HOARE, EDWARD BRODIE, M.P., *109 St. George's Square, S.W.; and St. Bernards, Caterham.*
- 1890 HODDER, EDWIN, *St. Aubyns, Shortlands, Kent.*
- 1886 HODGKIN, THOMAS, D.C.L., *Benwelldene, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and Tre-dourva, Falmouth.*
- 1872 HODGSON, SIR ARTHUR, K.C.M.G., *Clopton, Stratford-on-Avon; and Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.*
- 1879 †HODGSON, H. TYLSTON, M.A., *Harpenden, Hertfordshire.*
- 1879 HOFFMUNG, S., *21 Queen's Gate, S.W.*
- 1887 †HOGARTH, FRANCIS, *Sackville House, Sevenoaks.*
- 1874 †HOGG, QUINTIN, *5 Cavendish Square, W.*
- 1882 HOLDSWORTH, JOHN, *Barclay House, Eccles, Manchester.*
- 1885 †HOLGATE, CLIFFORD WYNDHAM, *The Palace, Salisbury.*
- 1889 HOLMAN, WILLIAM (Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service),
64 Lewisham High Road, New Cross, S.E.
- 1882 HOMAN, EBENEZER, *Friern Watch, Finchley, N.*
- 1888 HOOPER, GEORGE N., F.R.G.S., F.S.S., *Elmleigh, Hayne Road, Beckenham.*
- 1883 HOPE, THE HON. LOUIS, *The Knowle, Hazelwood, Derby.*
- 1892 HOPGOOD, JOHN EDGAR, *17 Whitehall Place, S.W.*
- 1884 HOPKINS, EDWARD, *79 Mark Lane, E.C.*
- 1884 HOPKINS, JOHN, *Little Boundes, Southborough, Kent; and 79 Mark Lane, E.C.*
- 1894 HOPWOOD, FRANCIS J. S., C.M.G., *3 Stanhope Street, Hyde Park Gardens, W.*
- 1879 HORA, JAMES, *123 Victoria Street, S.W.; and 147 Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1882 HOSKINS, VICE-ADMIRAL SIR ANTHONY H., G.C.B., *17 Montagu Square, W.*
- 1876 †HOUSTOUN, GEORGE L., *Johnstone Castle, Johnstone, Renfrewshire, N.B.*
- 1889 HOYENDEN, FREDERICK, *Glenlea, West Dulwich, S.E.*
- 1885 HUBBARD, THE HON. ARTHUR G., *The Grange, East Grinstead, Sussex.*

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Election.

- 1892 HUDSON, JOHN, *Kensington Palace Mansions, De Vere Gardens, W.*
 1886 HUGHES, GEORGE, F.C.S., *Kestrel Grove, Bushey Heath; and Bridgetown, Barbados.*
 1885 HUGHES, HENRY P., J.P., *29 Pembridge Square, W.*
 1881 †HUGHES, JOHN, F.C.S., *79 Mark Lane, E.C.*
 1885 HUGHES, JOHN ARTHUR, *Clairville, Dacres Road, Forest Hill, S.E.*
 1884 HUGHES-HUGHES, WILLIAM, J.P., *5 Highbury Quadrant, N.*
 1881 HUNT, JOHN, *Croft Lodge, Snakes Lane, Woodford, Essex.*
 1882 HUNTER, ANDREW, *50 West End Lane, Hampstead N.W.*
 1888 HURLEY, EDWARD B., *61 Elgin Crescent, Notting Hill, W.*
 1889 †INVERE, GEORGE M., *Inchera, Glanmire, Co. Cork, Ireland.*
 1883 †INGLIS, CORNELIUS, M.D., *124 Victoria Street, S.W.; and Athenæum Club, S.W.*
 1881 INGRAM, SIR WILLIAM J., BART., M.P., *198 Strand, W.C.*
 1880 IRVINE, THOMAS W., *22 Lawrence Lane, E.C.*
 1893 IRWELL, HERMAN, *74 Jermyn Street, S.W.; and 24 Coleman Street, E.C.*
 1877 ISAACS, MICHAEL BABER, *28 Cambridge Avenue, Kilburn, N.W.*
 1890 IVES, REV. GEORGE SHEPHERD, *Tunstead Vicarage, Norwich.*
 1893 ISAARD, WALTER G., C.E., *10 The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E.*
 1893 JACK, GEORGE C., *Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., 50 Old Broad Street, E.C.*
 1886 †JACKSON, JAMES.
 1889 †JACKSON, THOMAS, *Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 31 Lombard Street, E.C.*
 1886 JACOMB, FREDK. CHAR., *61 Moorgate Street, E.C.*
 1886 JACOMB, REGINALD B., *61 Moorgate Street, E.C.*
 1872 JAMIESON, T. BUSHBY, *111 Queen's Gate, S.W.; and Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.*
 1890 †JAMIESON, WILLIAM.
 1892 JEFFCOAT, DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL JAMES H., *12 The Avenue Elmers, Surbiton.*
 1894 JEFFERSON, HARRY WYNDHAM, *75 Old Broad Street, E.C.*
 1884 JEFFRAY, R. J., *Dornhurst, Sevenoaks.*
 1885 JEFFREYS, EDWARD HAMER, A.Inst.C.E., *Hawkhills, Chapel Allerton, Leeds.*
 1893 JELlicoe, RICHARD VINCENT, *20 Madeira Road, Streatham, S.W.*
 1890 JENKINSON, WILLIAM W., *6 Moorgate Street, E.C.*
 1889 JENNINGS, GEORGE H., *West Dene, Streatham, S.W.; and Lambeth Palace Road, S.E.*
 1890 JEPSON, A. J. MOUNTNEY, *86 Portland Place, W.; and Junior Army and Navy Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1890 †JERSEY, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., *104 Eaton Square, S.W.; Middleton Park, Bicester; and Osterley Park, Isleworth.*
 1882 JERVOIS, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM F. DRUMMOND, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S., *Merlewood, Virginia Water.*
 1889 JOHNSON, GENERAL SIR ALLEN B., K.C.B., *60 Lezham Gardens, W.*
 1884 JOHNSON, G. RANDALL, *Port View, Heavitree, Exeter.*
 1892 JOHNSON, JAMES BOVELL, M.D., *Mickleton, Chipping Campden, Gloucester.*
 1884 JOHNSON, ROBERT, *Colonial College, Holesley Bay, Suffolk.*

Year of
Election.

- 1888 JOHNSTON, ALEXANDER, *Acton House, Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W.; and 1 Whittington Avenue, E.C.*
- 1884 †JOLLY, STEWART, *Perth, N.B.*
- 1893 JONES, ALFRED L., *Messrs. Elder, Dempster, & Co., 14 Castle Street, Liverpool.*
- 1892 JONES, C. POWELL, *Elmsfield Lodge, Elmsfield Road, Bromley, Kent.*
- 1884 †JONES, HENRY, *Oak Lodge, Totteridge, Herts.*
- 1892 JONES, J. D., *Edenhall, Myrtle Road, Acton, W.*
- 1884 JONES, OWEN FITZWILLIAM, *13 Porchester Terrace, W.*
- 1887 JONES, R. HESKETH, J.P., *Dunrobin, Eastbourne.*
- 1888 JONES, R. M., *Union Bank of Australia, 1 Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E.C.*
- 1887 JOSEPH, JULIAN, *17 Chepstow Villas, Bayswater, W.*
- 1886 JOSLIN, HENRY, *Gaynes Park, Upminster, Essex.*
- 1874 JOURDAIN, HENRY J., C.M.G., *3 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.; and 41 Eastcheap, E.C.*
- 1868 JULYAN, SIR PENROSE G., K.C.M.G., C.B., *Stadacona, Torquay.*
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- 1876 KARUTH, FRANK, *29 Nevern Mansions, Earl's Court, S.W.*
- 1890 KEARTON, GEORGE H., *Walton Lodge, Banstead; and 70-71 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.*
- 1894 KEARNE, SAMUEL R., *Kingswood, Lyndhurst Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
- 1890 KEATS, HERBERT F. C.
- 1865 KEEF, CHARLES J., *1 Guildhall Chambers, Basinghall Street, E.C.*
- 1879 KEEF, EDWARD.
- 1893 KEILLER, WILLIAM, *Fernwood, Wimbledon Park.*
- 1871 KEITH-DOUGLAS, STEWART M., *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1884 KELLY, R. J., *35 Warrington Crescent, W.*
- 1894 KEMP, DAVID R., *Messrs. Dalgetty & Co., 52 Lombard Street, E.C.*
- 1887 KEMP-WEICH, JAMES, *51 Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.*
- 1881 KENDALL, FRANKLIN R., *1 The Paragon, Blackheath, S.E.; and St. Stephen's Club, S.W.*
- 1877 KENNEDY, JOHN MURRAY, *Knockralling, Kirkcudbrightshire, N.B.; and New University Club, S.W.*
- 1888 KENT, ROBERT J., *1 Vere Street, Cavendish Square, W.*
- 1881 †KESWICK, WILLIAM, *Eastwick Park, Leatherhead.*
- 1874 KIMBER, HENRY, M.P., *79 Lombard Street, E.C.*
- 1890 KING, W. H. TINDALL (Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service), *Inverness, Portswood Road, Southampton.*
- 1888 KING, WILLIAM, *38 Ladbroke Square, Notting Hill, W.*
- 1886 KINNAIRD, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, *2 Pall Mall East, S.W.*
- 1887 KITTO, THOMAS COLLINGWOOD, *Cedar Lodge, Spring Grove, Isleworth.*
- 1875 KNIGHT, A. HALLEY, *Bramley Hill House, Croydon.*
- 1889 †KNIGHT, WILLIAM, *Horner Grange, West Hill, Sydenham, S.E.*
- 1885 KNIGHTON, WILLIAM, LL.D., *Tilsworth, Silverhill, St. Leonards-on-Sea.*
- 1891 KROHN, HERMAN A., B.A., *28 Victoria Road, Kensington, W.*
- 1885 KUMMERER, RUDOLPH, *20 Bury Street, St. James's, S.W.*
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- 1869 †LABILLIERE, FRANCIS P. DE, *Mount Park Road, Harrow-on-the-Hill.*

Year of
Election.

- 1879 LAING, JAMES R., 27 *Earl's Court Square, S.W.*
 1891 †LAING, JAMES R., JUN., 7 *Australian Avenue, E.C.*
 1875 LANDALE, ROBERT, 11 *Holland Park, W.*; and *Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
 1876 †LANDALE, WALTER, *Highfield House, Uxbridge.*
 1887 LANE, COLONEL RONALD B. (Rifle Brigade), *United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1885 LANG, CAPTAIN H. B., R.N., *Hartrow Manor, near Taunton, Somerset.*
 1881 LANGTON, JAMES, *Hillfield, Reigate.*
 1883 †LANDOWNE, THE RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., 1 *Connaught Place, W.*; and *Bowood, near Calne, Wiltshire.*
 1884 †LANSELL, GEORGE, *Sandhurst, Victoria, Australia.*
 1881 LANTON, JOHN C., *Birdhurst, Croydon.*
 1876 †LANDNER, W. G., 11 *Fourth Avenue, Hove, Brighton*; and *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1878 LARK, TIMOTHY, 9 *Pembroke Place, Baywater, W.*
 1881 LARNACH, DONALD, 21 *Kensington Palace Gardens, W.*; and *Brambletye, East Grinstead.*
 1878 LASCHLES, JOHN, 13 *Percy Road, Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush, W.*
 1884 LATCHFORD, EDWARD, 50 *Penywen Road, South Kensington, S.W.*
 1881 LAUGHLAND, JAMES, 50 *Lime Street, E.C.*
 1892 LAURIE, WILLIAM FORBES, *Montague House, High Wycombe, Bucks.*
 1885 LAWE, MAJOR PATRICK M., *Junior Army and Navy Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1875 LAWRENCE, W. F., M.P., *Cowesfield House, Salisbury*; and *New University Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1885 LAWRIE, ALEXANDER, 14 *St. Mary Axe, E.C.*
 1886 †LAWRIE, ALEX. OECIL, 14 *St. Mary Axe, E.C.*
 1892 LAWSON, ROBERTSON, Messrs. R. & E. Scott, 34 *Old Broad Street, E.C.*
 1884 †LEATHES, A. STANGER, *The Rift, Bowral, New South Wales.*
 1886 LEE, HENRY WILLIAM, *San Remo, Torquay.*
 1889 †LEES, H.E. SIR CHARLES CAMERON, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1889 LE GROS, GERVASE, *Seaford, Jersey.*
 1883 LEIGHTON, STANLEY, M.P., *Swoeney Hall, Oswestry*; and *Athenaeum Club, S.W.*
 1892 LE MAISTRE, JOHN L. B., Messrs. G. Balleine & Co., *Jersey.*
 1888 LEON, AUGUST, 21 *Tregunter Road, South Kensington, S.W.*
 1879 LETHBRIDGE, WILLIAM, M.A., *Courtlands, Lympstone, Devon.*
 1878 LEVET, G. COLLINS, C.M.G., *National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.*
 1874 LEVIN, NATHANIEL W., 11 *Gledhow Gardens, S.W.*
 1885 LEWIS, ISAAC, *Hyme House, 3 Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.*; and 8 *Finch Lane, E.C.*
 1887 LEWIS, JOSEPH, 8 *Finch Lane, E.C.*
 1890 LEWIS, OWEN, 9 *Mincing Lane, E.C.*
 1884 LITTLE, J. STANLEY, 3 *Danes Inn, Strand, W.C.*; and *Woodville, Forest Hill, S.E.*
 1885 LITTLE, MATTHEW, 5 *Lyndhurst Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.*
 1886 †LITTLEJOHN, ROBERT, *African Banking Corporation, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

- Year of Election.
- 1874 LITTLETON, THE HON. HENRY S., 22 Rutland Gate, S.W.; and Teddesley, Penkridge, Staffordshire.
- 1888 LIVESSEY, GEORGE, C.E., Shagbrook, Reigate.
- 1890 LLOYD, F. GRAHAM, 78 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
- 1891 †LLOYD, HERBERT, 12 Salisbury Square, E.C.
- 1881 LLOYD, RICHARD DUPPA, 2 Addison Crescent, Addison Road, W.
- 1874 *LLOYD, SAMPSON S., Gosden House, Bramley, Guildford; and Carlton Club, S.W.
- 1887 †LOWENTHAL, LEOPOLD, 170 New Bond Street, W.
- 1878 †LONG, CLAUDE H., M.A., 50 Marine Parade, Brighton.
- 1885 LONGDEN, J. N.
- 1886 †LONGSTAFF, GEORGE B., M.A., M.B., Highlands, Putney Heath, S.W.; and Twitchen, Morthoe, near Ilfracombe.
- 1889 LORING, ARTHUR H., 30 Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.
- 1878 †LORNE, RIGHT HON. MARQUIS OF, K.T., G.C.M.G., Kensington Palace, W.
- 1886 †LOTHIAN, MAURICE JOHN, Redwood, Spylaw Road, Edinburgh.
- 1884 LOVE, WILLIAM MCNAUGHTON, Blythwood, Leigham Court Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.
- 1884 LOVETT, HENRY A., 48 King William Street, E.C.
- 1884 LOW, SIR HUGH, G.C.M.G., 23 De Vere Gardens, W.; and Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
- 1875 †LOW, W. ANDERSON, Claremont House, Cardigan Road, Richmond, S.W.
- 1890 LOWINSKY, MARCUS WM., 58 Victoria Street, S.W.
- 1890 LOWLES, JOHN, Hill Crest, Darent Road, Stamford Hill, N.
- 1880 LOWRY, LIEUT.-GENERAL R. W., C.B., 25 Warrington Crescent, Maida Hill, W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
- 1871 LUBBOCK, RT. HON. SIR JOHN, BART., M.P., 15 Lombard Street, E.C.
- 1877 LUBBOCK, NEVILLE, 16 Leadenhall Street, E.C.; and 65 Earl's Court Square, S.W.
- 1889 LUNNISE, FREDERICK, Arkley Copse, Barnet.
- 1886 LYALL, ROGER CAMPBELL, United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.
- 1879 †LYELL, CAPTAIN FRANCIS H., 2 Elvaston Place, S.W.; and Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.
- 1886 LYELL, JOHN L., Culverden, Balham, S.W.
- 1886 LYLE, WM. BRAY, Velley, Hartland, North Devon.
- 1885 †LYON, GEORGE O., Lyneden, Drummond Street, Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.
- 1892 LYONS, FRANK J., 3A Wood Street, E.C.
- 1892 LYONS, L. N., 97 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
- 1886 †LYTTLETON, THE HON. G. W. SPENCER, C.B., 49 Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W.
- 1885 MACALISTER, JAMES, Ethelstane, 32 Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.
- 1885 MACAN, J. J., M.A., M.D., M.R.C.S., 62 George Street, Portman Square, W.; and Rockhampton, Queensland.
- 1874 MACCARTHY, JUSTIN, M.P., 73 Eaton Terrace, S.W.
- 1869 MACDONALD, ALEXANDER J., Milland, Liphook, Hants; and 110 Cannon Street, E.C.

Year of
Election.

- 1880 †MACDONALD, JOSEPH, J.P., *Sutherland House, Egham, Surrey.*
- 1877 MACDOUGALL, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR PATRICK L., K.C.M.G., 22 *Elraston Place, S.W.*; and *United Services Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1892 MACFADYEN, JAMES J., *Millbrook, Bedwardine Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.*
- 1873 †MACFARLAN, ALEXANDER, *Audley Mansions, Grosvenor Square, W.*; and *Tbrish, Helmsdale, N.B.*
- 1889 †MACFIE, JOHN W., *Rowton Hall, Chester.*
- 1889 MACFIE, MATTHEW, 25 *Maitland Park Villas, Haverstock Hill, N.W.*
- 1890 MACGREGOR, WM. GRANT, 18 *Coleman Street, E.C.*
- 1881 †MACIVER, DAVID, *Wanlass How, Ambleside.*
- 1881 MACKAY, A. MACKENZIE, 50 *Lime Street, E.C.*
- 1893 MACKAY, DONALD, *Reay Villa, Bodenham Road, Hereford.*
- 1886 MACKAY, REV. ROBERT, 56 *Marchmount Crescent, Edinburgh.*
- 1893 MACKENZIE, ARTHUR CREIL, care of *Australian Joint Stock Bank, 2 King William Street, E.C.*; and 33 *Perham Road, W.*
- 1885 †MACKENZIE, COLIN, 6 *Down Street, Piccadilly, W.*; and *Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.*
- 1884 MACKENZIE, DANIEL, 32 *Upper Addison Gardens, Kensington, W.*
- 1890 MACKENZIE, GEORGE S., 52 *Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.*
- 1882 MACKIE, DAVID, 1 *Gliddon Road, West Kensington, W.*
- 1884 MACLARTY, DUNCAN, M.D., 248 *Camden Road, N.W.*
- 1889 MACLEAN, ROBERT M., *Eliot Hill, Blackheath, S.E.*
- 1889 MACLEAN, REAR-ADMIRAL J. P., *Cranleigh, near Guildford*; and *United Services Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1887 MACMILLAN, MAURICE, 29 *Bedford Street, W.C.*
- 1891 MACNAB, HENRY B., 20 *Nassington Road, Hampstead Heath, N.W.*
- 1892 MACPHAIL, ALEXANDER J., 10 *St. Helens Place, E.C.*
- 1887 MACPHERSON, LACHLAN A., *Wyrley Grove, Pelsall, Walsall.*
- 1882 MACROSTY, ALEXANDER, *West Bank House, Esher.*
- 1889 MCARTHUR, ALEXANDER, 79 *Holland Park, W.*
- 1886 MCARTHUR, JOHN P., 18 *Silk Street, Cripplegate, E.C.*
- 1883 MCARTHUR, WM. ALEXANDER, M.P., 14 *Sloane Gardens, S.W.*; and 18 & 19 *Silk Street, Cripplegate, E.C.*
- 1885 McCAUL, GILBERT JOHN, *Creggandarroch, Chislehurst*; and 27 *Walbrook, E.C.*
- 1892 †McCONNELL, ARTHUR, 65 *Holland Park, W.*
- 1893 McCONNELL, FREDERICK V., 65 *Holland Park, W.*
- 1890 †McCULLOCH, GEORGE, 199 *Cromwell Mansions, Cromwell Road, S.W.*
- 1883 McDONALD, JAMES E., 4 *Chapel Street, Cripplegate, E.C.*
- 1887 McDONALD, JOHN, 43 *Threadneedle Street, E.C.*
- 1882 McDONELL, ARTHUR W., 2 *Rectory Place, Portsmouth Road, Guildford.*
- 1882 McEVEN, DAVID PAINTER, 24 *Pembroke Square, W.*
- 1883 McGAW, JOSEPH, *Chilworth Manor, Chilworth, Surrey.*
- 1879 McILWRAITH, ANDREW, 3 & 4 *Lime Street Square, E.C.*
- 1884 McINTYRE, J. P., 3 *New Basinghall Street, E.C.*
- 1880 McKELLAR, THOMAS, *Lerags House, near Oban, N.B.*
- 1886 McKEOWN, HENRY, C.E., 9 *Victoria Street, S.W.*
- 1886 McLEAN, NORMAN, *West Hall, Sherborne, Dorset.*
- 1882 McLEAN, T. M., 61 *Belsize Park, N.W.*

Year of
Election.

- 1885 MCMAHON, LIEUT.-GENERAL C. J., R.A., *Cradockstown, Naas, Ireland; and Junior Army and Navy Club, St. James's Street, W.*
- 1887 MCNEILL, ADAM, *Royal Thames Yacht Club, Albemarle Street, W.*
- 1883 MAINWARING, RANDOLPH.
- 1892 MAINWARING, WENTWORTH CAVENAGH, *Pension Beau Stjour, Lausanne, Switzerland.*
- 1878 MALCOLM, A. J., *27 Lombard Street, E.C.*
- 1879 MALLESON, FRANK R., *Dixton Manor House, Winchcombe, Cheltenham.*
- 1883 †MALLESON, COLONEL GEORGE BRUCE, C.S.I., *27 West Cromwell Road, S.W.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
- 1879 MANACKJI, THE SETNA E., *Queen Anne's Mansions, St. James's Park, S.W.; and St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1886 MANDER, S. THEODORE, B.A., *Wightwick Manor, Wolverhampton.*
- 1883 MANLEY, WILLIAM, *106 Cannon Street, E.C.*
- 1881 MANN, W. E., *Merlewood, Arnside, Carnforth.*
- 1884 MARCUS, JOHN, *9 Lancaster Road, Belsize Park, N.W.*
- 1892 MARDEN, WILLIAM, *8 Thornsett Road, Anerley, S.E.*
- 1886 MARKS, DAVID, *Astwood House, 111 Cromwell Road, S.W.*
- 1892 MARKS, WOOLFRED B., *70 Billiter Buildings, E.C.*
- 1886 MARSDEN, THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP, D.D., *Dyrham Lodge, Clifton Park Bristol.*
- 1885 MARSHALL, ARTHUR, *7 East India Avenue, E.C.*
- 1881 MARSHALL, ERNEST LUXMOORE, *9 St. Helen's Place, E.C.*
- 1886 MARSTON, EDWARD, *St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, E.C.*
- 1882 †MARTIN, FRANCIS, *The Mill House, Buxton Lamas, Norfolk.*
- 1886 MARTIN, HENRY, *13 Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.*
- 1889 MARTIN, JAMES, *Sunnyside, Palace Road, Streatham, S.W.; and Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.*
- 1884 MATHERS, EDWARD P., *Glenalmond, Forgrove Road, Beckenham; and 23 Austin Friars, E.C.*
- 1886 †MATHESON, ALEX. PERCEVAL, *Furzehill, Pirbright, Woking.*
- 1893 MATON, LEONARD J., B.A., *Grosvenor Lodge, Wimbledon.*
- 1880 MATTERSON, WILLIAM, *Tower Cressy, Campden Hill, W.*
- 1886 MATTHEWS, JAMES, *45 Jesmond Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.*
- 1886 MATTHEWS, LIEUT.-COLONEL R. LEE, *1 Myrtle Crescent, Acton, W.*
- 1891 MAUNSELL, H. WIDENHAM, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., *102 Cromwell Road, S.W.*
- 1894 MAXSE, ADMIRAL FREDERICK A., *Brooks's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1888 MAXSE, LEOPOLD J., *Brooks's Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
- 1888 MEATH, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, *83 Lancaster Gate, W.*
- 1878 MEINERTZHAGEN, ERNEST LOUIS, *4 Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W.*
- 1891 MELDRUM, JOHN WHITE, *Osborne Villa, Torrington Park, North Finchley, N.*
- 1886 MELHUISE, WILLIAM, *Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.*
- 1872 MEREWETHER, F. L. S., *Ingatesons Hall, Ingatesons, Essex.*
- 1889 METCALFE, SIR CHARLES H. T., BART., *Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall S.W.*
- 1877 †METCALFE, FRANK E., *39 Craven Park, Harlesden, N.W.*
- 1878 MEWBURN, WILLIAM R., *1 Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E.C.*
- 1890 MILBOURN, CHARLES KINGSLEY, *25 Lime Street, E.C.*

Year of
Election.

- 1889 MILLER, CHARLES A. DUFF, 46 Belgrave Road, S.W.
 1874 †MILLS, SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Agent-General for the Cape of Good Hope), 112 Victoria Street, S.W.
 1892 MILLS, REV. J. GRANT, M.A., St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E.
 1883 MILNER, ROBERT, Kingsholme, East Hagbourne, Didcot.
 1890 MITCHELL, WILLIAM, 25 Fenchurch Street, E.C.
 1884 MITCHENER, JOHN, Highlands, Thurlow Hill, West Dulwich, S.F.
 1878 MOCATTA, ERNEST G., 18 Finch Lane, E.C.
 1893 MOIR, ROBERT W. D., 3 Holly Terrace, Highgate, N.
 1883 MOLESWORTH, THE REV. VISCOUNT, St. Petrock Minor, St. Issey, Cornwall, and 3 Palace Gate, W.
 1891 MOLL, WILLIAM MACQUARIE, 13 Princes Square, W.
 1869 MONCK, RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT, G.C.M.G., 78 Belgrave Road, S.W.; and Charleville, Enniskerry, Wicklow.
 1884 †MONRO, MALCOLM, Cane Grove, 10 Kelvinside Gardens, Glasgow.
 1884 MONTEFIORE, HERBERT B., 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
 1885 MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH G., 1 Cloisters, Temple, E.C.
 1889 MONTEFIORE, LOUIS P., 35 Hyde Park Square, W.
 1894 †MOON, EDWARD R. P., 32 Egerton Gardens, S.W.
 1885 MOORE, ARTHUR CHISOLM, 23 Essex Street, Strand, W.C.
 1888 MOORE, J. MURRAY, M.D., M.R.C.S., 51 Canning Street, Liverpool.
 1884 MOORE, JOHN, 23 Knight rider Street, E.C.
 1883 †MOORHOUSE, EDWARD, care of Bank of New Zealand, 1 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
 1885 MORRIS, CHARLES ALGERNON, M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., The Manor House Watford.
 1886 MORGAN, THE RT. HON. SIR GEORGE OSBORNE, Bart., Q.C., M.P., 59 Green Street, Grosvenor Square, W.
 1882 †MORGAN, OCTAVIUS VAUGHAN, 13 The Boltons, South Kensington, S.W.
 1868 MORGAN, SEPTIMUS VAUGHAN, 37 Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.; and 42 Cannon Street, E.C.
 1884 MORGAN, WILLIAM PRITCHARD, M.P., 1 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
 1894 †MORGAN, GWYN VAUGHAN, 37 Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
 1882 MORRIS, DANIEL, C.M.G., M.A., D.Sc., F.L.S., 12 Cumberland Road, Kew, S.W.
 1885 MORRIS, EDWARD ROBERT, J.P., 61 Fitzjohn's Avenue, N.W.
 1886 MORRISON, WALTER, Malkham Tarn, Bell Busk, Leeds; and 77 Cromwell Road, S.W.
 1887 †MORRISON, JOHN S., Thatched House Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
 1889 †MORROGH, JOHN, Military Road, Cork.
 1869 MORT, WILLIAM, 1 Stanley Crescent, Notting Hill, W.
 1891 MORTEN, ALEXANDER, 21 Hogarth Road, Earl's Court, S.W.
 1885 MOSENTHAL, HARRY, 23 Dawson Place, Bayswater, W.
 1890 MOSS-BLUNDELL, E. WHITAKER, 87 Cambridge Street, S.W.
 1884 MOSS, JAMES ROBERT, M.Inst.C.E., 26 West Cromwell Road, S.W.
 1891 MÜCK, FRED A. E., Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
 1885 †MUIR, ROBERT, Heathlands, Wimbledon Common.
 1891 MUIRHEAD, JOHN, 23 Regency Street, Westminster, S.W.
 1886 MURRAY, ALEXANDER KEITH, Keith Lodge, Oriff, N.B.
 1885 MURRAY, CHARLES, Kylemore, Eton Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.

Year of
Election.

- 1880 MURRAY, W. M., 28 Finsbury Street, E.C.
 1884 MUSGRAVE, GEORGE A., Fursebank, Torquay; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
 1889 MYERS, ALEXANDER, 125 Sutherland Avenue, Maida Vale, W.
- 1875 NAIRN, CHARLES J., 6 Mount Avenue, Ealing, W.
 1875 †NAIRN, JOHN, Garth House, Torrs' Park Road, Ilfracombe.
 1881 NATHAN, ALFRED N., 6 Hamsell Street, E.C.
 1885 NATHAN, LOUIS A., Dashwood House, 9 New Broad Street, E.C.
 1890 NAUNTON, GEORGE HERBERT, 75 Cheapside, E.C.
 1874 †NAZ, SIR VIRGILE, K.C.M.G., M.L.O. (Port Louis, Mauritius), care of Messrs. Chalmers, Guthrie, & Co., 9 Idol Lane, E.C.
- 1881 NEAVE, EDWARD S., 7 Great St. Helen's, E.C.
 1881 NEEDHAM, SIR JOSEPH, 3 Manchester Street, Brighton.
 1888 †NEISH, WILLIAM, The Laws, Dundee; and Hogarth Club, Dover Street, W.
 1881 NELSON, EDWARD MONTAGU, Hanger Hill House, Ealing, W.
 1885 NELSON, GEORGE HENRY, The Lawn, Warwick.
 1893 NELSON, HAROLD, Hanger Hill House, Ealing, W.
 1882 NESS, GAVIN PARKER, 19 Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
 1889 NESTLE, WILLIAM D., Royal London Yacht Club, 2 Savile Row, W.
 1888 NEUMANN, SIGMUND, Warnford Court, E.C.
 1886 NICHOL, ROBERT, 11 Bunhill Row, E.C.
 1891 NICHOLLS, ALFRED M., 72 Holland Road, W.
 1892 †NICHOLLS, WALTER, White Rock, Canterbury, New Zealand.
 1868 NICHOLSON, SIR CHARLES, BART., The Grange, Totteridge, Herts, N.
 1887 NICHOLSON, DANIEL, 51 St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.
 1884 NICOL, GEORGE GARDEN, 6 Cambridge Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.
 1884 NIVEN, GEORGE, Commercial Bank of Australia, Limited, 1 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
- 1889 †NIVISON, ROBERT, Warnford Court, E.C.
 1880 NORTH, CHARLES, Sun-Woodhouse, near Huddersfield.
 1878 NORTH, FREDERICK WILLIAM, F.G.S., Princes Chambers, Corporation Street, Birmingham.
- 1882 †NORTH, HARRY, Crichton Club, Adelphi, W.C.
 1891 †NORTHERN, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, Longwood, Winchester.
 1880 NOURSE, HENRY, Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
 1885 NUGENT, COLONEL SIR CHARLES B. P. H., R.E., K.C.B., Junior United Service Club, Charles Street, S.W.
- 1883 OAKES, ARTHUR, M.D., Leyden Dene, Bournemouth.
 1889 O'BRIEN, WILLIAM F., 98 Cannon Street, E.C.
 1888 OMMANNEY, SIR MONTAGU F., K.C.M.G. (Crown Agent for the Colonies), Downing Street, S.W.
 1889 ONSLOW, RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., 7 Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.
- 1875 †OPPENHEIM, HERMANN.
 1894 ORONYATEKHA, ACLAND, M.D., 24 Charing Cross, S.W.
 1891 OSBORNE, SIR FRANCIS, BART., National Club, Whitehall Gardens, and 36 Gloucester Place, Hyde Park, W.

Year of
Election.

- 1883 †OSBORN, CAPTAIN FRANK, *The Cedars, Leamington.*
 1889 OSBURN, HENRY, M.Inst.C.E. (New Brunswick Emigration Agent), 24
Cedars Road, Clapham Common, S.W.
 1882 OSWALD, WM. WALTER, *National Bank of Australasia, 123 Rishpegate*
Street, E.C.
 1872 OTWAY, THE RIGHT HON. SIR ARTHUR JOHN, BART., 34 *Eaton Square,*
S.W.; and *Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
 1886 OWEN, EDWARD CUNLIFFE, C.M.G., 9 *Westbourne Crescent, W.*
 1890 OWEN, P. BERRY, 12 *Old Park Avenue, Nightingale Lane, S.W.*
- 1879 †PADDON, JOHN, *Suffolk House, 5 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.*
 1880 PARBURY, CHARLES, 3 *De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W.*
 1859 †PARFITT, CAPTAIN JAMES L., 2 *Humber Road, Westcombe Park, Black-*
heath, S.E.
 1879 PARFITT, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, 16 *Foyle Road, Westcombe Park, Blackheath,*
S.E.
 1891 PARK, THOMAS, *Bank of New Zealand Estates Company, 54 Old Broad*
Street, E.C.
 1880 PARK, W. C. CUNNINGHAM, 25 *Lime Street, E.C.*
 1886 PARKER, ARCHIBALD, *Camden Wood, Chislehurst; and 2 East India*
Avenue, E.C.
 1881 PARKER, GEORGE B., 24 *Ashley Place, S.W.*; and *Athenæum Club, Pall*
Mall, S.W.
 1889 †PARKER, HENRY, *Iver, Bucks.*
 1893 †PARRIN, GEORGE R., M.A., *Harwich, Essex.*
 1885 PARKINGTON, MAJOR J. ROGER, 24 *Crutched Friars, E.C.*; 6 *Devonshire*
Place, W.; and *St. Stephen's Club, Westminster, S.W.*
 1888 PASTEUR, HENRY, 19 *Queen Street, Mayfair, W.*
 1869 PATERSON, JOHN, 7 & 8 *Australian Avenue, E.C.*
 1886 †PATERSON, J. GLAISTER, 7 & 8 *Australian Avenue, E.C.*
 1892 PATON, LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN, 6 *Prince of Wales's Terrace, Kensington, W.*
 1887 †PATTERSON, MYLES, 7 *Egerton Gardens, S.W.*; and *Oriental Club, Han-*
over Square, W.
 1881 PAUL, HENRY MONCKEIFF, 12 *Lansdowne Crescent, Notting Hill, W.*
 1880 PAYNE, JOHN, 34 *Coleman Street, E.C.*; and *Kathlambo, The Avenue,*
Lawrie Park, Sydenham, S.E.
 1881 †PEACE, WALTER, C.M.G. (Agent-General for Natal), 64 *Victoria*
Street, S.W.
 1877 PEACOCK, GEORGE, 27 *Milton Street, Fore Street, E.C.*
 1885 †PEAKE, GEORGE HERBERT, B.A., LL.B., 1 *St. James's Street, S.W.*
 1887 PEARS, WALTER, 77 *Cornhill, E.C.*
 1878 †PEKE, CUTHBERT EDGAR, 25 *Bryanston Square, W.*
 1863 †PEKE, SIR HENRY W., BART., *Wimbledon House, Wimbledon.*
 1882 PEMBERTON, H. W., *Trumpington Hall, Cambridge.*
 1884 PENDER, SIR JOHN, G.C.M.G., M.P., *Eastern Telegraph Co., Winchester*
House, 50 Old Broad Street, E.C.; and 18 *Arlington Street, S.W.*
 1894 PENDER, JOHN DENISON, *Eastern Telegraph Co., Winchester House, 50 Old*
Broad Street, E.C.
 1884 PENNEY, EDWARD C., 8 *West Hill, Sydenham, S.E.*

Year of
Election.

- 1876 PERCEVAL, AUGUSTUS G., 59 Denmark Villas, West Brighton.
 1892 PERCEVAL, SIR WESTY B., K.C.M.G. (Agent-General for New Zealand),
 13 Victoria Street, S.W.
 1890 PERKINS, HENRY A., 4 Gliddon Road, West Kensington, W.
 1880 PERRING, CHARLES, Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
 1885 PETER, FRANK, 5 Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C.
 1882 PETERS, GORDON DONALDSON, Moorfields, E.C.
 1879 †PETHERICK, EDWARD A., Yarra Yarra, Brixton Rise, S.W.
 1890 PHILLIPS, WALTER, M.I.N.A., M.I.M.E., 28 Brownhill Road, Catford, S.E.
 1884 PICKERING, WILLIAM A., C.M.G., 4 Leigham Street, Plymouth.
 1888 †PLANT, EDMUND H. T., Charters Towers, Queensland.
 1882 PLYDELL, T. G., Scottish Club, Dover Street, W.
 1882 PLUMMER, HENRY PEMBERTON, Union Mills, near Douglas, Isle of Man.
 1892 POLLOCK, HARRY E., 14 St. Helen's Place, E.C.
 1884 POOLE, JOHN B., Tudor House, Hadley, New Barnet.
 1869 †POORE, MAJOR R., Old Lodge, Newton Toney, Salisbury.
 1892 PORTER, ROBERT, 18 Greenhill Place, Edinburgh.
 1885 POSNO, CHARLES JAMES, The Woodlands, Grove Park, Lee, S.E.; and
 19 Finsbury Circus, E.C.
 1885 †POTTER, JOHN WILSON, 2 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
 1887 POWER, EDMUND B., Greenmount, Plaistow Lane, Bromley, Kent.
 1876 PRARD, ARTHUR CAMPBELL, 39 Norfolk Square, W.
 1873 PRANOR, REGINALD H., 2 Hercules Passage, E.C.; and Frogna, Hamp-
 stead, N.W.
 1882 PRANKERD, PERCY J., 1 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
 1881 PRANKERD, PETER D., The Knoll, Sneyd Park, Clifton, Bristol.
 1868 PRATT, J. J., 79 Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
 1885 PREECE, WILLIAM HENRY, C.B., F.R.S., M.Inst.C.E., Gothic Lodge,
 Wimbledon.
 1883 PREVITÉ, JOSEPH WHEEDON, Oak Lodge, Pond Road, Blackheath, S.E.
 1881 PRICE, EVAN J., 27 Clement's Lane, E.C.
 1873 PRINCE, JOHN S., 8 Cornwall Mansions, Cornwall Gardens, S.W.
 1883 PRITCHARD, CHARLES ALEXANDER, Stourport Villa, Salter's Hill, Upper
 Norwood, S.E.
 1891 PRITCHARD, LIEUT.-GENERAL GORDON D., R.E., C.B., United Service
 Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
 1882 PROBYN, LESLIE CHARLES, 79 Onslow Square, S.W.
 1890 PROCTOR, PHILIP F., Colonial Bank, 13 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
 1874 PUGH, W. R., M.D., 60 Belsize Park, South Hampstead, N.W.
 1882 PURVIS, GILBERT, 5 Bow Churchyard, E.C.
 1884 RADCLIFFE, P. COPLESTON, Derriford, Crown Hill R.S.O. Devon; and
 Union Club, S.W.
 1887 RADFORD, ALFRED, 59 Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park, W.; and 1 Garden
 Court, Temple, E.C.
 1882 RAINY, MAJOR-GENERAL ARTHUR MACAN, Trowscoed Lodge, Cheltenham.
 1888 RAIT, GEORGE THOMAS, 70 & 71 Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.
 1881 RALLI, PANDELL, 17 Belgrave Square, S.W.
 1884 RAMSAY, ROBERT, Howle's, Canterbury.
 1872 RAMSDEN, RICHARD, Chadwick Manor, Knowle, Warwickshire.

Year of Election.	
1889	RAND, EDWARD E., 107 Cannon Street, E.C.; 200 Trinity Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.; and National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.
1889	†RANDALL, EUGENE T., 6 South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.
1887	RANKEN, PETER, Furness Lodge, East Sheen, Surrey.
1890	†RANKIN, JAMES, M.P., 35 Eanimore Gardens, S.W.; and Bryngwyn, Hereford.
1889	RAYMOND, REV. C. A., The Vicarage, Bray, near Maidenhead.
1890	READ, WM. HENRY M., C.M.G., 16 Montpelier Road, Blackheath, S.E.
1892	READMAN, JAMES BURGESS, D.Sc., 4 Lindsay Place, Edinburgh.
1881	†REAY, RT. HON. LORD, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 6 Great Stanhope Street, W.
1894	REAVES, HUGH WM., Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.
1889	REID, MAJOR-GENERAL A. T., Derby House, Victoria Road, Norwood, S.E.
1879	REID, GEORGE, 79 Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.
1893	RENNIE, GEORGE B., 20 Lowndes Street, S.W.; and Hooky Lodge, Redhill.
1883	RENNIE, GEORGE HALL, 6 East India Avenue, E.C.
1890	†RICHARDS, REV. W. J. B., D.D., St. Charles' College, St. Charles' Square, North Kensington, W.
1893	RICHARDSON, JAMES H., New Lodge, Hendon, N.W.
1882	RICHARDSON, WILLIAM RIDLEY, Lascelles, Shortlands, Kent.
1881	RIDLEY, WILLIAM, M.Inst.C.E., F.G.S., Chester House, Mount Ephraim Road, Streatham, S.W.
1891	RIVINGTON, W. JOHN, "British Trade Journal," 113 Cannon Street, E.C.; and 21 Gledhow Gardens, S.W.
1894	ROBERTS, G. Q., London Hospital, Whitechapel Road, E.
1882	ROBERTS, THOMAS FRANCIS, 16 Euston Square, N.W.
1884	ROBERTS, THOMAS LANGDON, Rookhurst, Bedford Park, Croydon.
1881	ROBERTSON, CAMPBELL A., Dashwood House, 9 New Broad Street, E.C. and 11 Oakhill Park, Hampstead, N.W.
1887	ROBINS, EDWARD, C.E., 22 Conduit Street, W.
1884	ROBINSON, AUGUSTUS O., 53 Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
1889	ROBINSON, G. CROSLAND, Red Brick House, Campden Hill Road, Kensington, W.
1883	ROBINSON, HENRY JAMES, F.S.S., St. John's Villa, Woodlands, Isleworth.
1894	†ROBINSON, JOSEPH B., 8 Princes Street, E.C.
1894	ROCKE, CHARLES, 2 Prince Arthur Road, Hampstead, N.W.; and 60 Weston Street, S.E.
1878	ROGERS, MURRAY, Fowey, Cornwall.
1888	ROHMER, W. J., The Cedars, St. Leonard's Road, Surbiton.
1886	ROLLO, WILLIAM, 5 Stanley Gardens, Kensington Park, W.
1885	ROME, ROBERT, 45 Dover Street, Piccadilly, W.
1886	ROMILLY, CHARLES E., 55 Eccleston Square, S.W.
1888	†RONALD, BYRON L., 14 Upper Phillimore Gardens, W.
1876	RONALD, R. B., Pembury Grange, near Tunbridge Wells.
1888	ROPER, FREEMAN, M.A. Oxon., 3 & 4 Lime Street Square, E.C.
1878	ROSE, B. LANCASTER, 1 Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.
1879	ROSE, CHARLES D., Bartholomew House, E.C.
1881	†ROSEBERRY, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, K.G., 38 Berkeley Square, W. and Dalmeny, near Edinburgh, N.B.
1891	ROSS, ALEXANDER, St. Kierans, Lawrie Park Road, Sydenham, S.E.

Year of Election.	
1888	ROSS, CAPTAIN GEORGE E. A., F.G.S., 8 Collingham Gardens, S.W.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
1886	ROSS, HUGH C., Standard Bank of South Africa, 10 Clement's Lane, E.C.
1880	ROSS, JOHN, Morven, North Hill, Highgate, N.; and 63 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.
1882	ROSS, J. GRAFTON, St. Stephen's Manor, Cheltenham; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.
1881	ROTH, H. LING, 32 Prescott Street, Halifax.
1894	ROTHWELL, GEORGE, 5 Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.
1889	ROYDS, CHARLES JAMES, Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.
1890	ROYDS, EDMUND M., Windham Club, St. James's Square, S.W.
1892	RUMNEY, HOWARD, F.R.G.S., Park Nook, Enfield; and Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
1879	RUSSELL, P. N., Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.; and 66 Queensborough Terrace, W.
1876	RUSSELL, THOMAS, Haremare Hall, Etchingham, Sussex.
1878	RUSSELL, THOMAS, C.M.G., 59 Eaton Square, S.W.
1876	RUSSELL, T. PURVIS, Warroch, Milnathort, Kinross-shire, N.B.
1879	†RUSSELL, T. R., 18 Church Street, Liverpool.
1891	RUSSELL, WM. OSCIL, Haremare Hall, Etchingham, Sussex.
1889	RUTHERFORD, H. K., Polmont, Kenley, Surrey.
1886	SAALFELD, ALFRED, Warnford Court, E.C.
1881	†SAILLARD, PHILIP, 87 Aldersgate Street, E.C.
1890	SALMON, EDWARD G., 15 Colville Road, Bayswater, W.
1874	SAMUEL, SIE SAUL, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Agent-General for New South Wales), 9 Victoria Street, S.W.
1893	SANDERMAN, ALBERT G., 32 Grosvenor Street, W.
1874	†SANDERSON, JOHN, Buller's Wood, Chislehurst, Kent.
1873	SASSOON, ARTHUR, 12 Leadenhall Street, E.C.
1891	†SAUNDERS, FREDERIC J., F.R.G.S., Cambridge House, Harmondsworth, Slough.
1884	SAUNDERS, THOMAS DODGSON, Twyfordbury, Croydon.
1886	SAVAGE, WM. FREDK., Blomfield House, London Wall, E.C.
1887	SCALES, G. MCARTHUR, 4 Chapel Street, Cripplegate, E.C.; and St. Heliers, Orleans Road, Hornsey Rise, N.
1886	SCALES, HERBERT F., 9 Fenchurch Street, E.C.
1886	†SCARTE, LEVESON E., M.A., Keverstone, Manor Road, Bournemouth.
1877	SCHIFF, CHARLES, 22 Lowndes Square, S.W.
1889	SCHOLEY, J. CRANFIELD, Royal Thames Yacht Club, Albemarle Street, W.
1882	SCHWABACHER, SIEGFRIED, 42 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.
1886	SCHWARTZ, C. E. R., M.A., Trinity Lodge, Beulah Hill, S.E.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.
1879	SCIANDERS, ALEXANDER, 10 Cedars Road, Clapham Common, S.W.
1884	SCONCE, CAPTAIN G. COLQUHOUN, Board of Trade Office, Custom House, Dublin.
1872	SCOTT, ABRAHAM, 8 Oxford Square, Hyde Park, W.
1893	SCOTT, ANDREW, 23 London Street, E.C.
1886	SCOTT, ARCHIBALD E., Park Cottage, East Sheen, S.W.; and United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.

Year of
Election.

- 1890 SCOTT, ARTHUR JERVOISE, *Rotherfield Park, Alton, Hants.*
1886 SCOTT, CHARLES J., *Hilgay, Guildford.*
1887 SCOTT, JOHN ADAM, *Kilmoney, Oukhill Road, Putney, S.W.; and 11 Distaff Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.*
1885 SCOURFIELD, ROBERT, *Hill House, Llanstephan, Carmarthenshire.*
1893 SCRUTTON, JAMES HERBERT, *9 Gracechurch Street, E.C.*
1881 SELBY, FRIDEAUX, *Koroit, North Park, Croydon; and 4 Threadneedle Street, E.C.*
1892 SELLAR, JAMES ANDERSON, *Woodpark, Lewisham Park Crescent, S.E.*
1894 *SELIOUS, FREDERICK C., *Barrymore House, Wargrave, Henley-on-Thames.*
1885 SELWYN, RT. REV. BISHOP J. R., D.D., *The Master's Lodge, Selwyn College, Cambridge.*
1891 SEMPLE, JAMES C., F.R.G.S., *2 Marine Terrace, Kingstown, Dublin.*
1887 SENIOR, EDWARD NASSAT, *147 Cannon Street, E.C.*
1871 SEBECOLD, G. PEARCE.
1888 SHAND, JAMES, M.Inst.C.E., *Parkholme, Elm Park Gardens, S.W.; and 75 Upper Ground Street, S.E.*
1888 SHAND, JOHN LOUDOUN, *24 Rood Lane, E.C.*
1879 SHAND-HARVEY, JAMES WIDDRINGTON, *Castle Semple, Lochwinnoch, Renfrewshire, N.B.*
1892 SHANNON, ARCHIBALD, *care of Scottish Australian Investment Co., 50 Old Broad Street, E.C.*
1891 SHARPE, W. E. THOMPSON, *11 Ladbroke Square, Notting Hill, W.*
1876 SHAW, COLONEL E. W., *44 Blackwater Road, Eastbourne.*
1892 SHELFORD, WILLIAM, M.Inst.C.E., *35a Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.*
1879 SHEPHERD, WILLIAM LAKE, *25 Richmond Terrace, Clifton, Bristol.*
1893 SHEERWOOD, N., *Dunedin, Streatham Hill, S.W.*
1874 SHIPSTER, HENRY F., *87 Kensington Gardens Square, W.; and Conservative Club, St. James's Street, S.W.*
1887 †SHIRE, ROBERT W., *St. Hillaire, Blunt Road, South Croydon.*
1883 SHORT, CHARLES, *Office of "The Argus," 80 Fleet Street, E.C.*
1880 SHORTRIDGE, SAMUEL, *55 Gloucester Gardens, Hyde Park, W.*
1886 SIDNEY, CHARLES, *23 Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.*
1884 SILLEM, JOHN HENRY, *Southlands, Esher, Surrey; and Junior Carlton Club, S.W.*
1883 †SILVER, COLONEL HUGH A., *Abbey Lodge, Chislehurst.*
1868 †SILVER, S. W., *3 York Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.*
1885 SIM, MAJOR-GENERAL EDWARD COYSGARNE, R.E., *37 Connaught Square, Hyde Park, W.; and United Service Club, S.W.*
1884 †SIMMONS, FIELD-MARSHAL SIR LINTORN, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *36 Cornwall Gardens, S.W.; and United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.*
1881 SIMPSON, COMMANDER H. G., R.N., *care of Messrs. Burnett & Co., 123 Pall Mall, S.W.*
1883 †SIMPSON, SURGEON-MAJOR FRANK, *Naval and Military Club, Piccadilly, W.*
1884 SINCLAIR, ARTHUR, *Meadow Bank, Cultra, Aberdeen, N.B.*
1888 SINCLAIR, AUGUSTINE W., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), *Ivy Lodge, South Petherton, Somerset.*
1885 SINCLAIR, DAVID, *2 Eliot Bank, Forest Hill, S.E.; and 19 Silver Street, E.C.*

Year of Election.	
1894	SINCLAIR, NORMAN A., 11 <i>St. George's Road, S.W.</i> ; and <i>Scottish Club, Dover Street, W.</i>
1891	SIPPE, CHARLES H.
1883	SLADE, GEORGE P., <i>Kanimbla, 33 Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.</i>
1887	SLADE, HENRY G., 16 <i>Upper Montagu Street, Montagu Square, W.</i>
1886	SLADEN, ST. BARBE, <i>Heathfield, Reigate.</i>
1894	SLADEN, ST. BARBE RUSSELL, <i>Heathfield, Reigate.</i>
1891	†SMART, FRANCIS G., M.A., <i>Bredbury, Tunbridge Wells.</i>
1888	SMITH, SIR CECIL CLEMENTI, G.C.M.G., <i>Kirkleatham Hall, Redcar, Yorks.</i>
1889	†SMITH, D. JOHNSTONE, 140 <i>West George Street, Glasgow.</i>
1872	SMITH, SIR FRANCIS VILLENEUVE, 19 <i>Harrington Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.</i>
1885	SMITH, HENRY GARDNER, <i>Tinto, Killieser Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W.</i>
1888	SMITH, JAMES, <i>Office of "The Cape Argus," 164 Fenchurch Street, E.C.</i>
1888	SMITH, JAMES WILLIAM, <i>Coldamo, Stromness, Orkney; and National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.</i>
1886	SMITH, JOHN, 2 <i>Aldermanbury Postern, E.C.</i>
1880	†SMITH, JOSEPH J., <i>Wells House, Ilkley, Yorkshire.</i>
1884	SMITH, SAMUEL, M.P., <i>Carleton, Princes Park, Liverpool; and 11 Delahay Street, S.W.</i>
1884	SMITH, WALTER F., 37 <i>Royal Exchange, E.C.</i>
1886	SMITH, WILLIAM, J.P., <i>Sundown House, Clifton, Bristol.</i>
1893	SMITH, REV. STEWART, <i>St. Mark's Vicarage, Silverton, E.</i>
1881	†SOMERVILLE, ARTHUR FOWNER, <i>Dinder House, Wells, Somerset; and Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1874	SOPER, WM. GARLAND, B.A., J.P., <i>Harestone, Caterham Valley; and Devonshire Club, St. James's Street, S.W.</i>
1886	SPANTER, ADOLF, 114 <i>Fellows Road, N.W.</i>
1890	SPENCE, LIEUT.-COLONEL JOHN, 15 <i>Victoria Park, Dover.</i>
1893	SPENCER, T. EDWARD, 3 <i>Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.</i>
1870	SPENSLEY, HOWARD, F.S.S., F.R.G.S., 4 <i>Bolton Gardens West, S.W.</i>
1888	SPICER, ALBERT, M.P., 10 <i>Lancaster Gate, W.; and Brancepeth House, Woodford, Essex.</i>
1887	SPIERS, FELIX WILLIAM, 68 <i>Lowndes Square, S.W.</i>
1890	SPOTTISWOODE, GEORGE A., 3 <i>Cadogan Square, S.W.</i>
1883	†SPROSTON, HUGH, <i>Fir Hill Lodge, Southend Lane, Lower Sydenham, S.E.</i>
1885	SQJIBB, REV. GEORGE MEYLER, M.A., <i>Clothall Rectory, Baldock Herts.</i>
1879	STAFFORD, SIR EDWARD W., G.C.M.G., 15 <i>Wilton Street, Grosvenor Place, S.W.</i>
1885	STALEY, T. P., 2 <i>Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.</i>
1893	STAMFORD, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 61 <i>Drayton Gardens, S.W.</i>
1891	STANFORD, EDWARD, JUN., 26 <i>Cockspur Street, S.W.</i>
1886	†STANLEY, WALMSLEY, M.Inst.C.E., <i>The Knowle, Leigham Court Road, Streatham, S.W.</i>
1883	STANMORE, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, G.C.M.G., 10 <i>Sloane Gardens, S.W.; and The Red House, Ascot.</i>
1876	STARKE, J. G. HAMILTON, M.A., F.S.A. (Scot.), <i>Troqueer Holm, near Dumfries, N.B.</i>

Year of Election.	
1875	STEIN, ANDREW, <i>Broomfield, Copers Cope Road, Beckenham.</i>
1894	STEPHENSON, ROWLAND M., 21 Kensington Gardens Square, W.; and <i>Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.</i>
1891	STEPHENSON, THOMAS, <i>North Stairley Hall, Ripon.</i>
1888	STEWART, ALEXANDER B., <i>Alexgate, Sandford Road, Bromley, Kent.</i>
1882	STEWART, CHARLES W. A., <i>care of Messrs. J. and R. Morison, Blackfriars Street, Perth, N.B.</i>
1883	STEWART, EDWARD C., <i>care of Messrs. J. and R. Morison, Blackfriars Street, Perth, N.B.</i>
1887	STEWART, ROBERT, <i>Culgruff, Crossmichael, N.B.</i>
1881	STEWART, ROBERT M., 28 Finsbury Street, E.C.
1874	†STIRLING, SIR CHARLES E. F., BART., <i>Glorat, Milton of Campsie, N.B.; and Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1881	STIRLING, J. ARCHIBALD, 24 Bramham Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.
1877	STONE, F. W., B.C.L., 10 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
1893	STONEHAM, ALLEN H. P., <i>Messrs. Monkhouse, Goddard & Co., 28 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.; and Haulkerton, Long Ditton.</i>
1882	†STOW, F. S. PHILIPSON, <i>Blackdown House, Haslemere, Surrey; and Union Club, Trafalgar Square, S.W.</i>
1885	STRAFFORD, RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 5 St. James's Square, S.W.; and <i>Wrotham Park, Barnet.</i>
1890	STRANGE, VINCENT W., <i>Travancore House, Pewsey, Wilts.</i>
1875	†STRANGWAYS, HON. H. B. T., <i>Shapwick, Bridgwater, Somerset; and 5 Pump Court, Temple, E.C.</i>
1880	†STREET, EDMUND, <i>Millfield Lane, Highgate Rise, N.</i>
1883	STRICKLAND, OLIVER ROPER, <i>Hampstead, Putney, S.W.</i>
1888	†STRUBEN, FREDERICK P. T., <i>Malpas Lodge, Torquay.</i>
1892	STUART, H. VILLIERS, <i>Dromana, Cappoquin, Ireland.</i>
1884	STUART, JOHN, F.R.G.S., 20 Bucklersbury, E.C.
1886	STUART, WALTER, <i>Kingledores, Broughton, Peebleshire.</i>
1887	STURGES, E. M., M.A., <i>Stanlake Park, Twyford, Berks.</i>
1891	SUTTON, ARTHUR WARWICK, <i>Sutherlands, Reading.</i>
1891	SUTTON, LEONARD, <i>Hazelwood, Reading.</i>
1883	SWANEY, FRANCIS, 147 Cannon Street, E.C.
1889	SWIFT, DEAN, <i>Steynsdorp, 100 Highbury New Park, N.</i>
1890	SWINEBURNE, U. P., 39 Cadogan Square, S.W.
1889	†SYKES, GEORGE H., M.A., M.Inst.C.E., <i>Glencoe, Tooting Bec Common, S.W.</i>
1875	SYMONS, G. J., F.R.S., 62 Camden Square, N.W.
1885	†TAILLENTS, GEORGE WM., B.A., 62 Ennismore Gardens, S.W.
1883	TANGYR, GEORGE, <i>Heathfield Hall, Handsworth, Birmingham; and 35 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
1883	TANGYR, SIR RICHARD, <i>Gilbertstone, Kingston Vale, Putney, S.W.; and 35 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.</i>
1890	TANNER, PROFESSOR HENRY, M.R.A.C., 21 Hogarth Road, Earl's Court, S.W.
1887	TAYLOR, ERNST C.
1891	TAYLOR, HUGH L., 23 Phillimore Gardens, W.

Year of
Election.

- 1885 TAYLOR, J. V. E., 14 Cockspur Street, S.W.; and St. Faith's Vicarage, Wandsworth, S.W.
- 1881 †TAYLOR, THEODORE C., Sunny Bank, Batley, Yorkshire.
- 1893 TEGETMEIER, CHARLES G., Bank of New Zealand, 1 Queen Victoria St., E.C.
- 1881 TEMPLE, SIR RICHARD, BART., M.P., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., The Nash, near Worcester; and Athenæum Club, Pall Mall, S.W.
- 1890 TENNANT, ROBERT, Primrose Club, Park Place, St. James's, S.W.
- 1886 THOMAS, JAMES LEWIS, F.S.A., F.R.G.S., Thatched House Club, St. James's; and 26 Gloucester Street, Warwick Square, S.W.
- 1881 THOMAS, JOHN, 18 Wood Street, E.C.
- 1892 *THOMPSON, E. MAUNDE, C.B., LL.D., British Museum, W.C.
- 1889 THOMPSON, E. RUSSELL, Trinity Bonded Tea Warehouses, Coopers Row, Crutched Friars, E.C.
- 1888 THOMPSON, E. SYMES, M.D., F.R.C.P., 33 Cavendish Square, W.
- 1890 †THOMPSON, SYDNEY, Wood Dene, Sevenoaks.
- 1889 THOMSON, ALEXANDER, Bartholomew House, E.C.
- 1875 THOMSON, J. DUNCAN, The Old Rectory, Aston, Stevenage, Herts; and St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill, E.C.
- 1886 THORNE, WILLIAM, Messrs. Stuttaford & Co., New Union Street, Moor Lane, E.C.; and Rusdon, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.
- 1877 THURPP, LEONARD W., 51 Princes Square, Bayswater, W.
- 1889 TIDEY, ERNEST, 46 London Wall, E.C.
- 1891 TILLIE, ALEXANDER, Maple House, Ballard's Lane, Finchley, N.
- 1872 TINLINE, GEORGE, 12 Pembridge Square, Bayswater, W.
- 1883 †TINLINE, JAMES MADDER, The Grange, Rockbeare, near Exeter.
- 1893 TINNE, THEODORE F. S., The Hall House, Hawkhurst, Kent.
- 1892 TIPPETTS, WILLIAM J. B., 73 Longridge Road, South Kensington, S.W.; and 11 Maiden Lane, E.C.
- 1886 TOD, HENRY, 21 Mincing Lane, E.C.
- 1882 TOMKINSON, GEORGE ARNOLD, B.A., LL.B., 26 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.
- 1884 TOOTH, R. LUCAS, 1 Queen's Gate, S.W.
- 1885 TOPHAM, WILLIAM H., C.E., 2 Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.
- 1884 TORLESSE, LIEUTENANT ARTHUR W., R.N., H.M.S. Seagull, Portsmouth.
- 1884 †TOWN, HENRY, Arkley House, Arkley, Barnet.
- 1892 TOWNSEND, CHARLES, M.P., J.P., St. Mary's, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.
- 1884 †TRAVERS, JOHN AMORY, Dorney House, Weybridge, Surrey.
- 1889 TREDWEN, EDWARD B., 27 Walbrook, E.C.
- 1885 TRILL, GEORGE, 97 Belvedere Road, Upper Norwood, S.E.
- 1885 TRINDER, OLIVER J., 4 St. Mary Axe, E.C.
- 1886 TRITTON, J. HERBERT, 54 Lombard Street, E.C.
- 1893 TROUP, HUGH ROSE, 76 Cromwell Road, S.W.
- 1886 TROWER, HERBERT A., 4 to 6 Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.
- 1883 TUPPER, SIR CHARLES, BART., G.C.M.G., C.B. (High Commissioner for Canada), 17 Victoria Street, S.W.
- 1878 †TURNBULL, ALEXANDER, 80 Belsize Park Gardens, N.W.
- 1885 TURNBULL, ROBERT THORBURN, 5 East India Avenue, E.C.
- 1878 †TURNBULL, WALTER, Wellington, New Zealand.
- 1885 TURNER, GORDON, Colonial Bank, 13 Bishopsgate Street, E.C.
- 1891 TWEEDIE, DAVID, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C.
- 1889 TWEEDIE, W. K., 46 Westbourne Gardens, W.

Year of
Election.

- 1879 ULCOQ, CLEMENT J. A., 22 Pembridge Gardens, W.
- 1883 †VALENTINE, HUGH SUTHERLAND, *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1890 VANDER BYL, PHILIP BREDA, 51 Porchester Terrace, Hyde Park, W.
- 1888 VAUGHAN, R. WYNDHAM, M.Inst.C.E., *Broad Street Avenue, E.C.*
- 1887 VAUTIN, CLAUDE, 42 Old Broad Street, E.C.
- 1888 VEITCH, JAMES A., *Fyche Hall, Knaresborough.*
- 1884 †VINCENT, C. E. HOWARD, C.B., M.P., 1 Grosvenor Square, W.
- 1890 VINCENT, J. E. MATTHEW, *Cornwall Buildings, 35 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.*
- 1879 VOGEL, SID JULIUS, K.C.M.G., 2 River Bank, East Molesey, Kingston-on-Thames.
- 1880 VOSB, HERMANN, *Anglo-Continental Guano Works, 15 Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
- 1884 WADDINGTON, JOHN, *Sandhill Cottage, Beckenham.*
- 1881 WADE, CECIL L., 7 Talbot Square, Hyde Park, W.
- 1884 WADN, NUGENT CHARLES, 128 Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W.
- 1889 †WAINWRIGHT, BEAUCHAMP C., F.R.Met.Soc., 33 Ridgmount Gardens, *Gower Street, W.C.*
- 1886 WAINWRIGHT, CHARLES J., *Elmhurst, East Finchley, N.*
- 1879 WAKEFIELD, CHARLES M., F.L.S., *Belmont, Usbridge.*
- 1890 WALDRON, GEORGE NUGENT, *The Flanker, Drumsna, Co. Leitrim, Ireland.*
- 1878 WALES, H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., *Marlborough House, S.W.*
- 1890 WALKER, LIEUT.-COLONEL ARTHUR G., R.A., 2 Albemarle Villas, Stoke, *Devonport.*
- 1886 †WALKER, ROBERT J., F.R.G.S., F.R.Hist.S., *Ormidale, Knighton Park Road, Leicester.*
- 1887 WALKER, RUSSELL D., 11 Curzon Street, Mayfair, W.
- 1894 WALLACE, LAWRENCE A., A.M.Inst.C.E., 18 Burnt Ash Hill, Lee, S.E.
- 1889 WALLACE, T. S. DOWNING, *Heronfield, Potters Bar.*
- 1879 WALLER, WILLIAM N., *The Grove, Bealings, Woodbridge, Suffolk.*
- 1882 WALLIS, H. BOYD, *Graylands, near Horsham.*
- 1893 WALTHAM, EDWARD, F.R.G.S., *Wolsingham House, 45 Christchurch Road, Streatham Hill, S.W.*
- 1879 †WANT, RANDOLPH C., 32 Victoria Street, S.W.
- 1894 WARD, J. GRIFFIN, J.P., *Thornleigh, Stoneygate, Leicester.*
- 1880 WARREN, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR CHARLES, R.E., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., 44 St. *George's Road, S.W.*
- 1882 WATERHOUSE, HON. G. M., *Hawthornden, Torquay.*
- 1885 †WATERHOUSE, LEONARD, 31 Montague Square, W.
- 1894 WATKINS, CHARLES S. C., *Tower House, near Orpington, Kent; and Consolidated Goldfields of South Africa, 8 Old Jewry, E.C.*
- 1884 WATSON, WILLIAM COLLING, 10 Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W.; and 15 Leadenhall Street, E.C.
- 1887 †WATT, HUGH, *Grosvenor Club, New Bond Street, W.*
- 1884 WATT, JOHN B., *Princes Street Chambers, E.C.*
- 1888 †WATTS, JOHN, *Allendale, Wimborne, Dorset.*
- 1891 WEAVERLEY, CHARLES H., Messrs. Cooper Bros. & Co., 14 George Street, *Mansion House, E.C.*

Year of
Election.

- 1880 WEBB, HENRY B., *Holmdale, Dorking, Surrey.*
 1869 WEBB, WILLIAM, *Newstead Abbey, near Nottingham.*
 1886 WEBSTER, H. CARVICK, 10 *Huntly Gardens, Hillhead, Glasgow.*
 1881 WEBSTER, ROBERT GRANT, M.P., 83 *Belgrave Road, S.W.*
 1892 WEDDEL, WILLIAM, 16 *St. Helens Place, E.C.*
 1883 WELD-BLUNDELL, HENRY, *Lulworth Castle, Wareham.*
 1893 †WELSTREAD, LEONARD, *Home Place, Batlle.*
 1869 WEMYSS AND MARCH, THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, 23 *St. James's Place, S.W.*
 1887 WENTWORTH, FITZWILLIAM, 105 *Cromwell Road, S.W.*
 1892 WEST, REV. HENRY M., M.A., *Sacombe Rectory, Ware.*
 1876 WESTERN, CHARLES R., *Broadway Chambers, Westminster, S.W.*
 1888 WESTON, DYSON, 138 *Leadenhall Street, E.C.*
 1877 WETHERELL, WILLIAM S., 117 *Cannon Street, E.C.*
 1880 WHARTON, HENRY, 19 *Beaufort Gardens, S.W.*
 1888 WHEELER, ARTHUR H., *Ashenground, Haywards Heath; and 188 Strand, W.C.*
 1878 WHEELER, CHARLES, 3 *Boulevard Grancy, Lausanne, Switzerland.*
 1881 WHITE, LEEDHAM, 60 *Onslow Gardens, S.W.*
 1892 WHITE, MONTAGU (Consul-General for the Transvaal), 54 *Victoria Street, S.W.; and 73 Cornhill, E.C.*
 1873 WHITE, ROBERT, 86 *Marine Parade, Brighton; and 19A Coleman Street, E.C.*
 1886 †WHITE, REV. W. MOORE, LL.D., *Stoneleigh, Bayshill, Cheltenham.*
 1882 WHYTE, ROBERT, 6 *Milk Street Buildings, E.C.*
 1886 WIENHOLT, ARNOLD, *Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.*
 1886 WIENHOLT, EDWARD, *care of Messrs. A.B. Cobb & Co., 34 Great St. Helens, E.C.*
 1883 WIENHOLT, WILLIAM, *Junior Athenæum Club, Piccadilly, W.*
 1889 WILKINSON, RICHARD G., *Bank of Adelaide, 79 Cornhill, E.C.*
 1886 WILLIAMS, WM. HENRY, 23 *Holland Park, W.; and High Cliffe, Seaton, Devon.*
 1883 WILLCOCKS, GEORGE WALLER, M.Inst.C.E., 4 *College Hill, Cannon Street, E.C.*
 1884 WILLIAMS, JAMES, *Radstock Lodge, Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, S.W.*
 1888 WILLIAMS, WALTER E., *Bellevue, Sidcup, Kent.*
 1889 †WILLIAMSON, ANDREW, 5 *Lothbury, E.C.*
 1887 †WILLIAMSON, JOHN P.G., *Rothesay House, Richmond, S.W.; and Dale House, Halkirk, Caithness, N.B.*
 1879 WILLIS, EDWARD, 20 *Cambridge Road, Hove, Brighton; and Oriental Club, Hanover Square, W.*
 1874 WILLS, GEORGE, 3 *Chapel Street, Whitecross Street, E.C.*
 1886 WILLS, JOHN TAYLER, B.A., *Chelsea Lodge, Tite Street, Chelsea, S.W.; and 2 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.*
 1891 WILSON, REV. BERNARD R., M.A., *The Rectory, Kettering.*
 1886 †WILSON, JOHN, 93 *Cromwell Road, S.W.*
 1878 WILSON, JOHN GEORGE HANNAY, *Longwood, Eastbourne.*
 1889 WILSON, J. W., *Elmhurst, Kenley, Surrey.*
 1879 †WILSON, SIR SAMUEL, 10 *Grosvenor Square, W.*
 1891 WISE, GEORGE F., *Dembridge House, Ryde, Isle of Wight; and St. George's Club, Hanover Square, W.*

Year of Election.	
1868	†WOLFF, H.E. THE RIGHT HON. SIR HENRY DRUMMOND, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., <i>The British Embassy, Madrid, Spain; and Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W.</i>
1891	WOOD, ALFRED, 42 Westbourne Park Villas, Bayswater, W.
1894	WOOD, GEORGE, 8A Mostyn Road, Brixton, S.W.
1894	WOOD, THOMAS LETT, 41 Cathcart Road, South Kensington, S.W.; <i>United University Club, Pall Mall East, S.W.</i>
1890	WOODALL, CORBET, C.E., 95 Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W.
1882	†WOODS, ARTHUR, 8 St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square, W.C.
1884	WOODWARD, JAMES E., Berily House, Bickley.
1893	WRIGHT, ALFRED, Bessingby Hall, Bridlington, Yorks.
1891	WRIGHT, CHARLES, <i>Land Corporation of Western Australia, 5 Coptall Buildings, E.C.; and Oaklands, 99 Burnt Ash Hill, Lee, S.E.</i>
1891	WRIGHT, HENRY, <i>Stafford House, St. James's, S.W.</i>
1883	WYLLIE, HARVEY, <i>Balgownie, Blyth Road, Bromley, Kent.</i>
1875	YARLEY, SAMUEL, C.M.G., <i>New South Wales Government Office, 9 Victoria Street, S.W.</i>
1888	YATES, LEOPOLD, 54 Cornwall Gardens, S.W.
1892	YERBURN, ROBERT A., M.P., 27 Princes Gate, S.W.
1868	YOUL, SIR JAMES A., K.C.M.G., <i>Waratah House, Clapham Park, S.W.</i>
1889	YOUNG, EDMUND MACKENZIE, 21 Palace Gate, W.
1890	YOUNG, EDWARD G., 2 Great Western Road, Westbourne Park, W.; <i>and care of Messrs. L. Thomas & Co., 139 Leddihall Street, E.C.</i>
1869	†YOUNG, SIR FREDERICK, K.C.M.G., 5 Queensberry Place, South Kensington, S.W.
1888	YOUNG, COLONEL J. S., 13 Gloucester Street, S.W.
1890	YVILLE, ANDREW B., 53 Neveyn Square, Earl's Court, S.W.

NON-RESIDENT FELLOWS.

Year of
Election.

- 1889 ABBOTT, DAVID, 470 Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Australia.
 1891 †ABBOTT, HARRY, Q.C., 11 Hospital Street, Montreal, Canada.
 1889 ABBOTT, HENRY M., Barrister-at-Law, St. Kitts.
 1884 †ABBOTT, PHILIP WILLIAM, Kingston, Jamaica.
 1885 ABBOTT, HON. R. P., M.L.C., Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.
 1894 ABDULLAH OF PERAK, THE EX-SULTAN, Seychelles.
 1886 ABLETT, JAMES P., J.P., Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1883 †ABURROW, CHARLES, F.R.G.S., P.O. Box 534, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1878 ACKROYD, HON. MR. JUSTICE EDWARD JAMES, Hong Kong (Corresponding Secretary).
 1891 †ACLAND, HENRY DYKE, Judges' Chambers, Chancery Square, Sydney, New South Wales.
 1883 ACTON-ADAMS, WILLIAM, J.P., Tairdale, Canterbury, New Zealand.
 1893 ACUTT, LEONARD, care of Standard Bank, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1889 ACUTT, R. NOBLE, Durban, Natal.
 1892 ADAMS, FRANCIS, Australian Joint Stock Bank, Sydney, New South Wales.
 1891 ADAMS, GEORGE HILL, Melbourne, Australia.
 1885 ADAMS, HARRY, care of Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.
 1894 ADAMS, PERCY, Barrister-at-Law, Nelson, New Zealand.
 1894 ADAMS, RICHARD P., Sandgate, Brisbane, Queensland.
 1890 ADAMSON, ROBERT, Virden, Manitoba, Canada.
 1890 ADAMSON, WILLIAM A., Melbourne, Australia.
 1893 ADOLPHUS GEORGE A. (Supervisor of Customs), Accra, Gold Coast Colony.
 1886 ADLER, ISIDOR H., Central Hotel, Hamburg.
 1887 †ADYE, MAJOR GOODSON, Aurungabad, Deccan, India.
 1893 AGAR, WALTER J., Dikoya, Ceylon.
 1881 AGNEW, HON. J. W., M.D., Hobart, Tasmania.
 1889 AIKMAN, JAMES, care of Bank of New South Wales, Melbourne, Australia.
 1881 †AIRETH, ALEXANDER, Durban, Natal.
 1884 †AITKEN, JAMES, Geraldton, Western Australia.
 1890 AITKEN, JAMES, care of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Melbourne, Australia.
 1876 AKERMAN, SIR JOHN W., K.C.M.G., Maritzburg, Natal.
 1888 ALBRECHT, HENRY B., Greenfield, Mooi River, Natal.
 1892 ALEXANDER, JOHN, Forest Department, Galle, Ceylon.
 1890 ALEXANDER, JOHN W., A.R.I.B.A., care of Bank of Africa, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
 1894 ALEXANDER, JAMES, Wanganui, New Zealand.
 1881 ALISON, JAMES, F.R.G.S., Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.
 1891 ALLAN, ALEXANDER C., F.R.G.S., Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.
 1887 ALLAN, GORDON, Surveyor-General, Belize, British Honduras.
 1872 ALLAN, HON. G. W., Moss Park, Toronto, Canada.
 1883 ALLAN, WILLIAM, Braeside, Warwick, Queensland.

Year of Election.	
1883	ALLDRIDGE, T. J., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., District Commissioner, <i>Sherbro, West Africa</i> (Corresponding Secretary).
1891	ALLEN, ALFRED, 19 <i>Church Street, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1885	ALLEN, GEORGE BOYCE, <i>Toxteth, Glebe Point, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1883	†ALLEN, JAMES, M.H.R., <i>Dunedin, New Zealand</i> (Corresponding Secretary).
1887	ALLEN, J. SHILLITO, <i>Charters Towers, Queensland.</i>
1892	ALLEN, REGINALD C., <i>Toxteth, Glebe Point, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1887	ALLEN, S. NESBITT, <i>Townsville, Queensland.</i>
1882	ALLEN, THALNE, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1879	†ALLPORT, WALTER H., C.E., <i>The Repp, Newmarket P.O., Jamaica.</i>
1887	ALLSOPP, REV. JOHN, <i>Donnington, Cato Ridge, Natal.</i>
1892	ALLWOOD, JAMES, Assistant Colonial Secretary, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1892	ALSOP, DAVID G. E., <i>Messrs. Bligh & Harbottle, Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1882	AMBROSE, HON. AMBROSE POVAH, M.L.C., <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1885	AMHERST, THE HON. J. G. H., M.L.C., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1888	AMFLETT, GEORGE T., <i>Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1892	ANDERSON, C. WILGESS, J.P., <i>Government Land Department, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1873	†ANDERSON, DICKSON, <i>Montreal, Canada.</i>
1880	ANDERSON, F. H., M.D., Government Medical Officer, <i>Cumming's Lodge, East Coast, British Guiana.</i>
1881	ANDERSON, JAMES F., 6 <i>St. George Street, Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1894	ANDERSON, GEORGE WILLIAM, M.P.P., <i>Lake District, Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
1889	ANDERSON, WILLIAM TRAIL, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	†ANDREW, DUNCAN C., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	ANDREWS, CHARLES GEORGE, <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1891	ANDREWS, GEORGE R., <i>The Waterworks Co., Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1891	†ANDREWS, THOMAS, <i>Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1878	†ANDREWS, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1887	ANDREWS, WILLIAM, M.Inst.C.E., <i>Government Railways, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1879	†ANGAS, HON. J. H., M.L.C., J.P., <i>Collingrove, South Australia.</i>
1886	ANGOVE, W. H., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1893	†ANGUS, JAMES, 32 <i>Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1885	†ANNAND, GEORGE, M.D., <i>St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1891	ANTHONISE, JAMES O., <i>Police Magistrate, Singapore.</i>
1886	ARCHER, ARCHIBALD, M.L.A., <i>Gracemere, Rockhampton, Queensland.</i>
1880	ARCHER, WILLIAM, <i>Gracemere, Rockhampton, Queensland.</i>
1880	ARMBRISTER, HON. WM. E., M.E.C., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
1892	ARMSTRONG, ALEXANDER, <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	ARMSTRONG, GEORGE S., <i>Verulam, Natal.</i>
1887	ARMYTAGH, BERTRAND, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1881	ARMYTAGH, F. W., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1890	ARNELL, C. C., 524 <i>Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1886	ARNOLD, JAMES F., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1877	ARUNDEL, JOHN THOMAS, <i>South Sea Islands.</i>
1891	ASHREE, SYDNEY E., <i>Eastwell, via Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1885 ASHLEY, HON. EDWARD CHARLES, Collector of Customs, *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1883 ASTLES, HARVEY EUSTACE, M.D., 61 Collins Street, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1883 ATHERSTONE, EDWIN, M.D., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1880 †ATHERSTONE, GUYBON D., M.Inst.C.E., *Bloemfontein, Orange Free State*
- 1876 *ATHERSTONE, W. GUYBON, M.D., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1885 †ATKINSON, A. R., *Messrs. Morison & Atkinson, Lambton Quay, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1880 †ATKINSON, HON. MR. JUSTICE NICHOLAS, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1887 ATKINSON, J. MITFORD, M.B., *Government Civil Hospital, Hong Kong.*
- 1889 †ATKINSON, R. HOPE, *Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1892 ATTENBOROUGH, MARK, 32 Barnard Street, *North Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1882 †ATTENBOROUGH, THOMAS, *Cheltenham, near Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1893 ATTWELL, JAMES W., *Messrs. Attwell & Co., Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 AUBET, JOHN GEORGE, Advocate, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1878 AUVRAY, P. ELICIO, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1892 AYERS, FRANK RICHMAN, *Barrister-at-Law, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1883 BADNALL, HERBERT OWEN, J.P., Resident Magistrate, *Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 †BAGOT, GEORGE, *Plantation Annandale, British Guiana.*
- 1891 †BAGOT, JOHN, *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
- 1889 †BAILEY, ABE, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1893 BAILEY, ALLANSON, Government Agent, *Kurunegala, Ceylon.*
- 1891 †BAILLIE, SIE GEORGE, BART., *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
- 1884 BAINBRIDGE, CAPTAIN WILLIAM, *Union Steamship Company.*
- 1887 BAIRD, A. REID, *Leighton Hall, Wellington Street, Windsor, Victoria Australia.*
- 1882 BAKEWELL, JOHN W., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1876 BALDWIN, CAPTAIN W., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1884 †BALFOUR, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., *Tyalla, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1881 BALL, CAPTAIN EDWIN, R.N.R.
- 1884 †BALLARD, CAPTAIN HENRY, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1887 †BALME, ARTHUR, *Walbundrie, near Albury, New South Wales.*
- 1875 BAM, J. A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 BAM, PETRUS C. VAN B., *Villa Maria, Sea Point, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 BANKART, FREDERICK J., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1891 †BANKIER, FRANK M., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1879 BANNERMAN, SAMUEL, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1889 BAPTISTE, GEORGE A., Stipendiary Magistrate, *Rose Belle, Mauritius.*
- 1891 BARBER, CHARLES, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 BARBER, HILTON, J.P., *Hales Owen, Cradock, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 BARCLAY, CHARLES J., *Commercial Bank, Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1892 BARFF, H. E., Registrar, *Sydney University, New South Wales.*
- 1886 BARNARD, SAMUEL, M.L.C., J.P., *St. Lucia, West Indies.*
- 1887 BARNES, J. F. EVELYN, C.E., Assistant Colonial Engineer and Surveyor General, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1890 †BARNES, ROBERT S. W., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Maritzburg, Natal.*

Year of
Election.

- 1883 †BARNETT, CAPT. E. ALGERNON, Commandant of Constabulary, *Sandakan British North Borneo*.
- 1886 †BARR, HON. ALEXR., M.C.P., *Georgetown, British Guiana*.
- 1891 †BARRETT, CHARLES HUGH, *Pretoria, Transvaal*.
- 1892 BARRINGTON, JOHN WILDMAN S., *Portland, Knysna, Cape Colony*.
- 1880 BARROW, H., *Colmar House, Kingston, Jamaica*.
- 1884 †BARR-SMITH, ROBERT, *Torrens Park, Adelaide, South Australia*.
- 1883 BARR-SMITH, THOMAS, *Adelaide, South Australia*.
- 1876 BARRY, HON. SIR JACOB D., Judge President, Eastern District Court, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony*.
- 1876 BARTER, CHARLES, B.C.L., Resident Magistrate, *The Finish, Maritzburg, Natal*.
- 1886 BARTON, FREDERICK G., J.P., "*Moolbong*," *Bookigal, New South Wales; and Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia*.
- 1891 BARTON, GEORGE W., *care of Union Bank of Australia, Sydney, New South Wales*.
- 1880 BARTON, WILLIAM, Barrister-at-Law, *Trentham, Wellington, New Zealand*.
- 1892 BASCOM, HENRY S., Collector of Customs, *Bathurst, Gambia*.
- 1892 BATCHELOR, FERDINAND C., M.D., *care of Bank of New Zealand, North Dunedin, New Zealand*.
- 1892 BATHURST, HENRY W., *Seremban, Sungai Ujong, Straits Settlements*.
- 1886 BATT, EDMUND COMPTON, 88 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales*.
- 1889 BATTEN, ROBERT, Collector-General, *Kingston, Jamaica*.
- 1882 †BATTLE, FREDERICK, J.P., *Auckland, New Zealand*.
- 1889 BATTY, HAROLD J. L., *Mount Sebert Estate, Mahé, Seychelles*.
- 1889 BATTY, SEBERT C. E., M.A., *Mahé, Seychelles*.
- 1893 BAWDEN, WILLIAM H., *De Beers Consolidated Mines, Kimberley, Cape Colony*.
- 1887 BAYLEY, MAJOR ARDEN L., *West India Regt., Jamaica*.
- 1886 †BAYLEY, WILLIAM HUNT, *Pahiatua, Wellington, New Zealand*.
- 1890 BAYLIS, JOHN, *Piggs' Peak, Swasiland (via Barberton, Transvaal)*.
- 1892 BAYLY, MAJOR GEORGE C., A.D.C., F.R.G.S., *Government House, Belize, British Honduras*.
- 1886 †BAYNES, JOSEPH, M.L.A., J.P., *Nels Rest, Upper Umhass, Natal*.
- 1893 BAYNES, WILLIAM, *Durban, Natal*.
- 1891 BRANLANDS, REV. CANON ARTHUR, M.A., *Christ Church Rectory, Victoria, British Columbia*.
- 1880 BRARD, CHARLES HALMAN, Solicitor-General, *St. John's, Antigua*.
- 1893 BEAR, GEORGE ARCHIBALD, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony*.
- 1893 BEAUFORT LEICESTER P., M.A., B.C.L., *Barrister-at-Law*.
- 1889 BECK, A. W., *Bloemfontein, Orange Free State*.
- 1889 †BECK, CHARLES PROCTOR, *Bloemfontein, Orange Free State*.
- 1882 †BECK, JOHN, *Adelaide, South Australia*.
- 1886 †BECKETT, THOMAS WM., *Church Street East, Pretoria, Transvaal*.
- 1889 †BEDDY, WILLIAM HENRY, *Fauresmith, Orange Free State*.
- 1887 †BEDFORD, SURGEON-MAJOR GUTHRIE, *Hobart, Tasmania*.
- 1872 BEERE, D. M., *Gisborne, New Zealand*.
- 1892 BERTON, CAPT. R. DUDLEY, Judge of the Sessions Court, *Sandakan, British North Borneo*.
- 1884 BENTHAM, GEORGE, *Wellington, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary)*.
- 1877 BENTHAM, WILLIAM H., *Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand*.
- 1891 BEGG, ALEXANDER, 1 *Birdcage Walk, Victoria, British Columbia*.

Royal Colonial Institute.

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- | <i>Year of Election.</i> | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1893 | BELL, ANTHONY, <i>Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i> |
| 1884 | BELL, GEO. F., <i>care of Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, & Co., Melbourne, Australia.</i> |
| 1882 | BELL, GEORGE MEREDITH, <i>Wantwood, Gore, Otago, New Zealand.</i> |
| 1886 | BELL, JOHN W., <i>Attorney-at-Law, Queenstown, Cape Colony.</i> |
| 1889 | BELL, HON. VALENTINE G., M.L.C., M.Inst.C.E., <i>Director of Public Works, Kingston, Jamaica.</i> |
| 1882 | †BELLAIRES, SEAFORTH MACKENZIE, <i>69 Main St., Georgetown, British Guiana.</i> |
| 1886 | BELLAMY, GEORGE C., <i>Jugra, Selangor, Straits Settlements.</i> |
| 1888 | †BELLAMY, HENRY F., A.M.Inst.C.E., F.R.M.S., <i>Superintendent of Public Works, Selangor, Straits Settlements.</i> |
| 1888 | BELLAMY, JOSEPH E. B., C.E., <i>Mullin's River, British Honduras.</i> |
| 1887 | BELLEW, CAPTAIN WILLIAM SEPTIMUS, J.P., <i>Colonial Secretariat, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i> |
| 1893 | BENINGFIELD, JAMES J., <i>Durban, Natal.</i> |
| 1886 | BENINGFIELD, S. F., <i>Durban, Natal.</i> |
| 1884 | †BENJAMIN, LAWRENCE, <i>Nestlewood, George St. East, Melbourne, Australia.</i> |
| 1894 | BENNETT, ALFRED C., M.D., <i>District Surgeon, Griqua Town, Cape Colony.</i> |
| 1888 | †BENNETT, CHRIS., <i>Rockmore, Sutton Forest, New South Wales.</i> |
| 1886 | BENNETT, COURTENAY WALTER, H.B.M. Consul, <i>Réunion.</i> |
| 1891 | BENNETT, VIVIAN J., <i>Civil Service, Port Louis, Mauritius.</i> |
| 1880 | BENNETT, SAMUEL MACKENZIE, <i>Assistant Colonial Treasurer, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i> |
| 1876 | BENSUSAN, RALPH, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i> |
| 1887 | BENSUSAN, SAMUEL L., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i> |
| 1878 | BERKELEY, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE HENRY S., <i>Suva, Fiji.</i> |
| 1880 | BERKELEY, CAPTAIN J. H. HARDTMAN, Vice-President, <i>Federal Council of the Leeward Islands, Shadwell, St. Kitts.</i> |
| 1892 | BERNACCHI, SIGNOR A. G. DIEGO, <i>Maria Island, Tasmania.</i> |
| 1887 | BERRY, HON. SIR GRAHAM, K.O.M.G., M.L.A., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i> |
| 1893 | BERTRAM, ROBERTSON F., P.O. Box 128, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i> |
| 1886 | BERTRAND, WM. WICKHAM, <i>Roy Cove, Falkland Islands.</i> |
| 1887 | †BETHUNE, GEORGE M., <i>Le Ressouvenir, East Coast, British Guiana.</i> |
| 1888 | †BETTELHEIM, HENRI, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i> |
| 1891 | †BETTINGTON, J. BRINDLEY, <i>Brindley Park, Merriwa, New South Wales.</i> |
| 1889 | BEVERIDGE, GEORGE, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i> |
| 1884 | BEYNON, ERASMUS, <i>Bombay, India.</i> |
| 1883 | BEYTS, H. N. DUVERGER, C.M.G., <i>St. Denis, Bourbon, Réunion.</i> |
| 1892 | †BHATT PURNANAND MAHANAND, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.</i> |
| 1884 | †BICKFORD, WILLIAM, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i> |
| 1881 | †BIDEN, A. G., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i> |
| 1889 | †BIDEN, WILLIAM, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i> |
| 1884 | BIDWELL, JOHN O., J.P., <i>Pihautea, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.</i> |
| 1886 | †BIGGS, T. HESKETH, F.S.S., <i>Comptroller of Burma, Rangoon, Burma.</i> |
| 1877 | BIRCH, A. S., <i>Fitzherbert Terrace, Wellington, New Zealand.</i> |
| 1883 | BIRCH, JAMES KORTRIGHT, <i>The Grange, Penang, Straits Settlements.</i> |
| 1893 | BIRCH, WILLIAM C. CACCIA, <i>Erewhon, Napier, New Zealand.</i> |
| 1873 | BIRCH, W. J., <i>Erewhon, Napier, New Zealand.</i> |
| 1887 | †BIRCH, WILLIAM WALTER, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i> |
| 1891 | BLACK, ERNEST, M.D., <i>Government Resident, Broome, Western Australia.</i> |

Year of Election.	
1891	BLACK, VICTOR, M.B., C.M., <i>Southern Cross, Western Australia.</i>
1889	†BLACKBURN, ALFRED L., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1888	BLACKWOOD, ARTHUR R., <i>Mont Alto, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1886	BLACKWOOD, ROBERT O., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1882	†BLAGROVE, MAJOR HENRY JOHN (13th Hussars).
1888	BLAINE, CAPTAIN ALFRED E. B., C.M.R., <i>Mount Frere, Griqualand East, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	†BLAINE, SIR C. FREDERICK, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	†BLAINE, HERBERT F., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	BLAIR, CAPTAIN JOHN, <i>Singapore.</i>
1892	BLAIR, WILLIAM, <i>Inspector of Schools, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1884	†BLAISE, RICHARD BEALE, <i>Lagos, West Africa.</i>
1888	†BLAKE, H.E. SIR HENRY A., K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1889	BLAND, R. N., <i>Collector of Revenue, Penang, Straits Settlements.</i>
1886	BLANK, OSCAR, <i>Hamburg.</i>
1889	†BLOW, JOHN JELLINGS, <i>care of Payette Valley Bank, Payette, Idaho, U.S.A.</i>
1889	BLUNDELL, M. P., <i>Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1891	BLYTH, DANIEL W., <i>Civil Service, Galle, Ceylon.</i>
1892	BOBARDT, ALBERT O., M.B., M.R.C.S.E., <i>St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1890	†BODY, REV. C. W. E., D.C.L., <i>Vice-Chancellor, Trinity College, Toronto, Canada.</i>
1890	†BOGGIE, ALEXANDER, <i>P.O. Box 791, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1888	BOGLE, JAMES LINTON, M.B., <i>District Surgeon, Victoria West, Cape Colony.</i>
1881	BOIS, FREDERIC W., J.P., <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1892	BOIS, STANLEY, <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1889	BOLDER, FRANK L., J.P., <i>Quingebora, Westbury Street, East St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1879	BOMPAS, FREDERICK WILLIAM, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1889	BOND, HERBERT W., <i>Torrington, Toowoomba, Queensland.</i>
1890	BOND, HON. ROBERT, M.L.A., <i>St. John's, Newfoundland.</i>
1890	BONNIN, ALFRED, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1890	BONNIN, ALFRED, JUN., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1891	BONNIN, P. FRED., J.P., <i>Tchaba, Glenelg, South Australia.</i>
1892	BONNYN, WILLIAM WINGFIELD, A.M.Inst.C.E., <i>St. John's, Newfoundland.</i>
1891	BOOKER, JOSEPH D., <i>Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1886	†BORTON, JOHN, <i>Casa Nova, Oamaru, New Zealand.</i>
1889	BOTSFORD, CHARLES S., <i>524 Queen Street West, Toronto, Canada.</i>
1883	BOTTOMLEY, JOHN, <i>P.O. Box 1366, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1879	BOUCHERVILLE, A. DE, <i>Inspector of Schools, Port Louis, Mauritius (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1888	BOULT, PERCY S., <i>Barberton, Transvaal.</i>
1883	BOURDILLON, E., <i>Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.</i>
1892	†BOURKE, EDMUND F., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1879	BOURKE, WELLESLEY, <i>155 King Street, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1892	†BOURNE, E. F. B., <i>Government Secretariat, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1878	†BOUSFIELD, THE RIGHT REV. E. H., D.D., <i>Lord Bishop of Pretoria, Bishop's Cote, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1887	BOVELL, HON. HENRY A., M.L.C., <i>Attorney-General, Barbados.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1882 BOWEN, HON. CHARLES CHRISTOPHER, M.L.C., *Middleton, Christchurch, New Zealand* (Corresponding Secretary).
- 1886 BOWEN, THOMAS, M.D., Health Officer, *Barbados*.
- 1884 †BOWEN, THOMAS H., *Adelaide, South Australia*.
- 1886 †BOWEN, WILLIAM, *Kalimna, Balmarring, Victoria, Australia*.
- 1889 BOWKER, JOHN MITFORD, *Tharfield, Port Alfred, Cape Colony*.
- 1893 BOYD, E. N. BUCHANAN, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony*.
- 1886 BOYLE, ARTHUR EDWARD, *Freetown, Sierra Leone*.
- 1889 BOYLE, HON. CAVENDISH, C.M.G., M.E.C., Government Secretary, *Georgetown, British Guiana*.
- 1885 †BOYLE, FRANK.
- 1893 BOYLE, J. FRANCIS, *Freetown, Sierra Leone*.
- 1881 †BOYLE, MOSES, *Freetown, Sierra Leone*.
- 1889 BRADDON, HON. SIR EDWARD N. C., K.C.M.G., M.H.A., *Hobart, Tasmania*.
- 1870 BRADFIELD, HON. JOHN L., M.L.C., *Dordrecht, Cape Colony*.
- 1883 BRADFORD, W. K., *Kimberley, Cape Colony*.
- 1893 BRAINE, C. DIMOND H., C.E., *Bangkok, Siam*.
- 1886 BRANDAY, J. W., *Kingston, Jamaica*.
- 1890 BRASSEY, MAJOR W., *Wanganui, New Zealand*.
- 1884 †BRAUD, HON. ARTHUR, M.C.P., *Mon Repos, British Guiana*.
- 1884 BRAY, HENRY DAVID, *Concord, Sydney, New South Wales*.
- 1887 BREAKSPEAR, THOMAS J., *Mount Bay, Jamaica*.
- 1889 BREDELL, CHARLES, *Vrede, Orange Free State*.
- 1888 BREITMEYER, LUDWIG, *Kimberley, Cape Colony*.
- 1887 BRETNALL, HON. FREDERICK T., M.L.C., *Brisbane, Queensland*.
- 1889 BRETT, J. TALBOT, M.R.C.S., *Melbourne, Australia*.
- 1874 BRIDGE, H. H., *Fairfield, Ruataniwha, Napier, New Zealand*.
- 1881 BRIDGES, COMMANDER WALTER B., R.N., *Trawalla, Victoria, Australia*.
- 1880 BRIDGES, W. F., *Berbice, British Guiana*.
- 1890 BRIGGS, HON. JOSEPH, M.L.C., *Stoney Grove, Nevis, West Indies*.
- 1890 BRINK, ANDRIES LANGE, *Johannesburg, Transvaal*.
- 1892 BRISTER, JAMES, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony*.
- 1893 BRISTOWE, LINDSAY WM. (District Commissioner), *Accra, Gold Coast Colony*.
- 1891 BROADHURST, CHARLES E., *Perth, Western Australia*.
- 1892 BROCK, JEFFREY HALL, *Winnipeg, Canada*.
- 1883 †BRODERICK, FREDERICK JOHN, *Kimberley, Cape Colony*.
- 1883 †BRODERICK, GEORGE ALEXANDER, *Kimberley, Cape Colony*.
- 1888 BRODRICK, ALAN, *Pretoria, Transvaal*.
- 1887 BRODRICK, ALBERT, *Pretoria, Transvaal*.
- 1889 BROOKS, DR. JAMES H., *Mahé, Seychelles*.
- 1885 BROOKS, WILLIAM HENRY, *Adelaide, South Australia*.
- 1885 BROOME, H.E. SIR FREDERICK NAPIER, K.C.M.G., Government House, *Trinidad*.
- 1892 BROTHERS, C. M., *Queenstown, Cape Colony*.
- 1890 BROWN, A. SELWYN, C.E., *Hayes Street, Neutral Bay, Sydney, New South Wales*.
- 1888 BROWN, CHARLES F. E., *Melbourne Club, Australia*.
- 1891 BROWN, CAPTAIN HOWARD, 8 *Andrassy Strasse, Buda-Pesth, Hungary*.

Year of Election.	
1884	BROWN, JOHN CHARLES, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1890	BROWN, J. DRYSDALE, c/o W. G. Brown, Esq., <i>Bank of Victoria, Prahran, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1888	BROWN, JOHN E., <i>Standard Bank, Cradock, Cape Colony.</i>
1892	BROWN, J. ELLIS, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1893	BROWN, J. H., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
1892	BROWN, J. HUNTER, <i>Wairoa, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1889	†BROWN, JOHN LAWRENCE, <i>Methden, Bowenfels, New South Wales.</i>
1882	†BROWN, MAITLAND, J.P., <i>Resident Magistrate, Geraldton, Western Australia.</i>
1889	BROWN, HON. RICHARD MYLES, M.L.C., <i>District Judge, Mahé, Seychelles.</i>
1890	BROWN, WILLIAM, M.A., M.B., <i>High Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1892	BROWN, WILLIAM VILLIERS, M.L.A., <i>Townsville, Queensland.</i>
1880	†BROWNE, HON. C. MACAULAY, M.L.C., <i>St. George's, Grenada.</i>
1888	BROWNE, LEONARD G., J.P., <i>Buckland Park, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1889	†BROWNE, THOMAS L., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Adelaide Club, South Australia.</i>
1884	BRUCE, H.E. SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Grenada, West Indies.</i>
1889	†BRUCE, GEORGE, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1890	†BRUCE, J. R. BAXTER, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1887	†BRUCE, JOHN M., J.P., <i>Wombalano, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1886	†BRUNNER, ERNEST AUGUST, <i>Eshowe, Zulu Native Reserve, South Africa.</i>
1893	†BRYANT, ALFRED T., <i>District Officer, Dindings, Straits Settlements.</i>
1880	BUCHANAN, HON. MR. JUSTICE E. J., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1881	BUCHANAN, HECTOR CROSS, J.P., <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1883	BUCHANAN, WALTER CLARK, M.H.R., <i>Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1881	BUCHANAN, WALTER CROSS, <i>Palmerston Estate, Lindula, Talawakelle, Ceylon.</i>
1886	†BUCHANAN, W. F., J.P., <i>Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1881	BUCKLEY, GEORGE, <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1889	†BUCKLEY, MARS, J.P., <i>Beaulieu, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1891	BUDD, JOHN CHAMBER, <i>Chartered Bank of India, Singapore.</i>
1881	BULLER, SIR WALTER L., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1877	BULLIVANT, WILLIAM HOSE, <i>Yeo, near Colac, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1881	BULT, C. MAHOIN, J.P., <i>Native Office, Kimberley, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1892	BURBURY, EDWARD P., <i>New Zealand Loan and Agency Co., Oamaru, New Zealand.</i>
1891	†BURDEKIN, SYDNEY, J.P., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1878	BURFORD-HANCOCK, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR HENRY J., C.M.G., <i>Gibraltar.</i>
1888	BURGESS, HON. W. H., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1871	BURKE, HON. SAMUEL CONSTANTINE, M.L.C., F.R.G.S., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1884	†BURKINSHAW, JOHN, <i>Advocate, Singapore.</i>
1892	BURMESTER, JOHN A., <i>Ratwalle, Ukuwala, Ceylon.</i>
1879	BURNSIDE, SIR BRUCE L.
1891	BURROWS, STEPHEN M., <i>Civil Service, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1886	†BURSTALL, BRYAN C., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1894	BURT, ALBERT HAMILTON, <i>Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
1882	BURT, SEPTIMUS, Q.C., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1889	BURTON, CAPTAIN GEORGE, R.N.R., S.S. "Rangitira."

- Year of Election.
- 1889 BURTT, MAURICE, *Akuse (via Accra), Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1892 BUSHY, ALEXANDER, J.P., *Cassilis, New South Wales.*
- 1893 BUSH, ROBERT E., *Clifton Downs, Gascoyne, Western Australia.*
- 1889 BUSSEY, FRANK H., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1886 BUTLER, HENRY, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1883 BUTLER, CAPTAIN VERE ALBAN, *Inspector of Police, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1872 BUTLER, MAJOR-GENERAL, SIR WILLIAM F., K.C.B.
- 1888 BUTT, J. M., *Bank of New Zealand, Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1889 BUTTERTON, WILLIAM, M.Inst.C.E., *Government Railways, Durban, Natal.*
- 1890 †BUTTERWORTH, ARTHUR R., *Barrister-at-Law, Denman Chambers, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1882 †BUTTON, FREDERICK, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1882 BUZACOTT, HON. C. HARDIE, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1893 †CACCIA, ANTHONY M., *Jubalpoore, Central Provinces, India.*
- 1885 CADELL, HON. THOMAS, M.L.C., *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1892 †CAIN, WILLIAM, *South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1878 †CAIRNCROSS, JOHN, J.P., *Member of the Divisional Council, George, Cape Colony.*
- 1879 CALDECOTT, HARRY S., *P.O. Box 574, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1884 CALDER, WILLIAM HENDERSON, *Ravelston, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1890 CALDICOTT, HARVEY, C.E., *Public Works Department, Sungei Ujong, Straits Settlements.*
- 1883 CALLCOTT, JOHN HOPE, *Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1892 CALVERT, ALBERT F., F.R.G.S., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1893 CAMERON, ALLAN, *P.O. Box 716, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1885 CAMERON, HECTOR, Q.C., M.P., *Toronto, Canada.*
- 1893 CAMPBELL-JOHNSTON, AUGUSTINE, *Garvanza, California, U.S.A.*
- 1878 CAMPBELL, A. H., *17 Manning Arcade, Toronto, Canada.*
- 1873 CAMPBELL, CHARLES J., *Toronto, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1883 CAMPBELL, COLIN CHARLES, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 CAMPBELL, G. MURRAY, C.E., *Government Railways, Kuala Lumpur, Straits Settlements.*
- 1890 CAMPBELL, JAMES P., *Temple Chambers, Featherston Street, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1889 CANTER, RICHARD A., *New South Wales Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1886 CAPE, ALFRED J., *Karoola, Edgecliff Road, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1892 CAPPER, ALFRED HOUSTON, *Civil Service, Singapore.*
- 1880 CAPPER, HON. THOMAS, M.L.C., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1883 CAREW, WALTER R. H., *The Club, Yokohama, Japan.*
- 1877 CARGILL, EDWARD B., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1889 †CARGILL, HENRY S., *Quamichan, Vancouver's Island, British Columbia.*
- 1889 †CARGILL, WALTER, *care of Colonial Bank, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1884 CARLILE, JAMES WREN, *Barrister-at-Law, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1872 CARON, HON. SIR ADOLPHE P., K.C.M.G., M.P., *Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1886 †CARR, MARK WM., M.Inst.C.E., *Government Railways, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1894 CARRICK, ALEXANDER, *Christchurch Club, New Zealand.*
- 1888 †CARRINGTON, COLONEL SIR FREDERICK, K.C.M.G., *Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.*

Year of Election.	
1890	CARRINGTON, GEORGE, F.C.S., <i>Carrington, Barbados.</i>
1883	†CARRINGTON, HON. J. WORRELL, Q.C., C.M.G., D.C.L., <i>Attorney-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1884	†CARRUTHERS, DAVID, <i>East Demerara Water Commission, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1891	CARRUTHERS, GEORGE F., <i>Winnipeg, Canada.</i>
1886	CARTER, CHARLES CLAUDIUS, J.P., <i>General Post Office, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1878	CARTER, HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GILBERT T., K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Lagos, West Africa.</i>
1878	CASEY, HIS HONOUR JUDGE J. J., C.M.G., <i>36 Temple Court, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1881	CASTELL, THE V. ARCHDEACON H. T. S., <i>Incumbent of St. Philip's, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1893	CASTENS, EMIL, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1879	CASTOR, CHRISTIAN F., M.B., <i>Mahaica, British Guiana.</i>
1886	CATOR, GEORGE C., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1893	CATTO, JOHN, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1890	CAVE, HENRY, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1888	CAVE, HERBERT, B.A., F.C.S., <i>Croydon Goldfields, Queensland.</i>
1889	CAVE, WM. RENDALL, J.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1872	CAVEY, GEORGE, <i>Charters Towers, Queensland.</i>
1888	†CESTENO, LEON, <i>Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
1887	CHABAUD, JOHN A., <i>Attorney-at-Law, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	†CHADWICK, ROBERT, <i>Camden Buildings, 418 George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1891	CHAFFEY, WILLIAM B., <i>Mildura, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1893	*CHAILLY-BERT, JOSEPH, <i>Auzerre, Yonne, France.</i>
1892	CHALMERS, NATHANIEL, <i>Valeci, Savu Savu, Fiji.</i>
1886	CHAMBERS, JOHN RATCLIFFE, <i>St. Kitts, West Indies.</i>
1891	CHAMBERS, ROLAND, J.P., F.R.G.S., <i>Middemount, Richmond Division, Cape Colony.</i>
1881	CHANTRELL, HON. HENRY W., <i>Auditor-General, Trinidad (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1890	CHAPMAN, CHARLES W., <i>39 Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1890	CHAPMAN, GEORGE S., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1879	CHAPMAN, JOHN, M.D., <i>31 Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris.</i>
1890	CHAPMAN, STANFORD, <i>189 William Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1892	CHARLESWORTH, HENRY E., <i>Suva, Fiji.</i>
1881	CHASTELLIER, PIERRE L., Q.C., <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1888	CHATER, HON. C. PAUL, M.L.C., <i>Hong Kong.</i>
1889	†CHAYTOR, JOHN C., <i>Tuamarina, Picton, New Zealand.</i>
1883	†CHEESMAN, ROBERT SUCKLING, <i>167 Paddington Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1893	CHERTHAM, GEORGE ROCHE, <i>5 Mission Row, Calcutta.</i>
1874	†CHINTAMON, HURRYCHUND, <i>28 Apollo Street, Bombay.</i>
1892	CHISHOLM, EDWARD, <i>Iona, Darlinghurst, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1887	CHISHOLM, JAMES H., <i>Market Square, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1880	†CHISHOLM, W., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1876	†CHRISTIAN, HENRY B., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1884 †CHRISTIAN, OWEN SMITH, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1887 CHRISTIANI, HENRY L., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1888 CHRISTISON, ROBERT, *Lammermoor, Hughenden, Queensland.*
 1884 CHURCHILL, CAPTAIN JOHN SPENCER, *Commissioner, St. Kitts.*
 1889 †CHURCHILL, FRANK F., *Musgrave Road, Durban, Natal.*
 1889 †CLARK, GOWAN C. S., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1889 CLARK, JAMES A. R., *care of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Melbourne, Australia.*
 1890 CLARK, JOHN, *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1889 CLARK, JOHN P., *Shooter's Hill, Jamaica.*
 1882 †CLARK, WALTER J., *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
 1880 CLARK, WILLIAM F. R., *Barrister-at-Law, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1888 CLARK, MAJOR WILLIAM, *Winnipeg, Canada.*
 1885 †CLARKE, ALFRED E., *Coldblo', Malvern, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1886 CLARKE, FREDERIC J., *Coverley Plantation, Barbados.*
 1887 CLARKE, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR FIELDING, *Hong Kong.*
 1884 CLARKE, GEORGE O'MALLEY, *Police Magistrate, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1884 †CLARKE, JOSEPH, *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1886 CLARKE, HIS HONOUR COLONEL SIR MARSHAL J., R.A., K.C.M.G., *Resident Commissioner, Eshowe, Zululand.*
 1889 CLARKE, HON. WILLIAM, J.P., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1882 CLARKE, HON. SIR WILLIAM JOHN, BART., M.L.C., *Rupert's Wood, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1882 †CLARKE, WILLIAM PHILLIPS, *Messrs. Da Costa & Co., Barbados.*
 1886 CLARKE, CAPTAIN J. BOOTH, L.R.C.P., *214 West 14th Street, New York.*
 1888 †CLEVELAND, FRANK, *Guildford, Western Australia.*
 1882 CLIFFORD, SIR GEORGE HUGH, BART., *Stonyhurst, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1888 COATES, JOHN, *285 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1889 COCK, CORNELIUS, J.P., *Peddle, Cape Colony.*
 1884 COCKBURN, ADOLPHUS, *Cape Gracias á Dios, Republic of Nicaragua (via Grey Town).*
 1881 COCKBURN, SAMUEL A., *Belize, British Honduras.*
 1880 CODD, JOHN A., *P.O. Box 407, Toronto, Canada.*
 1889 COGHLAN, CHARLES P. J., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1889 COGHLAN, JAMES J., J.P., *Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1888 COHEN, NAPH. H., *P.O. Box 1892, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1883 COHEN, NEVILLE D., *care of Messrs. D. Cohen & Co., Maitland West, New South Wales.*
 1888 COLE, FREDERICK E., *Clerk of the Courts, St. Elizabeth, Jamaica.*
 1886 COLE, ROWLAND, *Oni House, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1893 COLE, SAMUEL S., *Jubilee House, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1891 COLEBROOK, ALBERT E., *142 Flinders Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1885 COLEBROOK, GEORGE E., *Messrs. Lilley, Skinner, & Colebrook, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1892 COLEMAN, JAMES H., *Napier, New Zealand.*
 1882 COLEMAN, WILLIAM J., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1888 COLLEY, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON THOMAS, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1889 COLLIER, FREDERICK WILLIAM, *Postmaster-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.*

Year of Election.	
1892	COLLIER, JENKIN, <i>Werndeu, Irving Road, Tocrak, Melbourne, Australia; and Australian Club.</i>
1886	COLLINS, ERNEST E., <i>Reuter's Telegram Co., Lim., Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1886	COLLINS, E. L. STRATTON, <i>P.O. Box 154, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1880	COLLYER, HON. WILLIAM R., <i>Attorney-General, Singapore.</i>
1884	†COLQUHOUN, ROBERT A., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1883	COLTON, HON. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., M.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1886	COMBES, HON. EDWARD, C.M.G., M.L.C., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1876	COMMISSIONG, W. S., Q.C., M.L.C., <i>St. George's, Grenada.</i>
1881	COMPTON, LIEUT. J. N., R.N., <i>Commanding Colonial Steamer "Countess of Derby," Sierra Leone.</i>
1892	CONDON, GEORGE, <i>P.O. Box 17, Vryburg, British Bechuanaland.</i>
1893	CONNOLLY, J. F., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1881	CONNOLLY, R.M., <i>Kimberley Club, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	CONNOR, HON. EDWIN C., M.L.C., <i>Belize Estate and Produce Co., British Honduras.</i>
1891	COOK, E. BOYER, J.P., <i>Thornhill, Herbert, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	COOK, JOHN.
1886	COOKE, JOHN, <i>care of New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co., Limited, 555 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1889	COOLEY, WILLIAM, <i>Town Clerk, Durban, Natal.</i>
1889	COOPER, COLONEL WM. JESSER, <i>Mariedahl Cottage, Newlands, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1890	COOPER, HON. MR. JUSTICE POPE A., <i>Bowen, Queensland.</i>
1882	COPLAND, WILLIAM, <i>Tufton Hall, Grenada.</i>
1890	CORREY, FREDERICK H. M., M.R.A.S., <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1889	†CORDNER-JAMES, JOHN H., A.M.Inst.C.E., <i>P.O. Box 1156, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1882	CORK, PHILIP C., <i>Immigration Agent-General, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1892	CORNER, CHARLES, A.M.Inst.C.E., <i>910 Congress Avenue, Austin, Texas, U.S.A.</i>
1883	CORNWALL, MOSES, J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1891	COSBY, MAJOR A. MORGAN, <i>London and Ontario Investment Co., Toronto, Canada.</i>
1892	COTTON, ALFRED J., <i>Bromby Park, Bowen, Queensland.</i>
1886	COTTRELL, HENRY E. P., <i>care of Syria-Ottoman Railway Offices, Haifa, Palestine.</i>
1892	COURT, ROGER F., <i>Public Works Dept., Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1880	COURTNEY, J. M., <i>Deputy Finance Minister, Ottawa, Canada.</i>
1889	COUSENS, R. LEWIS, <i>P. O. Box 1161, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1883	COWDEROY, BENJAMIN, <i>60 Market Street, Melbourne, Australia (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1889	†COWIE, ALEXANDER, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	COX, CHARLES T., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1877	†COX, HON. GEORGE H., M.L.C., <i>Mudgee, New South Wales.</i>
1889	CRAIG, HON. ROBERT, M.L.C., <i>Chapelton, Jamaica.</i>
1892	†CRAIGEN, HON. WILLIAM, M.C.P., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1889	CRANE, HON. S. LEONARD, M.L.C., M.D., C.M.G., <i>Superintending Medical Officer, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1890	CRANSWICK, WILLIAM F., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1884 †CRAVEN, WILLIAM HENRY, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1890 †CRAWFORD, HON. ALFRED J., M.L.C., *Newcastle, Natal.*
 1875 CRAWFORD, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES D., *Côte St. Antoine, Montreal, Canada.*
 1887 CRAWLEY-BOEVHY, ANTHONY P., *Mahagastolle, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.*
 1884 †CREWEWELL, JACOB, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1890 CRESSALL, PAUL.
 1891 CROFT, HENRY, M.P.P., J.P., *Mount Adelaide, Victoria, British Columbia.*
 1883 CROGHAN, E. H., M.D., *Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*
 1882 CROOK, HERBERT, M.R.C.S.E., *Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*
 1892 CROPPER, GEORGE, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1885 †CROSBY, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1891 †CROSS, JOHN WM., A.N.L., *Pakade's Location (via Weenen), Natal.*
 1887 CUDDFORD, WILLIAM, Local Auditor, *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1883 †CULLEN, CHARLES EDWARD, *care of the German Consul, Buenos Ayres.*
 1884 †CULMER, JAMES WILLIAM, M.L.A., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
 1889 CUMMING, JOHN, *Plantation Blairmont, Berbice, British Guiana.*
 1882 CUMMING, W. GORDON, District Magistrate, *Mount Frere, Griqualand East, Cape Colony.*
 1890 CUNNINGHAM, GRANVILLE C., 480 *Guy Street, Montreal, Canada.*
 1892 CUNNINGHAM, A. JACKSON, *Lanyon, Queanbeyan, New South Wales.*
 1874 CURRIE, JAMES, *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
 1893 CURTIS, JOSEPH WM., *Bank of British Columbia, Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.*
 1884 CUSCADEN, GEO., L.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E., *Bay Street, Port Melbourne, Australia.*
 1892 CUTBERT, HON. HENRY, M.L.C., *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1878 DALE, SIR LANGHAM, K.C.M.G., M.A., LL.D., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1894 DALRYMPLE, JOHN TAYLOR, *Waitatapia, Bulls, New Zealand.*
 1890 †DALRYMPLE, THOMAS, *East London, Cape Colony.*
 1879 DALTON, E. H. GORING, Registrar of the Supreme Court, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1884 †DALTON, WILLIAM HENRY, 31 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1884 DAMIAN, FRANCIS, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
 1889 DANBY, WILLIAM, M.Inst.C.E., *Hong Kong.*
 1884 DANGAR, ALBERT A., *Baroona, Whittingham, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1886 DARE, HON. JOHN JULIUS, M.E.C., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1889 DAREY, CECIL W., M.Inst.C.E., *Harbours and Rivers Department, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1877 †DAVENPORT, SIR SAMUEL, K.C.M.G., *Beaumont, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1887 †DAVEY, THOMAS J., 9 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1880 DAVIDSON, JOHN, J.P., *Sherwood Forest, Jamaica.*
 1891 DAVIDSON, JOHN I., 36 *Yonge Street, Toronto, Canada.*
 1889 †DAVIDSON, ROBERT, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1887 DAVIDSON, WILLIAM, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1886 †DAVIDSON, W. E., CIVIL SERVICK, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1881 DAVIDSON, W. M. (late Surveyor-General), *Oxley, Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1885 DAVIES, DAVID, J.P., *Prospect, near Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1891 DAVIES, GEORGE STEELE, *Altiora, Stanhope Street, Malvern, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1892 DAVIES, J. A. SONGO, *Customs Department, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*

Year of Election.	
1889	DAVIES, MAJOR J. G., M.H.A., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1886	†DAVIES, SIR MATTHEW H., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1886	†DAVIES, MAURICE COLEMAN, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1882	DAVIES, WILLIAM BROUGHTON, M.D., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1892	DAVIS-ALLEN, JOHN, <i>International Hotel, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	DAVIS, H. E. HENDERSON, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1873	†DAVIS, HON. N. DARNELL, M.C.P., <i>Controller of Customs, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1875	†DAVIS, P., JUN., <i>Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1878	DAVSON, GEORGE L., <i>British Guiana Bank, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1889	DAWES, RICHARD ST. MARK, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., <i>Gawler, South Australia.</i>
1890	DAWSON, A. L. HALKETT, M.A., <i>Molesworth Chambers, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1882	†DAWSON, JOHN EUGENE, <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1883	†DAWSON, RANKINE, M.A., M.D.
1884	DAWSON, WILLIAM, <i>Kaikoura, Princes Street, Kew, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1893	†DAWSON W. H., (Under Secretary to Chief Commissioner), <i>Tank Road, Rangoon, Burma.</i>
1888	†DAY, CHARLES, J.P., <i>Glenelg, South Australia.</i>
1882	DAY, WILLIAM HENRY, <i>Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1883	DEAN, WILLIAM, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1891	DEAS-THOMSON, E.R., <i>33 MacLeay Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1892	DEENEY, STANLEY T., <i>Kuala Lumpur, Straits Settlements.</i>
1882	DE LAMARRE, LOUIS BERT, <i>care of Messrs. F. H. Taylor & Co., Bridgetown, Barbados.</i>
1892	DE MERCADO, CHARLES E., J.P., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1878	DE LA MOTHE, E. A., <i>St. George's, Grenada.</i>
1885	DELY, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1874	DENISON, LIEUT.-COLONEL GEORGE T., <i>Commanding the Governor-General's Body Guard, Heydon Villa, Toronto, Canada.</i>
1889	†DENNY, F. W. RAMSAY, <i>Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	DENNY, THOMAS, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1890	DENTON, HON. CAPTAIN GEORGE C., C.M.G., <i>Colonial Secretary, Lagos, West Africa.</i>
1881	DE PASS, ELLIOT A., F.R.G.S.
1881	DE PASS, JOHN, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	DE SMIDT, ADAM GABRIEL, M.L.A., <i>George, Cape Colony.</i>
1890	DE SOUZA, MORTIMER C., <i>7 Church Street, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1885	DESPARD, FITZGERBERT RUSTON, C.E., J.P., <i>Beira, East Africa.</i>
1889	DE STEDINGE, HENRY, <i>Barberton, Transvaal.</i>
1894	D'ESTRE A. C., <i>Market Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1885	DES VAGES, JOHANNES A. D., <i>Willowmore, Cape Colony.</i>
1892	DETMOULD, JOHN A., <i>277 Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1883	DE VILLIERS, ISAAC HORAK, <i>P.O. Box 428, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1890	†DE VILLIERS, JACOB N., <i>P.O. Box 118, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1890	DE VILLIERS, JOSIAS E., A.M.Inst.C.E., <i>P.O. Box 429, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1889	DE VILLIERS, TIELMAN N., M.V.R., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1892	DE WOLF, JAMES A., M.D., <i>Government Medical Officer, Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1891 DIAMOND, FREDERICK WM., P. O. Box 360, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1887 DIAS, FELIX REGINALD, M.A., LL.M., Crown Counsel, Colombo, Ceylon.
- 1892 †DIBBS, THOMAS A., Commercial Banking Co., 347 George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1890 DICKSON, HON. JAMES R., Toordk, Brisbane, Queensland.
- 1888 †DICKSON, R. CASIMIR, The Barracks, Regina, N.W.T., Canada.
- 1883 †DICKSON, RAYNES W., Arnside, Domain Road, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.
- 1889 †DICKSON, WILLIAM SAMUEL, Fauresmith, Orange Free State.
- 1893 DIETRICH, H., Zeerust, Transvaal.
- 1887 DIGNAN, PATRICK L., Bank of New Zealand, Auckland, New Zealand.
- 1881 DILWORTH, JAMES, J.P., Auckland, New Zealand.
- 1881 †DISTIN, JOHN S., Tafelberg Hall, Middelburg, Cape Colony.
- 1892 DIXON, M. THEODORE, P. O. Box 1816, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1889 DOBBIE, A. W., College Park, Adelaide, South Australia.
- 1880 †DOBELL, RICHARD R., Beauvoir Manor, Quebec, Canada.
- 1891 DOBSON, HON. ALFRED, Solicitor-General, Hobart, Tasmania.
- 1889 DOBSON, HON. HENRY, M.H.A., Hobart, Tasmania.
- 1886 DOBSON, JAMES M., M.Inst.C.E., Chief Engineer, Harbour Works, Buenos Ayres.
- 1885 DOBSON, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR WILLIAM LAMBERT, Hobart, Tasmania.
- 1890 DOCKER, THOMAS L., Commercial Bank of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1882 DOCKER, WILFRID L., Nyrangle, Darlington Road, Sydney, New South Wales (Corresponding Secretary).
- 1893 DODDS, CAPTAIN A. J., Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1893 DODDS, FREDERIC, Ellalong, New South Wales; and Australian Club.
- 1889 †DONALD, JOHN M., Robinson Gold Mining Company, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1889 †DONOVAN, JOHN J., M.A., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, 165 King Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1894 DOOLEY, GEORGE P., J.P., Adelaide, South Australia.
- 1886 DOUGLAS, HON. ADYE, Q.C., M.L.C., Hobart, Tasmania.
- 1890 DOUGLAS, CHARLES HILL, Melbourne Club, Australia.
- 1884 DOUGLAS, HON. JOHN, C.M.G., Government Resident, Thursday Island, Torres Straits.
- 1887 DOUGLAS, J. H., Melbourne Club, Australia.
- 1893 DOUGLAS, LORD PERCY SHOLTO, Southern Cross, Western Australia.
- 1875 DOUGLASS, ARTHUR, M.L.A., Heatherton Towers, near Grahamstown, Cape Colony.
- 1894 DOUGLAS, REV. R. GRESLEY, M.A., All Saints Rectory, Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.
- 1889 DOWLING, ALFRED, P.O. Box 158, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1893 DRAPER DAVID, Lennoxton, Newcastle, Natal.
- 1886 DREIBERG, JOHN J. S., Deputy-Commissioner, Gauhati, Assam, India.
- 1881 †DRURY, LIEUT.-COLONEL EDWARD R., C.M.G., Brisbane, Queensland.
- 1880 DUDLEY, CECIL, Famagusta, Cyprus.
- 1889 DUFF, ROBERT, Immigration Department, Georgetown, British Guiana.
- 1893 †DUFF, H.E. THE RT. HON. SIR ROBERT W., G.O.M.G., Government House, Sydney, New South Wales.

Year of
Election.

- 1872 DUFFERIN & AYA, H.E. RIGHT HON. THE MARQUIS OF, K.P., G.C.B.,
G.C.M.G., *The British Embassy, Paris.*
- 1885 DUFFY, DAVID, *care of Bank of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1889 DUMAT, FRANK CAMPBELL, Barrister-at-Law, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1879 DUNCAN, CAPTAIN ALEXANDER, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1888 †DUNCAN, ANDREW H. F., *care of The Chartered Company, Salisbury,
Mashonaland (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1883 DUNCAN, JAMES DENOOM, Attorney-at-Law, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 †DUNCAN, JOHN J., *Hughes Park, Watervale, South Australia.*
- 1883 †DUNCAN, WALTER HUGHES, *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
- 1892 DUNCAN, WM. H. GREVILLE, F.R.G.S., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1879 DUNKLEY, CHARLES, 420 *George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1884 †DUNELL, OWEN ROBERT, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1880 DUNLOP, CHARLES E., Civil Service, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1892 DUNLOP, W. P., *Clarence Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1889 DUPONT, MAJOR C. T., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1884 †DU PREEZ, HERCULES PETRUS, J.P., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 DUTHIE, JOHN, M.H.R., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1893 DUTTON, HENRY, *Anlaby, Kapunda, South Australia.*
- 1883 DYASON, DURBAN, Attorney-at-Law, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 DYER, CHARLES, *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 DYER, FREDERICK, *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 DYER, JOHN E., M.D., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 †DYER, JOSEPH, *Katni Murwani, Central Provinces, India.*
- 1891 DYER, THOMAS NOWELL, *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1894 DYER, JOSEPH RUBIDGE, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1894 DYETT, WM. C. L., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1879 EAGLESTONE, WILLIAM, 120 *William Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1894 EAKIN, J. W., M.D., Government Medical Officer, *San Fernando,
Trinidad.*
- 1884 †EALLES, WILLIAM JOHN, *Hyde Park, Madras, India.*
- 1890 EASTON, CHARLES J., P.O. Box 1038, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1889 †EBERT, ERNEST, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 †ECKSTEIN, FREDERICK, P.O. Box 149, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1892 EDEN, DAVID R., *George Street, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1889 †EDENBOROUGH, WELLESLEY M., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 †EDGSON, ARTHUR B., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1890 EDKINS, SEPTIMUS, P.O. Box 685, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1893 EDWARDS, DR. A. E., Jun., *St. John's, Antigua.*
- 1890 EDWARDS, DAVID, R., M.D., *care of Bank of New Zealand, Pitt Street,
Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1889 EDWARDS, E. H., *Mahé, Seychelles.*
- 1877 †EDWARDS, HERBERT, *Oamaru, New Zealand.*
- 1886 EDWARDS, NATHANIEL W., *Nelson, New Zealand.*
- 1874 †EDWARDS, HON. W. T. A., M.D., *Chambly Villa, Curepipe Road,
Mauritius.*
- 1887 EGAN, CHARLES J., M.D., *King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 EGHETON, WALTER, Magistrate of Police, *Penang, Straits Settlements.*

Year of
Election.

- 1892 EGLINTON, WILLIAM, *Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.*
- 1889 EICKE, ADOLPH, *Berg Street, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1892 ELCUM, JOHN BOWEN, *Civil Service, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1886 ELDRED, CAPTAIN W. H., J.P., Consul-General for Chili in Australia and New Zealand, *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1889 ELIAS, LIEUT.-COL. ROBERT, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-Gen., *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1882 ELLIOTT, REV. F. W. T., *The Parsonage, Friendship, East Coast, British Guiana.*
- 1891 ELLIOTT, HARRY M., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1882 ELLIS, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR ADAM GIB, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1886 ELLIS, J. CHUTE, *Invercargill, New Zealand.*
- 1885 ELSTON, ARTHUR, *Beach Grove, Durban, Natal.*
- 1888 ELWORTHY, EDWARD, *Timaru, New Zealand.*
- 1889 EMANUEL, SOLOMON, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1890 EMERSON, HON. GEORGE H., Q.C., Speaker of the House of Assembly, *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
- 1889 †ENGELKEN, EMIL WILLIAM, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 ENGLAND, EDWARD, *Genista, Irving Road, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1886 †ENGLISH, FREDERICK A., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1884 ERSKINE, CAPTAIN W. C. C., J.P., *Convict Station, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1874 †ESCOMBE, HON. HARRY, Q.C., M.L.A., *Durban, Natal.*
- 1883 ESCOTT, HON. E. B. SWEET, Colonial Secretary, *Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1886 ESTILL, FREDERICK C., *Messrs. Blyth, Brothers, & Co., Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1894 ETTLING, CAPTAIN, GUSTAV A., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1880 EVANS, HON. FREDERICK, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands, *St. John's, Antigua.*
- 1883 EVANS, GOWEN, "Argus" Office, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1889 EVANS, J. EMERY, *Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 EVANS, WILLIAM, *Singapore, Straits Settlements.*
- 1890 EVANS, WILLIAM GWYNNE, P.O. Box 558, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1893 EVELYN, JULIAN, care of Messrs. M. Cavan & Co., *Bridgetown, Barbados.*
- 1890 EVILL, FREDERICK C., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., care of National Bank of Australasia, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1892 EWING, CAPTAIN ANDREW, *Beira, East Africa.*
- 1881 FABRE, CHARLES M., 13 Cours du 30 Juillet, *Bordeaux.*
- 1878 FAIRBAIRN, GEORGE, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1887 FAIRBAIRN, GEORGE, JUN., care of Union Mortgage and Agency Company, *William Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1889 FAIRBRIDGE, RHY S., *Salisbury, Mashonaland.*
- 1891 FAIRFAX, GEOFFREY E., Barrister-at-Law, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1891 FAIRFAX, HAROLD W., *Ginnagulla, Belle Vue Hill, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1882 FAIRFAX, JAMES R., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1879 FAITHFULL, ROBERT L., M.D., 5 Lyons Terrace, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1894 FAITHFULL, H. MONTAGUE, *St. Annes, Elizabeth Bay Point, near Sydney, New South Wales; and Australian Club.*
- 1889 FANNING, JOHN, Collector of Customs, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1893 FARAGHER, LOUIS, *Oo Kiep Copper Mines, Namaqualand, South Africa.*

Year of
Election.

- 1889 †FARQUHARSON, ARTHUR W., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1887 FARQUHARSON, CHARLES S., *Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica* (Corresponding Secretary).
 1887 FARQUHARSON, J. M., JUN., *Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica.*
 1889 FARQUHARSON, WALTER H. K., J.P., *Elim, Balacava, Jamaica.*
 1886 FAULKNER, Enoch, Assistant Colonial Secretary, *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1892 †FAULKNER, FREDERICK C., M.A., *The High School, Perth, Western Australia.*
 1890 FAWCETT, JAMES HART, *Athenaeum Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1890 †FAWCETT, WILLIAM, B.Sc., F.L.S., Director, *Public Gardens, Gordon Town, Jamaica.*
 1894 FEE, COLONEL ALBRECHT, *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1888 FELL, HENRY, M.L.A., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1887 FENWICK, JOHN, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1893 †FERGUSON, DONALD W., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1889 FERGUSON, JAMES E. A., M.B., C.M., *Public Hospital, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1890 FERGUSON, JAMES, P.O. Box 98, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1879 †FERGUSON, JOHN, *Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo, Ceylon* (Corresponding Secretary).
 1886 FERGUSON, JOHN, *Rockhampton, Queensland.*
 1886 FERGUSON, WILLIAM JOHN.
 1892 †FERREIRA, ANTONIO F., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1890 FIELD, A. PRECY, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1880 FIELD, HON. WILLIAM HENRY, M.L.C., Barrister-at-Law, *St. John's, Antigua.*
 1873 FIFE, GEORGE R., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1882 FILLAN, JAMES COX, *Wall House Estate, Dominica.*
 1881 †FINAUGHTY, H. J., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1891 FINDLAY, JAMES M., 63 Pitt Street, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1892 FINLAY, JAMES A., Shirley, *St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1889 FINLAYSON, DAVID, *Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1881 FINLAYSON, H. MACKENZIE, *Seaforth, Mackay, Queensland.*
 1876 FINLAYSON, J. HARVEY, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1878 †FINNEMORE, ROBERT I., J.P., Collector of Customs, *Durban, Natal.*
 1891 FINUCANE, MORGAN I., M.R.C.S.E., Assistant Colonial Surgeon, *Suva, Fiji.*
 1893 FISHER, FRANCIS CONRAD, Government Agent, *Badulla, Ceylon.*
 1889 †FISHER, JOSEPH, J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1893 FISHER, JOHN MEADOWS, P.O. Box 339, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1884 FISHER, R. H. U., J.P., *Durban, Natal.*
 1881 †FISKEN, JOHN INGLIS, *Corrabert, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1892 FITEGERALD, FRANCIS, *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
 1886 FITEGERALD, LORD GEORGE, *Government House, Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1876 FITEGERALD, HON. NICHOLAS, M.L.C., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1884 FITEGERALD, T. N., F.R.C.S.I., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1876 FITEGIBSON, E. G., C.M.G., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1887 †FLACK, JOSEPH H., 9 Queen Street, *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1892 FLEISCHACK, ALBERT R., P.O. Box 78, *Potchefstroom, Transvaal.*
 1881 †FLEMING, H.E. SIR FRANCIS, K.O.M.G., *Government House, Sierra Leone.*
 1880 FLEMING, JOHN, *Charlotte Town, Grenada.*
 1878 FLEMING, SANDFORD, C.E., C.M.G., *Ottawa, Canada* (Corresponding Sec.).
 1888 FLETCHER, WILLIAM, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*

Year of Election.	
1875	FLOWER, JAMES, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	FLOYD, REV. WILLIAM, <i>Levuka, Fiji.</i>
1885	FOOTE, HON. THOMAS D., M.E.C., C.M.G., <i>Parham Hill, Antigua.</i>
1885	†FORBES, FREDK. WILLIAM, <i>P.O. Box 127, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1883	†FORBES, HENRY, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1894	FORBES, MAJOR PATRICK W. (8th Dragoons), <i>Buluwayo, Matabeleland.</i>
1887	†FORD, JAMES, <i>Damaraland (vid Walwich Bay), South Africa.</i>
1889	†FORD, JAMES P., <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	FORD, JOSEPH C., <i>117 Duke Street, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1883	FORD, RICHARD, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1889	FORD, ROBERT, <i>Water Works Co., Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	†FOREMAN, JOSEPH, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., <i>215 Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1881	FORREST, HON. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1881	FORREST, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1882	FORSAITH, REV. T. SPENCER, <i>Morton House, Parramatta, New South Wales.</i>
1893	FORSYTH, E. RONEY, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1891	FORSTER, J. J., <i>Bank of Madras, Tellicherry, India.</i>
1892	FORSTER, LIEUT. STEWART E., R.N., H.M.S. "Katoomba," <i>Australian Station.</i>
1891	FORTE, HARCOURT, <i>Plantation Skeldon, British Guiana.</i>
1890	FORTUNO, JOSEPH, <i>Melmoth, Zululand.</i>
1885	FOSTER, EDWARD ALEXANDER, <i>Medical Department, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1883	FOWLER, ALPIN GRANT, M.Inst.C.E., <i>Lagos, West Africa.</i>
1888	FOWLER, GEORGE M., <i>Civil Service, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.</i>
1889	†FOWLER, JAMES, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1893	FRAMES, PRECIVAL ROSS, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1888	FRANCIS, DANIEL, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	FRANKLIN, REV. T. AUGUSTUS, <i>The Parsonage, Cullen Front, Essequibo, British Guiana.</i>
1892	FRANKLIN, ROBERT H., <i>Assistant Surveyor, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1883	FRANKLIN, WILLIAM, J.P., <i>Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
1894	FRANKS, HARRY, <i>374 George Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1892	FRASER, ALEXANDER W., <i>Bonaby, Alma Road East, St. Kilda, Melbourne Australia.</i>
1886	FRASER, CHARLES A., <i>Colonial Treasurer, Stanley, Falkland Islands.</i>
1889	FRASER, HUGH, <i>Bandarapolla Estate, Matale, Ceylon.</i>
1879	FRASER, ROBERT S., <i>Kandanevera, Elkaduwa, Ceylon.</i>
1893	FRASER, WILLIAM PHRYC, <i>P.O. Box 26, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1886	FREMANTLE, H.E. LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR A. LYON, K.C.M.G., C.B., <i>Government House, Malta.</i>
1883	FRENCH, JAMES, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1892	FRENCH, LIEUT.-COLONEL G. A., R.A., C.M.G., <i>Commanding Royal Artillery, Bombay.</i>
1882	FREY, WILLIAM HENRY, M.R.C.S., <i>Molynaux, St. Kitts.</i>
1882	FROST, HON. JOHN, C.M.G., M.L.A., <i>Queenstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1890	FRYE, MAURICE W., <i>care of E. R. Syfret, Esq., 39 St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	†FULLER, ALFRED W., <i>Southern Wood, East London, Cape Colony.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1884 †FULLER, WILLIAM, *Thomas River Station (vid King William's Town), Cape Colony.*
- 1893 FULTON, FRANCIS CROSSLEY, *Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1878 †FYSH, HON. P. O., M.L.A., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1893 GACE, REGINALD R., *Government House, Bathurst, Gambia.*
- 1893 †GAIKWAD, SHRIMANT SAMPATRAO K., M.R.I., M.R.A.S., *Baroda, India.*
- 1894 GAINFORD, HENRY, *Oringi, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1886 GALGHT, OTHO, M.K.Q.C.P.I., &c., *Assistant Colonial Surgeon, St. Lucia, West Indies.*
- 1879 †GALLAGHER, DENIS M.
- 1891 GARDNER, WILLIAM, M.D., *5 Collins Street East, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1889 GARLAND, CHARLES L., *130 Phillip Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1887 GARLAND, WALTER F., M.Inst.C.E., *Public Works Department, Johore, Straits Settlements.*
- 1887 GARNETT, HARRY, *Plantation Nonpareil, British Guiana.*
- 1894 GARNETT, WILLIAM J., *Yorick Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1893 GARRAWAY, THOMAS S., *Bridgetown, Barbados.*
- 1894 GARNETT, HENRY E., M.R.C.S.E., *Australian Mutual Provident Society, 87 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1888 GASKIN, C. P., *Berbice, British Guiana.*
- 1889 GASQUOINE, JAMES M., *Rushford, Wellington Street, Brighton, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1891 GATTY, HON. MR. JUSTICE STEPHEN H., *Singapore.*
- 1880 †GEARD, JOHN, *Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 GEARY, ALFRED, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1886 GENTLES, ALEXANDER B., *Hampstead, Falmouth P.O., Jamaica.*
- 1886 GEORGE, ARTHUR, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1883 GEORGE, HON. CHARLES J., M.L.C., *Pacific House, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1882 GIBSON, EDWARD, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1885 GIBSON, W. D., *Kandy, Ceylon.*
- 1882 GIBBS, J. F. BURTON, *70 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1889 GIBSON, HARRY, *South African Association, 6 Church Square, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 GIFFORD, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, V.C.
- 1886 †GILCHRIST, WILLIAM, *P.O. Box 401, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1891 GILES, FRANCIS WILLIAM, *Beaumont, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1893 GILES, HENRY O'HALLORAN, M.B., M.R.C.S.E., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1892 GILES, MAJOR GEORGE E., *Victoria, Mashonaland.*
- 1879 GILES, THOMAS, J.P., *Adelaide Club, South Australia.*
- 1889 GILL, DAVID, LL.D., F.R.S., *Astronomer Royal, The Observatory, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 GILLES, ALFRED W., *Himemoa, Edgecliffe Road, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1887 GILLESPIE, ROBERT, *National Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1891 †GILLESPIE, ROBERT K., J.P., *Eaglewood, Inverleigh, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1892 GILLOTT, SAMUEL, *9 Brunswick Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1882 GILMOUR, ANDREW, *Burwood, near Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1885 GILMERAN, HON. ALGER. RUSSEL, M.C.P., *Anna Regina, British Guiana.*
- 1889 †GIRDLSTONE, NELSON S., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*

Year of
Election.

- 1889 GITTENS, JOSEPH A., *Oughterson, St. Philip, Barbados.*
 1877 †GLANVILLE, THOMAS, *Mile Gully P.O., Manchester, Jamaica.*
 1892 †GLASGOW, H.E. THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., *Government House, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1881 GLENNIE, THOMAS H., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1885 GLOSSOP, W. DALE, *Quinta do Caima, Estarriga, Portugal.*
 1884 GOCH, G. H. P.O. Box 163, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1889 †GODDARD, WILLIAM, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1883 GODDARD, WILLIAM C., *Norwich Chambers, Hunter Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1879 GODFREY, FREDERICK R., *Graylings, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1885 GODFREY, JOSEPH EDWARD, M.B., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1893 GODLEY, J. C., *Kandy, Ceylon.*
 1891 GOLDMANN, C. SYDNEY, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1880 †GOLDNEY, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR J. TANKERVILLE, *Trinidad.*
 1885 GOLDRING, A. R., *Chamber of Mines, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1880 GOLDSWORTHY, H.E. SIR ROGER T., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Stanley, Falkland Islands.*
 1890 GOLLIN, GEORGE, *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1889 GOODCHAP, HON. C. A., M.L.C., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1878 GOODE, CHARLES H., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1893 †GOODE, WILLIAM HAMILTON, P.O. Box 176, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1874 GOODLIFFE, JOHN, *Durban, Natal* (Corresponding Secretary).
 1885 GOODMAN, HON. WILLIAM MEIGH, Attorney-General, *Hong Kong.*
 1892 GOODRIDGE, WILLIAM, P. B., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Surgeon-Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service).
 1888 GOOLD-ADAMS, MAJOR H. J., C.M.G., *Vryburg, British Bechuanaland.*
 1879 †GORDON, CHARLES, M.D., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1890 †GORDON, CHARLES GRIMSTON, C.E.
 1889 †GORDON, GEORGE, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1891 †GORDON, JOHN, *Messrs. D. & W. Murray, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1889 †GORDON, HON. W. GORDON, M.L.C., *Knowlesly, Queen's Park, Trinidad.*
 1885 GORDON, WILLIAM MONTGOMERIE, *Government Offices, St. John's, Antigua.*
 1891 GORTON, LIEUT.-COLONEL EDWARD, J.P., *Rangiatea, Bulls, Rangitikei, New Zealand.*
 1893 GOULDIE, JOSEPH, *North-East Bulfontein Co., Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1891 GOULDSBURY, HIS HONOUR V. SKIPTON, C.M.G., M.D., *Administrator, St. Lucia.*
 1883 †GOVETT, ROBERT, *Culloden Station, near Arramac, Queensland.*
 1886 GOWANS, LOUIS F., *care of Messrs. Barnato Bros., P.O. Box 231, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1891 GOWER-POOLE, PERCY, M.I.M.E., F.R.G.S., P.O. Box 20, *Klerksdorp, Transvaal.*
 1878 GOYDER, GEORGE WOODROFFE, C.M.G., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1889 GRACE, HON. MORGAN S., C.M.G., M.L.C., M.D., *Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1889 GRAHAM, FRANCIS G. C., C.C. and R.M., *Dordrecht, Cape Colony.*
 1873 GRAHAM, JOHN, 88 *Simcoe Street, Victoria, British Columbia.*
 1889 GRAHAM, WILLIAM H., *Albany, Western Australia.*

Year of Election.	
1889	†GRAHAM, WOODTHORPE T., P.O. Box 149, Johannesburg, Transvaal (Corresponding Secretary).
1883	GRAINGER, RICHARD KRAT, <i>Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
1891	GRANT, HON. CHARLES HENRY, M.L.C., M.Inst.C.E., Hobart, Tasmania.
1879	†GRANT, E. H., <i>Colonial Bank, St. John's, Antigua.</i>
1888	GRANT, THE VERY REV. G. M., M.A., D.D., Principal of Queen's University, Kingston, Canada (Corresponding Secretary).
1889	GRANT, HENRY E. W., <i>Government House, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1877	GRANT, COLONEL THOMAS HUNTER, <i>care of William Bignell, Esq., Quebec, Canada.</i>
1890	GRANT-DALTON, ALAN, M.Inst.C.E., <i>Government Railways, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	GRAY, GEORGE W., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1888	†GRAY, ROBERT, <i>Hughenden, Queensland.</i>
1892	GRAY, WENTWORTH D., <i>c/o Post Office, Tuli, Mashonaland.</i>
1890	GRAY, WILLIAM BAGGETT, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1887	†GREATHHEAD, JOHN BALDWIN, M.B., C.M. (Edin.), <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1888	†GREEN, DAVID, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1882	GREEN, GEORGE DUTTON, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1889	GREEN, JOHN E., P.O. Box 340, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1884	†GREEN, RICHARD ALLAN, <i>Allanvale, Newcastle, Natal.</i>
1877	†GREEN, ROBERT COTTLE, <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1880	†GREENACRE, B. W., M.L.A., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1889	GREENE, EDWARD M., <i>Advocate, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1884	GREENE, MOLESWORTH, <i>Greystones, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1893	GREENLIES, JAMES NEILSON, P.O. Box 447, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1894	†GREENLIES, THOMAS D., M.B., C.M., <i>The Asylum, Fort England, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1894	GREY, RIGHT HON. SIR GEORGE, K.C.B., <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1881	†GREY-WILSON, H.E. WILLIAM, C.M.G., <i>Government House, St. Helena.</i>
1879	†GRICE, JOHN, <i>Messrs. Grice, Sumner & Co., Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1880	GREIVE, HON. ROBERT, C.M.G., M.D., M.C.P., <i>Surgeon-General, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1885	GRIFFIN, C. T., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.E., <i>Superintending Medical Officer, Haputale, Ceylon.</i>
1884	GRIFFITH, COLONEL CHARLES D., C.M.G., <i>East London, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	†GRIFFITH, HORACE M. BRANDFORD, <i>Lagos, West Africa.</i>
1881	GRIFFITH, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR SAMUEL W., K.C.M.G., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1875	GRIFFITH, HIS HONOUR T. RISELY, C.M.G., <i>Administrator, Mahé, Seychelles.</i>
1877	GRIFFITH, H.E. SIR W. BRANDFORD, K.C.M.G., <i>Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1883	†GRIFFITH, WILLIAM BRANDFORD, B.A., <i>Resident Magistrate, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1889	†GRIFFITHS, THOMAS GRIFF, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1890	GRIMANI, EDMUND HORNBY, <i>Tamsui, Formosa, China.</i>
1884	†GRIMWADE, HON. F. S., M.L.C., <i>Harleston, Caulfield, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1885	GRINLINTON, HON. SIR JOHN J., M.L.C., A.Inst.C.E., <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1882 GRISDALE, VERY REV. JOHN, B.D., Dean of Rupert's Land, "*St. John's, Winnipeg, Canada.*"
- 1884 GRUNDY, EUSTACE BEARDOE, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1890 GUERIN, THOMAS A., Barrister-at-Law, *Salisbury, Mashonaland.*
- 1884 GUERITZ, E. P., *Labuan, British North Borneo.*
- 1889 GURDEN, R. L., 346 *Flinders Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1884 GURNEY, PROFESSOR THEODORE T., M.A., *Sydney University, New South Wales.*
- 1889 †GUTHRIE, ADAM W., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1878 GUTHRIE, CHARLES, *London Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1887 GWYNNE, HON. MR. JUSTICE J. W., 188 *Metcalfe Street, Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1877 †GZOWSKI, COLONEL SIR CASIMIR S., K.C.M.G. (A.D.C. to the Queen), *Toronto, Canada.*
- 1890 †HAARHOFF, DANIEL J., M.L.A., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1885 HAARHOFF, J. C., Attorney-at-Law, *P.O. Box 123, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1881 HAGUE, GEORGE, *Merchants Bank, Montreal, Canada* (Corresponding Secretary).
- 1887 HAIGH, LIEUT. FRANCIS E., R.N., F.R.G.S., *care of W. H. Adler, Esq., The Gables, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1893 HAINS, HENRY, *Transvaal Mortgage and Finance Co., P.O. Box 845 Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1893 HALDER, ALBERT H., M.A.I.M.E., F.R.I.B.A., *P.O. Box 1382, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1890 HALES, WILLIAM G., C.E., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1880 HALKETT, HON. CAPTAIN F. CRAIGIE, M.L.C., Inspector-General of Police, *Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1893 HALL, JAMES WESLEY, *Mount Morgan, Queensland.*
- 1883 HALL, HON. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., *Hororata, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
- 1889 HALL, JOHN, *Elsternwick, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1889 HALL, MAXWELL, M.A., Resident Magistrate, *Montego Bay, Jamaica.*
- 1892 HALL, ROBERT E., *P.O. Box 12, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1887 HALL, THOMAS S., *Queensland Bank, Rockhampton, Queensland.*
- 1887 HALL, WALTER R., *Wildfell, Potts Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1893 HALLENSTEIN, BENDIX, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1885 HAMILTON, HON. CHARLES B., M.C.P., Receiver-General, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1894 HAMILTON, HENRY DE COURCY, M.L.C., *Montserrat, West Indies.*
- 1889 HAMILTON, JOHN T., *Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, Shanghai, China.*
- 1884 HAMILTON, LAUCHLAN A., Assistant Land Commissioner, *Canadian Pacific Railway, Winnipeg, Canada.*
- 1886 HAMMOND, A. DE LISLE, M.A., F.R.Hist.S., *Samares, Yarra, near Goulburn, New South Wales.*
- 1883 HAMNETT, FREDERICK HARPER, *care of Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Madras.*
- 1888 †HAMPSON, B., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 †HAMPSON, J. ATHERTON, *Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 HANCOCK, EDWARD, *P.O. Box 158, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1885 †HANINGTON, ERNEST B. C., M.D., *Victoria, British Columbia* (Corresponding Secretary).

Year of Election.	
1884	HANMER, EDWARD WINGFIELD, <i>Northern Club, Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1885	†HANNAM, CHARLES, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	†HANSEN, VIGGO J.
1888	†HARDIE, WILLIAM, <i>Fairmont P.O., Kootenay Valley, British Columbia.</i>
1890	HARDING, HON. MR. JUSTICE GEORGE R., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1889	HARDING-FINLAYSON, MORGAN H., <i>Port of Spain Trinidad.</i>
1889	†HARDS, HARRY H., <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1875	HARDY, C. BURTON, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1884	HARDY, JAMES A., M.R.C.S., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1883	HARREL, PHILIBERT C., <i>Land of Plenty House, Essequibo, British Guiana.</i>
1893	HARFORD FREDERICK, M.L.C., <i>St. Andrew's, Grenada.</i>
1888	HARGRE, F. ARNOLD, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., <i>Messrs. Westwood & Winby, Komati Poort, Delagoa Bay.</i>
1892	HARGRE, HAROLD ROBERT.
1888	HARGREAVES, T. SIDNEY, <i>Institute of Mines and Forests, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1891	HARGREAVES, WILLIAM, M.A., <i>Penang Free School, Straits Settlements.</i>
1886	HARLEY, JOHN, <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1890	HARNETT, RICHARD, <i>Bradley's Head Road, St. Leonard's, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1882	†HARPER, CHARLES, M.L.A., J.P., <i>Guildford, Western Australia.</i>
1884	HARPER, ROBERT, M.L.A., <i>Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1889	HARPER, WALTER A., <i>63 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1891	HARRAGIN, JOHN A., <i>Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
1882	HARRAGIN, WILLIAM CAMPBELL, <i>Stipendiary Magistrate, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1889	HARRICKS, FRANCIS M., F.R.C.S.I., <i>Alma Road, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1881	HARRIS, LIEUT.-COL. D., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1891	HARRIS, FREDERIC E., <i>care of Messrs. C. A. Ring & Co., Ware Chambers, King William Street, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1883	†HARRIS, HENRY WILLIAM J., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1892	HARRIS, S. ALICK, <i>Assistant Surveyor, Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1890	†HARRISON, FRANK, <i>Whernside Estates, Mahé, Seychelles.</i>
1892	HARRISON, J. H. HUGH, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., <i>Orange Walk, British Honduras.</i>
1889	†HARRISON, J. SPRANGER, <i>P.O. Box 17, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1889	HARROLD, MAJOR ARTHUR L., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1885	†HARROW, EDWIN, <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1881	†HARSANT, SIDNEY B., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1885	HARTLEY, SURGEON LIEUT.-COLONEL EDMUND B., V.C., <i>King William's Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	HARTLEY, EDWIN J., <i>333 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1891	HARVEY, ALEXANDER T., <i>63 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1881	HARVEY, HON. AUGUSTUS W., M.L.C., <i>St. John's, Newfoundland.</i>
1884	HARVEY, JAMES, J.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1882	†HARVEY, THOMAS L., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1891	HASSARD, CHARLES, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1887	HATHORN, KENNETH H., <i>Advocate of the Supreme Court, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1884 HAVLOCK, H.E. SIR ARTHUR E., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1879 HAWDON, CYRIL G., *Westerfield, Ashburton, New Zealand.*
- 1889 HAWKER, EDWARD W., M.P., M.A., LL.M., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1882 HAWKER, HON. GEORGE CHARLES, M.P., M.A., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1882 HAWKES, GEORGE WRIGHT, J.P., 188 *Childers Street, North Adelaide, South Australia* (Corresponding Secretary).
- 1881 HAWTAYNE, GEORGE H., C.M.G., *Administrator-General, Georgetown, British Guiana* (Corresponding Secretary).
- 1894 HAWTAYNE, CAPTAIN T. M., *Travelling Commissioner, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1883 †HAY, HON. ALEXANDER, M.L.C., *Linden, near Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1880 †HAY, HENRY, *Collindina, New South Wales.*
- 1886 †HAY, JAMES, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1886 HAY, H.E. SIR JAMES SHAW, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Barbados.*
- 1891 †HAY, JOHN, *North Shore, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1888 HAYDON, THOMAS, *Coronet Hill, Brighton, Melbourne, Australia; and Victoria Club.*
- 1894 HAYGARTH GRAHAM A., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
- 1883 HAYNES, ROBERT, *Registrar in Chancery, Bridgetown, Barbados.*
- 1879 *HAYTER, H. H., C.M.G., *GOVERNMENT STATIST, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1889 †HAZELL, CHARLES S., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 HEATH, WALTER, M.A., *care of Messrs. Hart & Flower, Adelaide Street, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1891 HEDDEN, GEORGE H., *Erambie, Molong, New South Wales; and Union Club.*
- 1886 †HEBRON, A. S., *Barrister-at Law, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1888 HECTOR, ALEXANDER, J.P., *Bank of Africa, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1876 *HECTOR, SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G., *Colonial Museum, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1889 HELY-HUTCHINSON, H.E. THE HON. SIR WALTER F., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1886 †HEMERY, PERCY, *Receiver-General's Office, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1881 HEMMING, JOHN, *Civil Commissioner, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1869 HENDERSON, JOSEPH, C.M.G., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1889 HENDERSON, J. C. A., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1889 HENDERSON, SAMUEL, *Woodford Lodge, Trinidad.*
- 1889 HENDERSON, WILLIAM JAMES, *care of Trustees and Executors' Co., Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1891 †HENNESSY, DAVID VALENTINE, J.P., *Brunswick, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1893 HENRY, JOHN MCKENZIE, *Walker Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1883 HENSMAN, HON. MR. JUSTICE ALFRED PEACH, *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1893 HERMAN, C. LAWRENCE, M.B., M.R.C.S.E., 42 *Burg Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony; and Civil Service Club.*
- 1890 HERMAN, ISAAC, 16 *Barrack Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1883 †HERVEY, DUDLEY FRANCIS A., C.M.G., *Resident Councillor, Malacca, Straits Settlements.*
- 1893 HEWICK, JOHN E., *Stipendiary Magistrate, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1888 HICKS, H. M., 313 *Flinders Lane West, Melbourne, Australia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1886 †HIDDINGH, MICHAEL, F.C.S., *Newlands, Cape Colony.*
 1893 HIDDINGH, WILLIAM, *Barrister-at-Law, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1885 HIGGINS, HENRY.
 1884 HIGGINS, LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMAS WALKER, *Higginsbrook, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1883 †HIGNETT, JOHN MOORE.
 1882 HILL, CHARLES LUMLEY, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1892 HILL, CHARLES WM., *Stanley, Falkland Islands.*
 1887 HILL, EDWARD C. H., *Inspector of Schools, Singapore.*
 1887 HILL, LUKE M., A.M.Inst.C.E., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1888 †HILL, THOMAS HESLOP, *Sungei Ujong, Straits Settlements.*
 1884 HILL, THOMAS JAMES, *Durban, Natal.*
 1891 HILL, WARDROP M., *Townsville, Queensland.*
 1888 †HILLARY, GEORGE, *Durban, Natal.*
 1886 HILLMAN, GEORGE F., *Perth, Western Australia.*
 1889 HILLS, T. AGG, 31 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1888 †HINRICHSSEN, RUDOLF, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1888 †HITCHINS, CHARLES, *Durban, Natal.*
 1886 HOAD, WILLIAM, M.B., C.M., *Resident Surgeon, General Hospital, Singapore.*
 1890 HODGES, FRANCIS E., *Lagos, West Africa.*
 1880 †HODGSON, EDWARD D., *Eton Vale, Cambooya, Queensland.*
 1884 HODGSON, HON. FREDERIC M., C.M.G., *Colonial Secretary, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1894 †HOEY, UNG BOH, *Penang, Straits Settlements.*
 1886 †HOFFMEISTER, C. R., *Barrister-at-Law, Kingstown, St. Vincent, West Indies.*
 1885 HOFMEYER, HON. J. H., M.L.C., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1891 HOGG, HENRY ROUGHTON, 16 *Market Buildings, Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Australia; and Melbourne Club.*
 1884 HOHENLOHE OF LANGENBURG, H.S.H. PRINCE, *Langenburg, Wurtemberg, Germany.*
 1890 HOLDSHIP, GEORGE, J.P., *New Zealand Kauri Timber Co., Auckland, New Zealand.*
 1886 HOLE, WILLIAM, *Pekan, Pahang, Straits Settlements.*
 1889 HOLLAND, CUTLER A., *care of British Columbia Land Co., Victoria, British Columbia.*
 1889 HOLLAND, JOHN A., *Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1889 †HOLLINS, RICHARD R., *P.O. Box 289, Johannesburg, Transvaal; and Pretoria.*
 1889 HOLLIS, ALBERT E., J.P., *Potosi, Bath, Jamaica.*
 1889 HOLMES, JOHN R., *District Commissioner, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1880 HOLMSTED, ERNEST A., *Adelaide Station, Falkland Islands.*
 1891 HOLROYD, HON. MR. JUSTICE EDWARD D., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1887 HOLT, BASIL A., *care of Australian Joint Stock Bank, Croydon, Queensland.*
 1887 †HOLT, WALTER H., J.P., *Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1891 HOLT, WILLIAM, *Colonial Mutual Chambers, Collins Street West, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1888 HOLWELL, CHARLES A., *care of Messrs. Savage & Hill, Durban, Natal.*
 1889 †HOMAN, L. E. B., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1890 HONEY, RICHARD, 12 *San Juan de Letran, Mexico.*
 1893 HOOD, AUGUSTUS W. (Governor of the Prison), *Belize, British Honduras.*
 1884 †HOPE, C. H. S., *Maritime, Glenelg, South Australia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1884 †HOPE, JAMES WILLIAM, M.R.C.P., *Fremantle, Western Australia.*
 1889 †HOPETOUN, H.E. THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., *Government House, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1888 HOPKINS, J. CASTELL, 229 *Major Street, Toronto, Canada.*
 1890 HOPKINS, T. HOLLIS, *Townsville, Queensland.*
 1888 HOPLEY, HON. MR. JUSTICE WILLIAM M., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1883 †HORDEN, EDWARD CARR, 211 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1892 HORN, THOMAS SUTHERLAND, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1890 †HORNABROOK, CHARLES A., *Gilles Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1882 HORNE, JOHN, F.L.S.
 1885 HORSFALL, JOHN A., *Kent Road, Surrey Hills, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1884 HORSFORD, HON. DAVID BARNES, M.L.C., *Receiver-General, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
 1894 HORSFORD, S. L., M.L.C., *St. Kitts.*
 1881 HORTON, A. G., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
 1887 HOTSON, JOHN, *c/o National Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1879 HOWATSON, WILLIAM, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
 1889 HOWDEN, J. MCA., *Brighton, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1886 HOWELL, JOHN, *care of Messrs. A. Dixon & Co., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1885 †HUDDART, JAMES, *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1883 HUDSON, GEORGE, J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1887 HUDSON, G. WREFFORD, *Master and Registrar of the High Court, Bremsersdorp, Swasiland, South Africa.*
 1882 †HUGGINS, WILLIAM MAX, *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1880 †HUGHES, COMMANDER R. JUKES, R.N., *Police Department, Bathurst, Gambia.*
 1887 †HUGHES-HUGHES, T. W., *Imperial Museum, Calcutta.*
 1884 HULETT, JAMES LIEGE, M.L.A., J.P., *Keareney, Nonoti, Natal.*
 1887 HULL, GEORGE H., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1884 †HULL, W. WINSTANLEY.
 1893 HUMBY HENRY, G., M.Inst.C.E., *P.O. Box 1342, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1880 HUMPHREYS, OCTAVIUS, *Chief Registrar of the Supreme Court of the Leeward Islands, St. John's, Antigua.*
 1889 HUNT, WALTER R., *Auditor-General, Nassau, Bahamas.*
 1883 HUNTER, CHARLES THOMSON, *Belize, British Honduras.*
 1889 HUNTER, DAVID, *Government Railways, Durban, Natal.*
 1884 HUNTER, HAMILTON, *Chief Police Magistrate, Suva, Fiji (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1891 HURST, GEORGE, M.A., M.B., *Bathurst, New South Wales.*
 1885 †HUTCHENS, WILLIAM H.
 1891 HUTCHINGS, ARTHUR C., M.B., M.R.C.S., *Young, New South Wales.*
 1890 HUTCHINS, DAVID E., *Crown Lands Office, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1887 HUTCHINSON, W., *Messrs. Hutchinson, Bleasby, & Co., 800 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1883 HUTTON, HON. CHARLES WILLIAM, M.L.A., *Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
 1893 HUTTON EDWARD, M., M.A., *Registrar, Supreme Court, Gibraltar.*
 1887 †HUTTON, J. MOUNT, *Damaraland (via Walwick Bay), South Africa.*
 1892 HUTTON, WILLIAM, *Fort George, Bakana, Bonny River, West Africa.*
 1885 HYAM, ABRAHAM, *Marioo Hotel, Zeerust, Transvaal.*

Year of Election.	
1884	IKIM, REV. DR. ALFRED, <i>Point, Natal.</i>
1880	IM THURN, EVERARD F., C.M.G., <i>Pomeroon River, British Guiana.</i>
1894	INGALL, WILLIAM; F.R., <i>Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
1894	†INGLIS, HON. JAMES, M.L.A., <i>Dean's Place, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1891	I'ONS, FREDERICK F., <i>Kenilworth Club, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1892	IRELAND, J. S. A., M.B. (Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service).
1884	IRISH, GEORGE H., M.L.C., <i>Montserrat, West Indies.</i>
1891	IRVINE, HANS W. H., <i>Great Western Vineyard, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1891	IRVING, ROBERT J., <i>Western Australian Pastoral and Colonisation Co., Kojonup, Western Australia.</i>
1886	†ISAACS, DAVID, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1891	ISAACS, EMANUEL, P.O. Box 1, <i>Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.</i>
1884	ISAACS, JACOB, <i>care of Messrs. Michaelis, Hallenstein, & Co., 382 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1889	ISAACS, LIONEL A., <i>Mandeville, Jamaica.</i>
1883	ISERMONGER, HON. EDWIN E., <i>Colonial Treasurer, Singapore.</i>
1883	JACK, A. HILL, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1881	JACKSON, HON. CAPT. H. M., R.A., C.M.G., <i>Colonial Secretary, Gibraltar.</i>
1883	JACKSON, HON. RICHARD HILL, M.L.C., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1890	JACKSON, ROBERT E., Q.C., <i>Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
1883	†JACOBS, ISAAC, 72 <i>Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1893	JACOBSEN, H. R., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1891	JAMES, ALFRED, P.O. Box 123, <i>Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1884	†JAMES, EDWIN MATTHEW, M.R.C.S., L.S.A. (Eng.), 2 <i>Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1876	†JAMES, J. WILLIAM, F.G.S., <i>care of F. Smith, Esq., 13 Queen's Place, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1881	†JAMIESON, HIS HONOUR DR. L. S., <i>Administrator, Chartered Co., Salisbury, Mashonaland.</i>
1893	JAMISON, ADAM, M.B., C.M., 114 <i>Via del Babuino, Piazza di Spagna, Rome.</i>
1886	†JAMISON, M. B., C.E., 39 <i>Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1882	JAMISON, WILLIAM T., <i>Falmouth, Jamaica.</i>
1884	JARDINE, C. K., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1882	JARRETT, MICHAEL LEWIS, M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P. (Edin.), <i>British Sherbro', West Africa.</i>
1893	JARVIS, LEELE, <i>Mouut Jarvis, Antigua.</i>
1872	†JENKINS, H. L., <i>Indian Civil Service.</i>
1893	JENKINS, ARTHUR ROGERS, P.O. Box, 414, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	†JEFFE, CARL, <i>Barrister-at-Law, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1882	†JEFFE, JULIUS, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	JERNINGHAM, H. E. SIR HUBERT E. H., K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1891	JOEL, WOLFF, J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1893	†JOHNSON, FRANK W. F., <i>Sea Point, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	JOHNSON, FREDERICK WILLIAM, A.Inst.C.E., <i>Public Works Department, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1883	†JOHNSON, JAMES ANGAS, <i>Prospect, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>

Year of Election.	
1894	JOHNSTON, HON. C. J., M.L.C., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1891	†JOHNSTON, DAVID W., M.D., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1888	JOHNSTON, HENRY H., C.B., F.R.G.S., British Commissioner for Northern <i>Zambia, Zomba, Blantyre, East Africa.</i>
1889	†JOHNSTON, JAMES, J.P., <i>Oakbank, Mount Barker, South Australia.</i>
1889	JOHNSTON, PERCIVAL, J.P., <i>care of Messrs. Jones & Jones, Lincoln's Inn Chambers, Elizabeth Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1885	JOHNSTON, SYDNEY, <i>Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1881	JOHNSTON, THOMAS G., <i>care of W. D. Stewart, Esq., Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1885	JOHNSTON, HON. WALTER WOODS, M.H.R., <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1890	JOHNSTONE, ROBERT, <i>Board of Supervision, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1894	JONES, ALFRED, <i>Sandakan, British North Borneo.</i>
1881	JONES, B. HOWELL, <i>Plantation Hope, British Guiana.</i>
1889	†JONES, CHARLES T., M.L.A., <i>Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	†JONES, EDWARD, C.E., <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1888	JONES, EDWARD, J.P., <i>Commercial Bank of Australia, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1891	JONES, EDWARD LLOYD, <i>Bickley, Burwood, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1889	†JONES, EVAN H., J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1891	JONES, GEORGE HALL, M.L.A., <i>Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1888	JONES, CAPTAIN HESKETH, <i>Albany, Western Australia.</i>
1891	JONES, JOHN R., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1882	JONES, J. THOMAS, <i>Bradfield, Barbados.</i>
1881	JONES, MATHEW, Assistant Colonial Surveyor, <i>Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1883	JONES, MURRAY J., <i>Brocklesby, Malvern, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1882	JONES, HON. OSWALD, M.L.C., <i>Stockton, Barbados.</i>
1893	JONES, PETTON, M.Inst.C.E., District Engineer, Victorian Railways, <i>Spencer Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1884	JONES, PHILIP SYDNEY, M.D., <i>16 College Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1887	JONES, RICHARD FRYER, P.O. Box 110, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1891	JONES, RONALD M., <i>South African Exploration Co., Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1873	JONES, HON. MR. JUSTICE S. TWENTYMAN, <i>Grahamstown, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	JONES, W. H. HYNDMAN, Resident Magistrate, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1890	JONES, WM. HERBERT, <i>278 Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1884	†JONES, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SIR W. H. QUAYLE, <i>Sierra Leone.</i>
1889	JONES, WILLIAM T., <i>8 Collins Street West, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1894	JONES-VAUGHAN, MAJOR-GENERAL HUGH T., C.B., Commanding the <i>Troops, Singapore.</i>
1884	†JONSSON, F. L., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1884	JOSEPH, S. A., <i>Midhurst, Nelson Street, Woollahra, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1893	JUDD, ALBERT G., P.O. Box 127, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1889	JUSTICE, MAJOR-GENERAL W. CLIVE, C.M.G., Commanding the Troops, <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1886	JUTA, HON. HENRY H., Q.C., Attorney-General, <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1892	KAPUR, VISHNU SINGH, M.R.A.C., [Barrister-at-Law, <i>Gujrat, Punjab, India.</i>

Year of Election.	
1890	KAYS, MARTIN T., <i>care of J. Garlick, Esq., Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1885	KEEF, JOHN, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1889	†KELGWIN, THOMAS HENRY, <i>Market Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1889	†KENTE, JOHN T., <i>Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	†KELLY, JAMES JOHN, <i>Ellimatta, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1889	†KELTY, WILLIAM, <i>Albany, Western Australia.</i>
1880	KEMP, HON. G. T. R., M.D., M.L.C., <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
1877	KEMSLEY, JAMES, <i>Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1880	KEMSLEY, JOHN, <i>Rustenburg, Transvaal.</i>
1893	KENNEDY, CHARLES DOUGALD, <i>Browning Street, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1883	KENNEDY, JAMES HUTCHINSON, <i>Treasurer, Chartered Co., Salisbury, Mashonaland.</i>
1884	KENNY, WILLIAM, M.D. (<i>Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service.</i>)
1880	KENT, WILLIAM J., <i>P.O. Box 294, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1886	KERMODE, ROBERT, <i>Mona Vale, Tasmania.</i>
1884	KERR, JAMES KIRKPATRICK, Q.C., <i>Toronto, Canada.</i>
1888	†KERRY, T. C., <i>Sutton Lodge, Remmawaa, Auckland, New Zealand.</i>
1882	†KEYNES, RICHARD R., <i>Keyneton, South Australia.</i>
1892	†KIDDLE, WILLIAM, <i>Walbundrie Station, Albury, New South Wales.</i>
1886	KILEY, HENRY G., <i>Bentham, Hunter's Hill, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1892	KILGOUR, GEORGE, J.P., M.Inst.C.E., <i>Barkly West, Cape Colony.</i>
1891	KINCAID, JOHN, <i>P.O. Box 440, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1888	KING, HON. PHILIP G., M.L.C., <i>Banksia, Double Bay, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1882	†KING, THOMAS A., <i>East London, Cape Colony.</i>
1888	KINGSMILL, W. T., <i>Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	KINTORE, H.E. RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF, G.C.M.G., <i>Government House, Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1886	†KIRK, WILLIAM, <i>Townsville, Queensland.</i>
1884	KISCHE, DANIEL MONTAGUE, F.R.G.S., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1886	KITCHER, WILLIAM, <i>Glenelg, South Australia.</i>
1890	KITSON, ROBERT P., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1878	KNEVETT, J. S. K. DE, <i>2 Rue de Lozum, Brussels.</i>
1883	KNIGHT, ARTHUR, <i>Audit Office, Singapore.</i>
1886	KNIGHT, J. CHARLES E., <i>Barrister-at-Law, Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1873	KNIGHT, WILLIAM, <i>Brown's River, near Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1880	KNIGHTS, B. T., J.P., F.R.G.S., <i>Attorney-at-Law, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1893	KNOLLYS, MAJOR LOUIS F., C.M.G., <i>Inspector-General of Police, Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1889	KNOTT, CAPTAIN MICHAEL EDWARD, <i>Brooksmead, East London, Cape Colony.</i>
1878	KNOX, HON. EDWARD, M.L.C., <i>Colonial Sugar Refining Co., Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1887	KNOX, WILLIAM, <i>74 Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1893	†KONIG, PAUL, <i>Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1890	†KÖHLER, CHARLES W. H., <i>Riverside, Paarl, Cape Colony.</i>
1890	†KOTHARI, JEHANGIR H., <i>Karachi, India.</i>
1876	†KRIEL, REV. H. T., <i>41 St. George's Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	†KUEH, HENRY R., <i>Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1884 KYNSEY, WILLIAM R., C.M.G., Principal Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals, *Colombo, Ceylon*.
- 1882 KYTSE, JAMES WM. NORTON, Sheriff, *Singapore*.
- 1889 LACY, ARTHUR G., *Warra Warra Station, Murchison District, Western Australia*.
- 1883 †LAGDEN, GODFREY YEATMAN, C.M.G., *The Residency, Maseru, Basutoland, South Africa*.
- 1886 LAING, HON. JOHN, M.L.A., *Blackwoods, Seymour, Cape Colony*.
- 1891 LAMB, CAPTAIN FRANCIS A., *Acra, Gold Coast Colony*.
- 1882 LAMB, WALTER, *Rooty Hill, New South Wales*.
- 1889 LAMB, TOMPSON, *Liverpool Street, Dunedin, New Zealand*.
- 1880 LAMPREY, SURGEON-MAJOR J. J., F.R.G.S., *Army Medical Staff*.
- 1880 LANDALE, ALEXANDER, *Melbourne Club, Australia*.
- 1885 LANDALE, ROBERT H., *Deniliquin, New South Wales*.
- 1884 LANG, WILLIAM A., *care of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Melbourne, Australia*.
- 1888 LANGDON, HENRY J., *Melbourne, Australia*.
- 1882 LANGE, J. H., Q.C., *Crown Prosecutor, Kimberley, Cape Colony*.
- 1890 †LANGERMAN, J. W. S., *Pretoria, Transvaal*.
- 1878 LARK, F. B., *Sydney, New South Wales*.
- 1887 LARKINS, REV. FREDERICK, *The Parsonage, Mount Albert, Auckland, New Zealand*.
- 1878 †LARNACH, HON. WILLIAM J. M., C.M.G., *The Camp, Dunedin, New Zealand*.
- 1889 †LAWLEY, ALFRED L., *Beira, East Africa*.
- 1880 LAWRENCE, JAMES, M.L.A., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony*.
- 1880 LAYTON, A. L., *Suddie, Essequibo, British Guiana*.
- 1886 LAYTON, BENDYSHE, Messrs. *Gibb, Livingston, & Co., Hong Kong*.
- 1892 †LEA, JULIAN AUGUSTUS, M.B., F.R.C.S., *Kimberley, Cape Colony*.
- 1883 LEACOCK, HON. W. P., M.L.C., *Barbados*.
- 1892 LEAKE, HON. GEORGE W., Q.C., M.L.C., *Perth, Western Australia*.
- 1875 LEE, P. G., *Cape Town, Cape Colony*.
- 1889 †LEECH, H. W. CHAMBERN, LL.D., *Residency Judge, Perak, Straits Settlements*.
- 1883 †LEECH, JOHN BOURKE MASSEY, *Kinta, Perak, Straits Settlements*.
- 1880 LEGGE, LIEUT.-COLONEL W. VINCENT, R.A., *Cullenswood House, St. Mary's Tasmania*.
- 1877 LEMBERG, P., *Freetown, Sierra Leone*.
- 1883 LE MESURIER, CECIL J. R., *Civil Service, Matara, Ceylon*.
- 1880 LE MIÈRE, HIPPOLYTE, JUN., *Rose Cottage, Curepipe, Mauritius*.
- 1890 LEONARD, JAMES W., Q.C., *The Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal*.
- 1883 LEONARD, WILLIAM, *Melbourne Club, Australia*.
- 1886 LEPPER, CHARLES H., F.R.G.S., *P.O. Box 182, Durban, Natal*.
- 1889 †LESLIE, J. H., *P.O. Box 894, Johannesburg, Transvaal*.
- 1889 LEUCHARS, JOHN W., M.L.A., *Durban, Natal*.
- 1891 †LEVY, JAMES A., *Chief Inspector of Factories, Melbourne, Australia*.
- 1882 LEVY, ARTHUR, *Mandeville, Jamaica*.
- 1883 LEWIS, ALLAN WELLESLEY, *Barrister-at-Law, St. George's, Grenada*.
- 1894 LEWIS, GEORGE ENCYL, *Melbourne, Australia*.
- 1893 LEWIS, JACOB WM., *Lumley Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone*.

Non-Resident Fellows.

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Year of Election.	
1881	LEWIS, LOUIS LUCAS, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1880	†LEWIS, NEIL ELLIOTT, M.H.A., M.A., B.C.L., <i>Hobart, Tasmania</i> (Corresponding Secretary).
1891	LEWIS, ROBERT E., 414 <i>Little Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1890	LEWIS, HON. SAMUEL, C.M.G., M.L.C., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1884	†LEWIS, THOMAS, <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1889	LEHARD, FLAVIEN E., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	†LICHTHEIM, JACOB, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1888	LIDDELL, JOHN M., P.O. Box 1128, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1889	†LIDDLE, FREDERIC C., Messrs. <i>Liddle & Fletcher, P.O. Box 127, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1889	LIENEMANN, PROF. JAMES A., <i>Diocesan College, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	LILLEY, SIR CHARLES, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1883	LILLEY, E. M., Barrister-at-Law, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1892	LANDRAY, JOHN H., <i>Kuala Lumpur, Straits Settlements.</i>
1887	LESNER, HON. ISIDOR, M.L.A., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1886	†LETKIN, EMIL M., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1888	LIVERMORE, EDWARD PIKE, <i>Glen Luna, Strathfield, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1879	†LIVERSIDGE, ARCHIBALD, M.A., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, <i>The University, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1892	LEWELYN, HIS HONOUR ROBERT B., C.M.G., <i>Administrator, Bathurst, Gambia.</i>
1892	LLOYD, CHARLES WM., <i>Burwood, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1884	LLOYD, G. HAMILTON.
1894	LLOYD, LANCLOT T., 127 <i>Phillip Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1889	LOCH, H.E. SIR HENRY B., G.C.B., G.O.M.G., <i>Government House, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	LOCKE, JOHN, <i>care of Colonial Bank, Barbados.</i>
1888	LOFTIE, ROWLEY C., J.P., <i>Government Resident, Albany, Western Australia.</i>
1886	LOGAN, JAMES D., <i>Matjesfontein, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	LONG, EDWARD M., <i>Havana, Mackay, Queensland.</i>
1893	LONGDEN, W. H., P.O. Box 287, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1883	LOOS, F. C., <i>Colombo, Ceylon.</i>
1889	†LOUMSER, MATTHEW M., <i>Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1888	LOVE, J. R., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1884	LOVEDAY, RICHARD KELSEY, F.R.G.S., <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1891	LOVELL, EDWARD A., M.A., Ph.D., <i>Collector of Customs, Lagos, West Africa.</i>
1878	LOVELL, HON. DR. FRANCIS H., C.M.G., M.E.C., <i>Surgeon-General, Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
1883	†LOVELY, LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES CHAPMAN, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1893	LOW, HENRY J., 363 <i>Daly Avenue, Ottawa, Canada.</i>
1883	LOWTH-KNOX, ALFRED, F.R.G.S., P.O. Box 351, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1886	†LUARD, HON. EDWARD CHAUNCEY, M.C.P., <i>Plantation La Bonne Intention British Guiana.</i>
1890	LUCAS, A. R. B., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1883	LUCY, FREDERICK CORBETT, <i>Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.</i>
1893	LUKIN, CAPTAIN HENRY TIMSON, C.M.R., <i>King William's Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	LUNE, HON. MR. JUSTICE C. F., M.A., LL.D., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1886 LUMGAIR, GEORGE, Store-keeper General, *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
 1889 †LUMSDEN, DAVID, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1886 †LYMAN, HENRY H., 74 *McTavish Street, Montreal, Canada.*
 1880 LYNCH, EDWARD B., *Spanish Town, Jamaica.*
 1883 LYONS, CHARLES, *Imperial Chambers, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1893 LYONS, HARRY S., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1883 LYTTELTON, THE HON. AND REV. ALBERT VICTOR, M.A., *St. Augustine's, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 MAASDORP, HON. MR. JUSTICE C. G., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1887 MAHEN, A. W., *Huntingdon Lodge, Heidelberg, Transvaal.*
 1889 MACANDREW, ISAAC F., *Waikari, Mohaka, Napier, New Zealand.*
 1888 MACARTHUR, ARTHUR H., *Gresknosse, MacLeay Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1891 MACARTHUR, DUNCAN, *Winnipeg, Canada.*
 1889 MACARTHUR, E. J. BAYLY, *care of Commercial Bank of Sydney, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1893 MACARTHY, THOMAS G., *Phaniz Brewery, Tory Street, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1891 MACAULAY, HERBERT, *South Cot, Lagos, West Africa.*
 1887 MACBRIDE, HON. ROBERT K., M.L.C., C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., *Director of Public Works, Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1887 MACDONALD, BRAUCHAMP R., *Geraldine, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
 1883 MACDONALD, C. FALCONAR J., *Wantabadgery, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales.*
 1885 MACDONALD, CLAUDE A., *Wantabadgery, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales.*
 1891 MACDONALD, DUNCAN.
 1892 MACDONALD, EMMERER, *Federal Bank of Australia, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1885 MACDONALD, THOMAS MORRELL, *Invercargill, New Zealand.*
 1882 MACDOUGALL, JAMES, *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1891 †MACDOWALL, DAY HOET, M.P., *Prince Albert, N.W.T., Canada.*
 1889 MACEWEN, HON. ALEXANDER P., M.L.C., *Hong Kong.*
 1884 †MACFARLANE, JAMES, *Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1889 †MACFARLANE, JAMES G., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1888 MACFARLANE, THOMAS, *Island Revenue Department, Ottawa, Canada.*
 1881 MACFARLANE, ROBERT, *Member of the Volksraad, Harrismith, Orange Free State.*
 1886 MACFARLANE, RODERICK, *Hudson's Bay Co., Winnipeg, Canada.*
 1890 MACFEE, K. N., 45 *St. Sacramento Street, Montreal, Canada.*
 1881 MACGLASHAN, HON. JOHN, *Auditor-General, Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1885 MACGLASHAN, NEIL, J.P., *care of Chartered Company, Umtali, Manica, Mashonaland.*
 1891 MACGREGOR, HIS HONOUR SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Port Moresby, British New Guinea.*
 1883 MACGREGOR, WILLIAM, *Australian Club, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1893 MACGRIFFIE, THOMAS ALEXANDER, M.B., C.M., *Bathurst, New South Wales.*

Year of Election.	
1891	MACINTOSH, JAMES, <i>c/o Bank of New South Wales, Townsville, Queensland.</i>
1892	MACKAY, GEORGE, <i>Marselafontein, Douglas, Cape Colony.</i>
1891	MACKAY, JAMES, <i>Strathreay, Feilding, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1890	†MACKAY, JOHN KENNETH, <i>Dungog, New South Wales.</i>
1887	MACKELLAR, HON. CHARLES K., M.L.C., M.B., <i>131 Macquarie Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1891	MACKENZIE, HARLEY U., <i>Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1884	†MACKENZIE, REV. JOHN, <i>Hankey, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	MACKENZIE, JOHN EDDIE, M.B., C.M., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1892	MACKENZIE, WILLIAM, <i>Castlereagh, Dikoya, Ceylon.</i>
1891	†MACKINNON, W. K., <i>Marida, Yallock, Boorcan, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1886	MACKINTOSH, PETER A., C.E., <i>Galle, Ceylon.</i>
1894	MACLEOD, MURDOCH; <i>Brighton, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1892	MACMURTRIE, WILLIAM, <i>View Bank, Burke Road, Malvern, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1882	MACPHERSON, JOHN, <i>Sorrento, San Diego Co., California, U.S.A.</i>
1881	†MACPHERSON, WILLIAM ROBERT, <i>Devon Villa, St. Andrew, Jamaica.</i>
1880	MCADAM, HON. ALEX., M.L.C., <i>St. John's, Antigua.</i>
1883	MCALLUM, HON. MAJOR HENRY EDWARD, R.E., C.M.G., <i>Surveyor-General, Singapore.</i>
1880	MCCARTHY, HON. JAMES A., <i>Queen's Advocate, Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1886	†MCCAUGHAN, PATRICK K., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1886	†MCCAUGHEY, SAMUEL, <i>Coonong, Urana, New South Wales.</i>
1889	MCCOMAS, W. ROBERT, <i>care of Australian Mortgage & Finance Co., Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1882	MCCRAE, FARQUHAR P. G., <i>Bank of Australasia, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1889	McCULLOCH, ALEXANDER, <i>Adelaide Club, South Australia.</i>
1879	McCULLOCH, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1893	MCDONALD, DARENT H., <i>Assistant Treasurer, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1882	MCEacharn, MALCOLM D., <i>Goatland, Balacava Road, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1880	McFarland, ROBERT, <i>Barooga, Deniliquin, New South Wales.</i>
1887	McGAVIN, E. W., <i>care of C. F. Reeve, Esq., East Street, Poona, India.</i>
1893	McGIBSON, R. D., Q.C., <i>St. James's Club, Montreal, Canada.</i>
1889	McGOWAN, ROBERT J., <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1883	McGRATH, GEORGE, <i>Charlemont, Jamaica.</i>
1887	†McGREGOR, ALEXANDER, J.P., <i>Rondebosch, Cape Colony.</i>
1888	McHARDY, ALEXANDER, <i>Black Head, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1888	McHARG, JAMES A., <i>Messrs. Brooks, McGlashan, & McHarg, Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1881	McHATTE, A. G., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., <i>St. John's, Antigua.</i>
1881	McILLWRAITH, HON. SIR THOMAS, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1889	†McILLWRAITH, JOHN, <i>Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1891	McILLWRAITH, JOHN, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1894	McIVOR, JAMES BALFOUR, <i>De Aar, Cape Colony.</i>
1891	McKILLIGAN, JOHN B., <i>P.O. Box 125, Victoria, British Columbia.</i>
1883	McKINNON, NIEL R., F.R.; <i>Barrister-at-Law, Berbice, British Guiana.</i>
1883	†McLEAN, GEORGE, <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1878	†McLEAN, R. D. DOUGLAS, <i>Marackakaho, Napier, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1884 †McLEOD, EDWIN, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1894 McMILLAN, FREDERICK D., *P.O. Box 1541, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1892 McNAUGHTON, COLIN B., *Forest Department, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1888 McNESS, JAMES E., *Natal Government Railways, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1892 †MAGER, WM. KELK, J.P., *Queenstown, Cape Colony.*
 1880 MAIN, GEORGE, *Adelaide Club, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1884 MAIR, GEORGE, *Groongal, near Hay, New South Wales.*
 1890 MAJOR, CHARLES, *Barrister-at-Law, St. John's, Antigua.*
 1879 MALABRE, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1894 MALCOLM, JAMES, *Exchange Corner, 63 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1880 MALCOLM, HON. O. D., Q.C., *Attorney-General, Nassau, Bahamas.*
 1883 MALING, CAPTAIN IRWIN CHARLES, C.M.G.
 1890 MANCHEE, JOHN C., *Glen Moan, Willow Tree, New South Wales.*
 1882 MANFOLD, T. P., *Purrumbete, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.*
 1882 MANFOLD, W. T., *Purrumbete, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.*
 1883 MANFIELD, GEORGE ALLEN, *121 Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1893 MANTILL, DAVID G., *Surveyor-General, Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1894 †MAPLETON, GEORGE H., M.B., C.M., *St. Kitts.*
 1890 †MARAIS, CHRISTIAN L., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1890 †MARAIS, JOHANNES H., *Stellenbosch, Cape Colony.*
 1893 MARAIS, PETER H., *Timour Hall, Plumstead, Cape Colony.*
 1887 †MARKS, ALEXANDER, J.P., *Consul for Japan, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1894 †MARKS, HERBERT T., *P.O. Box 8, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1885 †MARMION, HON. WILLIAM E., M.L.A., J.P., *Fremantle, Western Australia.*
 1885 †MARSHALL, ALFRED WITTER, *College Park, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1889 †MARSHALL, HENRY B., *Heidelberg, Transvaal.*
 1884 MARSHMAN, JOHN, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1886 MARSLAND, LUKE W., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
 1886 MARTIN, DELOS J., *St. John's, Antigua.*
 1892 MARTIN, HIS HONOUR COLONEL RICHARD E. R., C.M.G., *The British Residency, Swasiland, South Africa.*
 1880 MARTIN, THOMAS M., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1879 MASON, E. G. L., *Colonial Bank, Barbice, British Guiana.*
 1889 †MATCHAM, JOHN E., *Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1891 MATHESON, GEORGE McLEOD, *Hunter Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1890 †MATHIESON, JOHN, *Chief Commissioner of Railways, Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1885 MATSON, J. T., J.P., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1891 MATTERS, CHARLES HENRY, *129 King William Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1890 MATTERSON, CHARLES H., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1881 †MATTHEWS, J. W., M.D., *care of Messrs. Ross & Page, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1892 †MAUND, EDWARD A., *Salisbury, Mashonaland.*
 1890 MAUNSELL, BRIGADE-SURGEON CHARLES, *Army Medical Staff, Mauritius.*
 1892 MAURICE, M. SIDNEY, *Colonial Secretariat, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1889 †MAYROGORDATO, THEODORE E., *Commandant of Police, Paphos, Cyprus.*
 1891 †MAXWELL, FREDERIC M., *Barrister-at-Law, Belize, British Honduras.*

Year of Election.	
1882	MAXWELL, HON. JOSEPH REMMER, M.A., B.C.L., Chief Magistrate, <i>Gambia, West Africa.</i>
1881	MAXWELL, MAJOR THOMAS, J.P., <i>Resident Magistrate, Lower Umfolosi, Zululand.</i>
1893	MAXWELL, WIGRAM M., P.O. Box 114, <i>East London, Cape Colony.</i>
1883	MAXWELL, HON. WILLIAM EDWARD, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, <i>Singapore.</i>
1891	MAY, CORNELIUS, <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1894	MAYDON, J. G., M.L.A., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1882	MAYERS, JOSEPH BRIGGS, <i>Plantation Wales, British Guiana.</i>
1889	†MAYNARD, CAPTAIN J. G., <i>The Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1883	MEARS, JAMES EDWARD, <i>Sunnyside, Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1891	MCKINNON, JAMES S., <i>Commercial Bank of Sydney, Bundaberg, Queensland.</i>
1882	†MELHADO, WILLIAM, H.B.M. Consul, <i>Trusillo, Spanish Honduras.</i>
1890	MELVILLE, SAMUEL, <i>Surveyor-General's Office, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1880	MELVILLE, HON. GEORGE, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, <i>Nassau, Bahamas.</i>
1890	MENDELSBOHN, ISIDOR, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1890	MENDELSBOHN, SIDNEY, <i>Kimberley Club, Cape Colony.</i>
1890	MENKELL, JOHN W., <i>Chilton, Darlaston P.O., Jamaica.</i>
1886	MENKIE, JAMES C., <i>Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1890	MESCHER, JOHN, <i>North-Eastern Mining Company, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1884	†MEREDITH, THE VEN. ARCHDEACON THOMAS, <i>Singapore.</i>
1885	†MEREDITH-KAYE, CLARENCE KAY, <i>Meiringen, Timaru, New Zealand.</i>
1883	MEREWETHER, EDWARD MARSH, <i>Inspector of Prisons, Singapore, Straits Settlements.</i>
1881	MERRIVALE, GEORGE M., <i>Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1884	MERRIMAN, HON. JOHN X., M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1892	MENNER, ALLAN E., <i>Attorney-at-Law, 3 Croal Street, Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1885	MESSEY, ALFRED, M.A., <i>Rector, Royal College, Port Louis, Mauritius.</i>
1891	MESTON, JOSEPH, C.E., <i>Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
1889	MEUDALL, WILLIAM, <i>c/o Bank of Victoria, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1893	MEYERS, ISAAC, P.O. Box 180, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1889	MICHAELIS, GUSTAVE E., P.O. Box 149, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1892	†MICHAU, J. J., J.P., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1891	MICHELL, ROLAND L. N., <i>District Commissioner, Limassol, Cyprus.</i>
1890	MICHIE, ALEXANDER, <i>c/o Chartered Bank of India, Shanghai, China.</i>
1893	MICHIE, ALEXANDER, <i>Bank of New Zealand, Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1892	MIDDLEBROOK, JOHN E., <i>Premier Studio, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1891	MIDDLETON, JAMES GOWING, M.D., <i>Hôtel de Londres, Bagnères de Bigorre, Hautes Pyrenees, France.</i>
1882	MIDDLETON, HON. MR. JUSTICE JOHN PAGE, <i>Larnaca, Cyprus.</i>
1891	MIDDLETON, WILLIAM, <i>Church Street, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1883	MIDDLETON, WILLIAM HENRY, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1893	MILES, ALFRED H., <i>Messrs. Muttay, Roberts & Co., Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1889	†MILES, CHARLES GEORGE, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1891	MILBY, WM. KILDARE, L.R.C.P. (Surgeon Superintendent, <i>Indian Emigration Service</i>).

Year of
Election.

- 1891 MILFORD, ERNEST A., *Cairns, Queensland.*
- 1891 MILLER, ALEXANDER J., *Tarlee, Dandenong Road, East St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1894 MILLER, WILLIAM AKERMAN, C.E., *Port Antonio, Jamaica.*
- 1886 MILLS, JAMES, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1887 †MILLS, THOMAS, *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
- 1879 MILNE, SIR WILLIAM, *Sunnyside, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1891 MILNE, WILLIAM, JUN., *Byethorne, Mount Lofty, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1889 †MILTON, ARTHUR C., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 MINCHIN, EDWARD C., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1883 MITCHELL, JOHN D., *Puerto Cortez, Spanish Honduras (via New Orleans).*
- 1886 MITCHELL, CHARLES, *Protector of Immigrants, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1878 MITCHELL, H.E. LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR CHARLES B. H., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Singapore.*
- 1885 MITCHELL, JAMES G., *Fiham, Darling Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1886 MITFORD, HON. C. BURNBY, *Colonial Treasurer, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1891 MIESI, M. A. M., *Valletta, Malta.*
- 1883 †MOGG, J. W., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1885 MOIR, ROBERT N., *Standard Bank, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 MOIR, THOMAS W. G., *care of South African Loan and Mortgage Co., Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 MOLESWORTH, ROBERT A., *Mittagong, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia; and Melbourne Club.*
- 1879 MOLONEY, H.E. SIR C. ALFRED, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Belize, British Honduras.*
- 1889 MOLYNEUX, HERBERT, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1889 †MOORE, ALBERT, *New River Club, Red House, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 MOORE, C. WILSON, C.E., F.R.G.S., *P.O. Box 88, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 MOORE, FREDERICK HENRY, *care of Messrs. Dalgety & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1886 †MOORE, JAMES, *Bunbury, Western Australia.*
- 1883 MOORE, THE REV. ORADIAH, *Principal, Church Missionary Grammar School, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1878 †MOORE, WILLIAM H., *St. John's, Antigua.*
- 1891 MOORE, YORK T. G., M.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P., *District Medical Officer, Stony Hill, Jamaica.*
- 1886 MOREHEAD, HON. BOYD D., M.L.A., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1891 MORGAN, SURGEON-MAJOR A. HICKMAN, D.S.O., *Tower Hill Barracks, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1890 MORGAN, HENRY FOSCOE, *Croydon, Queensland.*
- 1876 *MORGAN, HENRY J., *Ottawa, Canada.*
- 1880 †MORGAN, M. C., *The Bamboos, Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1881 MORRIS, THOMAS, J.P., *Auckland, New Zealand.*
- 1892 MORRIS, JOHN, *Berwick, Fullarton, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1889 †MORRIS, SYDNEY, *Rand Club, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1888 MORRISON, ALEXANDER, *Bank of Africa, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1881 †MORRISON, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., J.P., *Water Hall, Guildford, Western Australia (Corresponding Secretary).*

Year of Election.	
1893	MORT, EDWARD MONTAGUE, c/o Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort & Co., Sydney, New South Wales.
1877	MORT, LAIDLEY, Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.
1890	MORT, WM. EDYE, Greenocks Cottage, Darling Point, Sydney, New South Wales.
1890	MORTON, JAMES, P.O. Box 148, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1881	MOSLEY, HON. C. H. HARLEY, Treasurer, Bathurst, Gambia.
1886	†MOSMAN, HUGH, J.P., Charters Towers, Queensland.
1885	†MOULDEN, BAYFIELD, Adelaide, South Australia.
1888	†MOYSEY, HENRY L., Assistant Government Agent, Matale, Ceylon.
1891	MURCKE, H. C. E., J.P., Medindie, Adelaide, South Australia.
1880	MULLER, BARON SIR FERDINAND VON, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., Government Botanist, Melbourne, Australia.
1878	MUGGERIDGE, ARTHUR L., Las Horquetas, Sauce Porto, Buenos Ayres, South America.
1886	MULLANE, J., M.D., Surgeon, Indian Army, Gauhati, Assam, India.
1882	MULLINS, GEORGE LANE, M.A., M.D., Murong, Waverley, Sydney, New South Wales.
1883	MULLINS, JOHN FRANCIS LANE, M.A., 97 MacLeay Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
1885	†MUNRO, HON. JAMES, Melbourne, Australia.
1880	†MUNRO, JOHN, J.P., Menzies' Hotel, Melbourne, Australia.
1887	MURR, JOHN S., New Oriental Bank Corporation, Aden.
1880	MURPHY, ALEXANDER D., Melbourne, Australia.
1890	MURPHY, JAMES, Marina, Beaconsfield Parade, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.
1886	MURPHY, WILLIAM, M.D., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
1883	MURRAY, CHARLES F. K., M.D., Claremont, Cape Colony.
1888	MURRAY, HON. DAVID, M.L.C., Adelaide, South Australia.
1888	†MURRAY, GEORGE, J. R., B.A., LL.B., Magill (via Adelaide), South Australia.
1888	†MURRAY, JAMES, St. Catherine's, Ontario, Canada.
1894	†MURRAY, CAPTAIN R. G., R.N.R., R.M.S. Himalaya.
1888	MURRAY, RICHARD WILLIAM, JUN., "Cape Times," Cape Town, Cape Colony.
1886	MURRAY, WILLIAM ARCHIBALD, Rangitiri, Auckland, New Zealand.
1882	†MURRAY-AYNELEY, HUGH PERCY, J.P., Christchurch, New Zealand.
1892	MURRAY-PRIOR, THOMAS DE MONTMORENCI, Maroon, Logan River, Ipswich, Queensland.
1888	MURTON, WILLIAM A., J.P., c/o National Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.
1887	MUSGRAVE, HON. ANTHONY, Port Moresby, British New Guinea.
1893	MUSGRAVE, EDWARD, Sisonagh, Duncans, British Columbia.
1886	MYERS, HERMAN, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1891	MYRING, T. HEWITT, J.P., Hobart, Tasmania.
1892	†NANTON, AUGUSTUS M., 381 Main Street, Winnipeg, Canada.
1886	NASH, FREDERIC W., Oriental Bank Estates Company, Port Louis, Mauritius.
1883	NASH, WILLIAM GILBE, Minas de Rio Tinto, Provincia de Huelva, Spain.
1885	NATHAN, ALEXANDER McDOWELL, Treenion Lodge, St. Andrew, Jamaica.

Year of
Election.

- 1879 NATHAN, D. P., Advocate, Kingston, Jamaica.
- 1889 †NATHAN, GEORGE I., P.O. Box 221, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1887 †NATHAN, JOSEPH E., Wellington, New Zealand.
- 1891 NAUDI, ALFRED, LL.D., M.C.G., Valetta, Malta.
- 1886 †NEAME, ARTHUR, Macknade, Herbert River, Townsville, Queensland.
- 1885 NETHLING, HON. M. L., M.L.C., Stellenbosch, Cape Colony.
- 1884 NEIL, PERCEVAL CLAY, Dunedin, New Zealand.
- 1880 NESBITT, MAJOR RICHARD A., J.P., Grahamstown, Cape Colony.
- 1888 NEVILL, THE RT. REV. S. T., D.D., Lord Bishop of Dunedin, New Zealand.
- 1892 NEVILLE, GEORGE S., Colonial Secretariat, Freetown, Sierra Leone.
- 1889 †NEWBERRY, CHARLES, Prynnsburg, Orange Free State.
- 1888 †NEWBERRY, JAMES COSMO, C.M.G., Melbourne, Australia.
- 1893 NEWDIGATE, WILLIAM, Government Land Surveyor, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
- 1883 †NEWLAND, HARRY OSMAN, Singapore.
- 1889 †NEWLAND, SIMPSON, Burnside, Adelaide, South Australia.
- 1884 NEWMAN, HENRY WILLIAM, M.E., J.P., Lucknow, New South Wales.
- 1886 †NEWMAN, WALTER L., Arlington, Napier, New Zealand.
- 1888 †NEWMAN-WILSON, J. R., Selbourne Chambers, Adelaide Street, Brisbane, Queensland.
- 1893 NICHOL, WILLIAM, M.I.M.E., De Beers Consolidated Mansions, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
- 1882 †NICHOLS, ARTHUR, Commercial Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.
- 1886 †NICHOLSON, W. GRESHAM, Hanford, Julars Co., California, U.S.A.
- 1891 NICOLL, AUGUSTUS, M.B.C.M., Kingston, Jamaica.
- 1891 NICOLL, WILLIAM, M.A., LL.B., Stipendiary Magistrate, Georgetown, British Guiana.
- 1879 NIGHTINGALE, PERCY, Civil Commissioner and Resident Magistrate, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
- 1893 NIGHTINGALE, PERCY ATHELSTAN, M.B., Bangkok, Siam.
- 1889 †NIND, CHARLES E., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
- 1876 NIND, PHILIP HENRY.
- 1894 NISBET, ROBERT, P.O. Box 201, Barberton, Transvaal.
- 1879 NITCH, GEORGE H., Standard Bank, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1888 NOAD, WELLSLEY J., Government Railways, De Aar, Cape Colony.
- 1879 NOBLE, JOHN, Clerk of the House of Assembly, Cape Town, Cape Colony (Corresponding Secretary).
- 1889 †NOBLE, JOHN, J.P., Shellbank, St. Leonards, Sydney, New South Wales.
- 1892 NORDEN, ROBERT, Flowerdale, Darling Street, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.
- 1873 †NORDHEIMER, SAMUEL, Toronto, Canada.
- 1883 NORMAN, H.E. GENERAL SIR HENRY W., G.C.B., G.O.M.G., C.I.E., Government House, Brisbane, Queensland.
- 1889 NORRIE, WILLIAM, M.A., P.O. Box 1044, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
- 1886 †NORRIS, MAJOR, R. J., D.S.O., West India Regiment, Jamaica.
- 1879 NORTON, EDWIN, J.P., Grenada.
- 1886 NOTT, RANDOLPH, Silwood, Strathfield, New South Wales.
- 1888 †NOURSE, HENRY, Pretoria, Transvaal.
- 1886 NOWELL, THOMAS B.
- 1892 †NOTOR, ETHELBERT W., Heidelberg, Transvaal.

Non-Resident Fellows.

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Year of Election.	
1882	†NOYCE, F. A., <i>Durban Club, Natal.</i>
1887	NOYSE, EDWARD, 26 <i>Market Street, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1894	NUTTALL, THE MOST REV. ENOS, D.D., <i>Lord Bishop of Jamaica, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1894	OAKENSHOTT, WALTER F., M.D., <i>Lydenburg, Transvaal.</i>
1883	O'BRIEN, HENRY ARTHUR, <i>Singapore.</i>
1882	O'BRIEN, H.E. COLONEL SIR JOHN TERENCE N., K.C.M.G., <i>Government House, St. John's, Newfoundland.</i>
1882	O'CONNOR, OWEN LIVINGSTONE, F.R.Met.Soc., <i>Curepipe, Mauritius.</i>
1894	O'CONNOR, HON. RICHARD E., M.L.C., <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1882	OFFICER, WILLIAM, <i>Tborak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1885	OGILVIE, HON. EDWARD D. S., M.L.C., <i>Yulgilbar, Clarence River, New South Wales.</i>
1885	OGILVIE, REV. CANON GEORGE, <i>Rondebosch, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	OGILVIE, WILLIAM F., <i>Ilparan, Matheson (via Glen Innes), New South Wales.</i>
1891	OGLE, GEORGE REYNOLDS, <i>care of Post Office, Campbelltown, Otago, New Zealand.</i>
1884	OLDHAM, JOHN, 51 <i>Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1885	OLIVER, HON. RICHARD, M.L.C., <i>Dunedin, New Zealand.</i>
1892	OLIVER, ROBERT R., <i>Isis Downs, Isisford, Queensland.</i>
1886	O'MOLONY, C. K., R.N., J.P., <i>Town Treasurer, Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1887	ORRILL, B. C., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1886	ORKNEY, JAMES, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1881	†ORMOND, GEORGE C., <i>Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1879	†ORPEN, JOSEPH MILLER, M.L.A., <i>Barkly East, Cape Colony.</i>
1893	ORR WILLIAM, <i>Broken Hill, New South Wales.</i>
1890	ORRETT, HON. JOHN, M.P.C., <i>Halfwaytree Post Office, St. Andrew, Jamaica.</i>
1891	OSBORN, SIR MELMOTH, K.C.M.G., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1889	OSBORNE, ALICE, <i>Barrengarry, New South Wales.</i>
1892	OSBORNE, FREDERICK G., <i>Lagos, West Africa.</i>
1888	OSBORNE, GEORGE, <i>Foxlow, via Bungendore, New South Wales; and Union Club, Sydney.</i>
1881	OSBORNE, HAMILTON, <i>Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1886	†OSBORNE, JAMES, <i>Elsternwick, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1882	OSBORNE, P. HILL, J.P., <i>Bungendore, New South Wales.</i>
1889	†O'SHANASSY, MATTHEW, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1886	†OSWALD, HERM E., <i>Belise, British Honduras.</i>
1889	OTTERSON, ALFRED S., <i>Christchurch, New Zealand.</i>
1889	OUGHTON, T. BANCROFT, <i>Barrister-at-Law, 93 Harbour Street, Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1898	OWEN MAJOR EDWARD RODERIC, (Lancashire Fusiliers), <i>Uganda, Central Africa.</i>
1887	OWEN, LT.-COLONEL PERCY, <i>Wollongong, New South Wales.</i>
1892	OWEN, THEODORE C. E., <i>Wattegama, Ceylon.</i>
1886	PAGE, ARTHUR E., <i>P.O. Box 523, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1872	†PAINT, HENRY NICHOLAS, J.P., <i>Port Hawkesbury, Cape Breton, Canada.</i>
1889	PALACHE, HON. J. THOMSON, M.L.C., <i>Advocate, Mandeville, Jamaica.</i>
1890	PALFREY, WILLIAM, <i>Potchefstroom, Transvaal.</i>

Year of Election.	
1889	PALMER, HERBERT, P.O. Box 14, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1885	PALMER, JOSEPH, Christchurch Club, Canterbury, New Zealand.
1891	PAPENFUS, HERBERT B., J.P., P.O. Box 195, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1885	PARFITT, P. T. J., care of Bank of New Zealand, Wellington, New Zealand.
1890	PARKER, THE HON. EDMUND WILLIAM, Christchurch, New Zealand.
1882	†PARKER, FRED. HARDYMAN, M.A., F.R.G.S., District Judge, Famagusta, Cyprus.
1888	PARKER, JOHN H., Lydenburg, Transvaal.
1890	†PARKER, HON. STEPHEN HENRY, Q.C., M.L.A., Perth, Western Australia.
1883	PARKER, STEPHEN STANLEY, J.P., Perth, Western Australia.
1891	PARKES, J. C. ERNEST, Aborigines Department, Freetown, Sierra Leone.
1879	†PARSONS, CECIL, Mossiel Station (via Booligal), New South Wales.
1886	PARSONS, J. LANGDON, Adelaide, South Australia.
1893	PART, JAMES HENRY, Lagos, West Africa.
1891	†PATTERSON, D. W. HARVEY, Inverleith, Acland Street, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia; and Melbourne Club.
1884	PATTERSON, HON. SIR JAMES B., K.C.M.G., M.L.A., Melbourne, Australia.
1892	PATTERSON, ROBERT C., C.E., Hobart, Tasmania.
1888	PAULING, GEORGE, P.O. Box 185, Barberton, Transvaal.
1889	†PAWLEY, AUGUSTUS G., Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.
1887	†PAWSEY, ALFRED, Winchester Park, Kingston, Jamaica.
1889	†PAYN, PHILIP FRANCIS, F.R.G.S., P.O. Box 92, Maritzburg, Natal.
1880	†PAYNE, FREDERICK W., JUN., Barrister-at-Law, Maritimo, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.
1883	†PAYNE, JOHN A., Orange House, Lagos, West Africa.
1878	†PEACOCK, CALER, J.P., Adelaide, South Australia.
1877	PEACOCK J. M., Addiscombe, Queenstown, Cape Colony.
1885	†PEACOCK, HON. J. T., M.L.C., Christchurch, New Zealand.
1889	†PEACOCKE, A.W.H., Queenstown, Cape Colony; and Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1877	†PEARCE, E., M.H.R., Wellington, New Zealand.
1892	PEARSE, WM. SILAS, M.L.A., Fremantle, Western Australia.
1884	PEARSON, WALTER HENRY, Commissioner for Crown Lands, P.O. Box 332, Dunedin, New Zealand.
1892	PEEL, EDMUND YATES, Durban Club, Natal.
1892	PEIRSON, JOSEPH WALDIE, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1892	†PELL, HON. ARTHUR J., M.L.C., Lagos, West Africa.
1883	PEMBERTON, SHOLTO R., M.L.A., Barrister-at-Law, Vancourt House, Dominica, West Indies.
1886	†PENNEFATHER, F. W., Barrister-at-Law, Adelaide University, South Australia.
1889	†PENTLAND, ALEXANDER, M.B., care of Union Bank of Australia, Sydney, New South Wales.
1888	PEREGRINE, LAWSON N., District Commissioner, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.
1886	PERKINS, HON. PATRICK, M.L.C., Brisbane, Queensland.
1887	PERKS, THOMAS, P.O. Box 65, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
1886	PERRIN, HARRY W., Melbourne, Australia.
1894	PERRINS, GEORGE F., P.O. Box 1422, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
1893	PERRINS, GEORGE R., Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.

Year of Election.	
1883	PERSSE, DE BURGH F., <i>Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1893	PETER, WILLIAM, <i>Glenloth Estate, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1889	PETERKIN, THOMAS, M.L.A., <i>Edgeton, Barbados.</i>
1878	PETERSON, WILLIAM, <i>Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1889	†PETTIT, ROBERT, <i>Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	PHARASYN, CHARLES, J.P., <i>Lingwood, Featherston, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1879	PHARASYN, HON. ROBERT, M.L.C., <i>Boulcott Street, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1883	PHILBEN, GEORGE, <i>Manley Beach, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1871	PHILLIPPO, SIR GEORGE.
1890	PHILLIPPS, W. HERBERT, <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1876	PHILLIPS, COLEMAN, <i>The Knoll, Featherston, Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1882	PHILLIPS, GEORGE BRAITHWAITE, Superintendent of Police, <i>Perth, Western Australia.</i>
1878	PHILLIPS, HON. JOSEPH H., C.M.G., M.E.C., <i>Belize, British Honduras (Corresponding Secretary).</i>
1884	PHILLIPS, LIONEL, P.O. Box 149, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1887	PHILLIPS, LOUIS C., P.O. Box 149, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1892	PIERCE, JOHN M., <i>Natal Bank, Maritzburg, Natal.</i>
1893	PIGDON, JOHN, <i>Morland Hall, Morland, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1887	PIGOTT, WALTER HENRY, <i>Alicedale, Albany, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	†PILE, HENRY ALLEYNE, <i>Warleigh, St. Peter, Barbados.</i>
1880	PILE, THEODORE C., <i>Port of Spain, Trinidad.</i>
1890	PINNOCK, CAPTAIN A. H., <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1884	PINNOCK, PHILIP, <i>Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1889	PIRIE, GEORGE, <i>Leopard's Vlei, Richmond, Cape Colony.</i>
1886	PITTENDRIGH, W. M., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1893	PIEIGHELLI, RICHARD, P.O. Box 855, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1893	PIAYFORD, LOUIS L., P.O. Box 377, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1878	PLEWMAN, THOMAS, <i>Colesberg, Cape Colony.</i>
1893	PLUMMER, GEORGE T., <i>La Villa, near Castries, St. Lucia.</i>
1892	PLUMMER, JOHN F., Mexican Explorations Lim., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1886	†POLLARD, W. F. B., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S., <i>Buxton District, East Coast, British Guiana.</i>
1880	POLLOX, MORRIS, JUN., <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1879	POOLE, J. G., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1891	POOLE, THOMAS J., <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	POPE, CHARLES ERNEST, M.R.C.S.E., <i>Matatiele, Griqualand East, Cape Colony.</i>
1889	†PORTER, GEORGE E., <i>Melbourne Club, Australia.</i>
1890	PORTER, JAMES R., C.E., <i>Cleveland, Heidelberg, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1886	PORTER, HON. SIR NEALE, K.C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, <i>Kingston, Jamaica.</i>
1886	POTTS, MOSES A., <i>Freetown, Sierra Leone.</i>
1883	†POWELL, FRANCIS, <i>Penang, Straits Settlements.</i>
1880	POWELL, WILFRID, H.B.M. Consul, <i>Stettin, Germany.</i>
1886	PRELL, STEWART II., "Iona," <i>Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1890	PRENDERGAST, ROBERT, <i>Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1872	PRESTON, HENRY.
1883	PRICE, CHARLES CHICHELEY, C.E., <i>Belize, British Honduras.</i>
1899	PRICE, D. E., <i>Tamatave, Madagascar.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1884 PRICE, R. M. ROKBY, M.L.C., *Kendall, Sittce River, Belize, British Honduras.*
 1887 PRIESTLEY, A., *Federal Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1886 PRILLEVITZ, JOHAN M., *Mining Commissioner's Office, Heidelberg, Transvaal.*
 1888 †PRINCE, J. PERROTT, M.D., *Durban, Natal.*
 1890 PRINGLE, HON. JOHN, M.D., *Aquata Vale, Annotta Bay, Jamaica.*
 1892 †PRITCHARD, ALEXANDER H., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
 1893 PROBYN, HON. LESLIE, *Attorney-General, Belize, British Honduras.*
 1892 PROVIS, JOHN, *Western Mine, Zechan, Tasmania.*
 1887 PURVES, J. M., M.A., J.P., 88 *Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1889 †PURVIS, WILLIAM HERBERT.
- 1891 QUENTRALL, THOMAS, H.M. Inspector of Mines, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 †RAJEPANSE, MUDALIYAR TUDOR D. N., *Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1884 RÁMA-NÁTHAN, HON. P., C.M.G., M.L.C., *Solicitor-General, Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1887 RANCE, THOMAS A., *P.O. Box 190, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1887 RANDALL, ALFRED B., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1891 RANKIN, FRANCIS WM., *Dominica.*
 1880 RANNIE, D. N., *St. John's, Antigua.*
 1882 RAPHAEL, HENRY J. W., *P.O. Box 806, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1893 RAPHAEL, NATHANIEL, *Zeerust, Transvaal.*
 1886 †RAW, GEORGE HENRY, *Maritzburg, Natal.*
 1888 RAWLINS, CHARLES C., M.E., F.G.S., *Island Block, Lawrence, Otago, New Zealand.*
 1885 RAWLINS, F., F.S.S., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1880 RAWSON, CHARLES C., *The Hollow, Mackay, Queensland.*
 1888 RAYNER, HON. MR. JUSTICE T. CROSSLEY, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1888 REDMOND, LEONARD, M.D., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
 1889 REDWOOD, CHARLES L., *P.O. Box 500, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1893 REED SYDNEY, H., 237 *Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1892 REELER, JOHN WM., 40 *Adderley Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1890 REES, FRANK.
 1893 REID, EDWARD V., *Messrs. W. Reid & Co., Rockhampton, Queensland.*
 1892 REID, JAMES SMITH, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1883 REID, JOHN, *Elderslie, Oamaru, New Zealand.*
 1894 REID, HON. ROBERT, M.L.C., 250 *Little Flinders Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1890 REID, ROBERT DYCE, *Armidale, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1889 REID, W. J. G., *Funchal, Madeira.*
 1889 †REINERS, AUGUST, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1886 RENNER, PETER A., *Barrister-at-Law, Villa Esperance, Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1886 RENNER, W., M.D., *Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1892 RENWICK, HON. SIR ARTHUR, M.L.C., M.D., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1893 REUBEN, HENRY E., *Falmouth, Jamaica.*
 1893 †REUNERT, THEODORE, A.M.Inst.C.E., M.I.M.E., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1893 REYNOLDS, HENRY, *New Zealand.*
 1874 RHIND, W. G., *Dank of New South Wales, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1881 RHODDS, A. E. G., *Barrister-at-Law, Christchurch, New Zealand.*

Year of
Election.

- 1880 RHODES, HON. CECIL J., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1888 †RHODES, GEORGE H., *Claremont, Timaru, New Zealand.*
 1883 RHODES, R. HEATON, Barrister-at-Law, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
 1885 †RHODES, ROBERT H., *Bluecliffs, Timaru, New Zealand.*
 1893 RHYE-JONES, MONTAGUE, C.E., *Tasmanian Club, Hobart, Tasmania.*
 1883 RICE, LIONEL K., *The Rocks, Mackay, Queensland.*
 1881 RICE, FRANCIS DYER, J.P., *Woodstock, Okoriri, Auckland, New Zealand.*
 1887 RICHARDS, EDWARD H., District Commissioner, *Lagos, West Africa.*
 1884 RICHARDS, T. H. HATTON, Assistant Colonial Secretary, *Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1887 †RICHARDSON, HORACE G., *Queensland.*
 1894 RICHY, HON. MATTHEW H., Q.C., D.C.L., 427 *Brunswick Street, Halifax Nova Scotia* (Corresponding Secretary).
 1878 RICHMOND, JAMES, *Southdean, Toorak, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1888 RICKET, GUSTAV H., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1890 RICKETTS, D. POYNTE, A.M.Inst.C.E., *care of H.B.M. Consul, Tientsin, China.*
 1891 RICKWOOD, ALFRED G., Deputy Collector of Customs, *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
 1882 RIDDIFORD, EDWARD J., *Fern Grove, Lower Hutt, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1885 †RIDDOCH, GEORGE, M.P., *Glencoe, Mount Gambier, South Australia.*
 1886 RIDDOCH, JOHN, *Yallum, Penola, South Australia.*
 1891 †RIDGE, SAMUEL H., B.A. F.R.G.S., 257 *Victoria Parade East, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1891 †RIGBY, GEORGE OWEN, M.B., Ch.B., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1881 †RIMER, J. C., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1893 RISSIK, CORNELIS, P.O. Box 401, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1892 RITCHIE, JOHN MACFARLANE, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1894 RIXON, JOHN, *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
 1893 ROBERTS, W. E., *Durban, Natal.*
 1893 ROBERTS, A. TEMPLE, M.A., *Royal College, Port Louis, Mauritius.*
 1885 †ROBERTS, HON. CHARLES J., C.M.G., M.L.C., *Chatsworth, Potts Point, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1890 †ROBERTS, COLONEL CHARLES F., C.M.G., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1891 ROBERTS, JOHN, C.M.G., P.O. Box 304, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1880 †ROBERTS, RICHARD M., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1889 †ROBERTS, R. WIGHTWICK, F.C.S., *Valparaiso, Chili.*
 1889 †ROBERTSON, ALFRED GEORGE, M.L.A., *The Lakes, George, Cape Colony.*
 1884 ROBERTSON, A. DUNDAS, *Connewarran, Hexham, Victoria, Australia.*
 1876 ROBERTSON, ALEXANDER W., *Ontario, Balaclava, St. Kilda, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1881 ROBERTSON, GEORGE P., *Colac, Victoria, Australia; and Melbourne Club.*
 1890 †ROBERTSON, JAMES, 90 *Grand Street, New York.*
 1888 ROBERTSON, JOHN, *Mount Abundance, Roma, Queensland.*
 1890 ROBERTSON, MATHEW WALLACE, C.M.R., *Dordrecht, Cape Colony.*
 1888 †ROBINOW, HENRY, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1889 ROBINSON, ARNOLD E., *Kimberley Club, Cape Colony.*
 1882 ROBINSON, AUGUSTUS F., 11 *Bond Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1869 ROBINSON, MAJOR-GENERAL C.W., C.B., *Commanding the Troops, Mauritius.*
 1882 ROBINSON, GEORGE, *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
 1886 ROBINSON, JAMES, J.P., *Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*

Year of
Election.

- 1869 †ROBINSON, HON. SIR JOHN, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., *Durban, Natal.*
 1888 ROBINSON, HON. JOHN BEVERLEY, *Commerce Buildings, Toronto, Canada.*
 1888 ROBINSON, ROSS, *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
 1883 ROBINSON, THOMAS, *Messrs. Perdue & Robinson, Winnipeg, Canada* (Corresponding Secretary).
 1889 †ROBINSON, THOMAS B., 40 *William Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1879 ROBINSON, H.E. SIR WILLIAM C. F., G.C.M.G., *Government House, Perth, Western Australia.*
 1878 ROBINSON, H.E. SIR WILLIAM, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Hong Kong.*
 1882 ROCHE, CAPTAIN W. P.
 1893 ROCKFORT, M.B., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1882 ROCKSTROW, JOHN F., J.P., *Palmerston North, near Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1885 ROCKWOOD, WILLIAM GABRIEL, M.D., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., Assistant Colonial Surgeon, *Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1889 RODGER, J. P., British Resident, *Pahang, Straits Settlements.*
 1884 ROGERS, HENRY ADAMS, *P.O. Box 310, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1887 ROGERS, WM. HETWARD, *P.O. Box 310, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1890 †ROHDE, M. H., *New Oriental Bank, Mahé, Seychelles.*
 1877 ROMILLY, ALFRED, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1894 ROTH, EDWARD, *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1883 †ROSADO, J. M., *Belize, British Honduras.*
 1883 ROSE, HENRY, JUN., *care of Messrs. Rose, Wilson, & Co., Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1890 ROSEWARNE, D. D., *Blinman, South Australia.*
 1882 ROSS, ARTHUR W., *Plaisand, Grenada.*
 1891 ROSS, ARTHUR WELLINGTON, M.P., Barrister-at-Law, *Winnipeg, Canada.*
 1886 ROSS, HON. DAVID PALMER, M.L.C., C.M.G., M.D., Colonial Surgeon, *Sierra Leone.*
 1891 †ROSS, FREDERICK J. C., *Barrister-at-Law, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
 1894 ROSS, G. H. KEMP, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1885 †ROSS, JOHN K. M., District Magistrate, *Suva, Fiji.*
 1890 ROSS, ROBERT McMILLAN, *Ednam, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
 1883 ROSS, HON. WILLIAM, M.L.C., J.P., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1892 ROSS, WILLIAM, *P.O. Box 161, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1884 ROSS, W. O., *West India and Panama Telegraph Company, St. Thomas, West Indies.*
 1887 ROTHER, WALDEMAR H., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1883 †ROTHSCHILD, A. A., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1893 ROUSSEAU, DANIEL J., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1891 ROWAN, ANDREW, *Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1883 ROWLAND, J. W., M.D., Colonial Surgeon, *Lagos, West Africa.*
 1891 ROYCE, G. H., *Kempsey, MacLeay River, New South Wales.*
 1892 †ROYCE, WILLIAM, *P.O. Box 580, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1885 ROYLE, CHARLES JOHN, *Bond Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1890 †RUCKER, WILLIAM S., 75 *Chancery Lane, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1881 †RUDALL, JAMES T., F.R.C.S., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1881 RUDD, CHARLES D., J.P., *Newlands, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1882 RUMSEY, COMMANDER R. MURRAY, R.N., M.L.C., *Hong Kong.*

Year of
Election.

- 1883 RUNCHEMAN, M. S., *P.O. Box 136, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1871 RUSDEN, GEORGE W., *care of C. P. Willan, Esq., 7 St. James's Buildings, William Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1877 RUSSELL, ARTHUR E., *Te Matai, Palmerston North, New Zealand.*
- 1879 RUSSELL, CAPTAIN A. H., *Château de Perroy, Rolle, Vaud, Switzerland.*
- 1875 RUSSELL, G. GREY, *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1891 RUSSELL, JOHN, *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
- 1883 †RUSSELL, JOHN PURVIS, *Wangai, Mouna, Wairarapa, Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1877 RUSSELL, HON. CAPT. WILLIAM R., *M.H.R., Flaxmere, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1889 †RUTHERFOORD, ARTHUR F. B., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1888 †RUTHERFORD, HENRY, J.P., *Controller of Excise, Durban, Natal.*
- 1892 RUTLEDGE, THOMAS F., *Werronggurt, Illova, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1882 RYAN, CHARLES, *Melbourne Club, Australia.*
- 1881 †SACHSE, CHARLES, *Wall Street 93, Berlin, Germany.*
- 1890 †SACKE, SIMON, *P.O. Box 124, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1886 SADLER, E. J., J.P., *Westmoreland, Jamaica.*
- 1873 †ST. GEORGE, HENRY Q., *Oakridges, Ontario, Canada; and Montpellier, France.*
- 1886 †ST. HILAIRE, N. A., *Immigration Department, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1883 ST. LEGER, FREDERICK LUKE, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 ST. LEGER, FREDERICK YORK, M.A., *Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
- 1886 SALAMAN, FREDERICK N., *9 Castle Street, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1885 SALIER, FREDK. J., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1882 SALMON, CHARLES S.
- 1882 SALMOND, CHARLES SHORT.
- 1884 SALOM, MAURICE, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1887 SALOMON, MAX G., *Port Elisabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 SALOMONS, FREDERICK B., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 SAMWELL, NICHOLAS, *Bangkok, Siam.*
- 1883 SANDEMAN, GORDON, *Burenda, Queensland.*
- 1892 SANDERSON, CHARLES E. F., O.E., *Messrs. Riley, Hargreaves, & Co., Kuala Lumpur, Straits Settlements.*
- 1887 SANDOVER, WILLIAM, JUN., *Fremantle, Western Australia.*
- 1882 SANDWICH, HIS HONOUR COLONEL J. H., C.B., *St. Vincent, West Indies.*
- 1889 SARAM, F. J. DE, J.P., *Proctor, Supreme Court, Colombo, Ceylon.*
- 1887 SARAM, J. H. DE, *District Judge, Kandy, Ceylon.*
- 1880 SARGOOD, HON. LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR FREDERICK T., K.C.M.G., M.L.C., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1876 †SARJEANT, HENRY, *Fordell House, Wanganui, New Zealand.*
- 1886 SAUER, HANS, M.D., *c/o Chartered Company, Salisbury, Mashonaland.*
- 1893 SAUER HELPERIUS B., *Advocate, Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1877 SAUER, HON. J. W., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 SAUNDERS, EDWARD, *Tonga, Natal.*
- 1893 SAUNDERS, HENRY J., A.M. Inst. C.E., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1886 SAUNDERS, HENRY W., M.D., F.R.C.S., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1880 SAUNDERS, JOHN, *Sea Cliff, near Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 †SAUNDERS, JOHN H., M.B., M.R.C.S., *care of City of Melbourne Bank Collins Street, Melbourne, Australia.*

Year of
Election.

- 1881 SAUNDERS, RMY. RICHARDSON, Rector of St. Matthew's Church, *Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1881 SAUNDERS, S. P., M.L.A., *Nassau, Bahamas.*
- 1885 SAVAGE, WILLIAM, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 SAVARIAU, N. S., *Lochiel, Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica.*
- 1883 †SAWYER, ERNEST EDWARD, M.A., C.E., *Harbour Works, Rio Grande Brazil.*
- 1893 SAWYER, HAMBLE C., *Oxford Street, Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1885 †SAWYER, HON. T. J., M.L.C., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
- 1884 †SCANLEN, HON. SIR THOMAS, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 SCARD, FREDERIC I., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1882 SCARTH, HON. WILLIAM B., *Winnipeg, Canada.*
- 1883 †SCHAPPERT, W. L., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1885 SCHEERMBRUCKER, HON. COLONEL FREDERIC, M.L.A., *Cape Town ; and King William's Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 SCHCEPS, MAX, *Tete (vid Kilimane), East Africa.*
- 1889 †SCHOLEFIELD, WALTER H., *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1878 SCHOOLES, HON. HENRY R. PIPON, Attorney-General, *St. George's, Grenada.*
- 1894 SCHULTZ, HON. JOHN CHRISTIAN, M.D., LL.D., *Winnipeg, Canada.*
- 1876 SCOTT, HON. HENRY, M.L.C., J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1892 SCOTT, JAMES PHILIP, Messrs. William Dow & Co., *Montreal, Canada.*
- 1889 SCOTT, JOHN E., P.O. Box 367, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1885 SCOTT, WALTER H., M.Inst.C.E., *Great Southern Railway, Buenos Ayres.*
- 1893 †SCOTT, WILLIAM J., M.B., C.M., *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1883 SEALY, THOMAS H., *Bridgetown, Barbados.*
- 1893 SEAVILLE OSCIL ELIOT, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 †SEDGWICK, CHARLES F., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 SEE, HON. JOHN, M.P., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1879 SEGRE, JOSEPH S., J.P., *Savanna-la-Mar, Jamaica.*
- 1886 SENDALL, H.E. SIR WALTER J., K.C.M.G., *Government House, Cyprus.*
- 1889 SEERET, HON. EUGENE, M.L.C., *Battister-at-Law, Mahé, Seychelles.*
- 1881 †SERVICE, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1879 †SEWELL, HENRY, *Trelawny, Jamaica.*
- 1891 †SHACKELL, JAMES, *Huntingtower Road, Malvern, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1880 SHAND, HON. CHARLES ARTHUR, M.E.C., *Fitches Creek Estate, Antigua.*
- 1886 †SHARP, EDMUND, *Hong Kong.*
- 1888 †SHARP, GRANVILLE, J.P., *Hong Kong.*
- 1893 SHARP, JOHN MASON, *Auckland Club, New Zealand.*
- 1889 SHAW, FREDERICK C. (Surgeon Superintendent, Indian Emigration Service).
- 1891 SHAW, HENRY RYLE, "*Natal Times*," *Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1883 †SHAW, THOMAS, *Woorwyrite, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1883 SHEA, SIR AMBROSE, K.C.M.G.
- 1894 SHEILDS, EDWARD, *Kimberley Club, Cape Colony.*
- 1891 SHELDFORD, HON. THOMAS, C.M.G., M.L.C., *Singapore.*
- 1885 †SHENTON, EDWARD, J.P., *Weld Club, Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1884 †SHENTON, HON. SIR GEORGE, M.L.C., J.P., *Crawley, Western Australia.*
- 1889 SHEPHERD, JAMES, *Market Square, Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1875 SHERIFF, THE HON. MR. JUSTICE W. MUSGRAVE, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 75 SHERLOCK, HON. WILLIAM HENRY, M.E.C., *Georgetown, British Guiana.*

Year of Election.	
1893	SHIELDS, R. TENNANT, <i>Rockhampton, Queensland.</i>
1880	†SHIPPARD, HIS HONOUR SIR SIDNEY G. A., K.C.M.G., M.A., D.C.I., H.M.'s Administrator of Government, <i>Vryburg, British Bechuanaland.</i>
1893	SHIPSTER, H. REGINALD, R.N., <i>North American Station.</i>
1881	†SHIRLEY, HON. LEICESTER C., <i>Hyde Hall, Clarks Town P.O., Jamaica.</i>
1884	SHRIMPTON, WALTER, <i>Matapiro, Napier, New Zealand.</i>
1892	SHOTTER, F. B., <i>Standard Bank, Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1886	SIM, PATRICK, <i>Kimberley, Cape Colony.</i>
1887	SIMMON, REV. PHILIP B., M.A., <i>The Rectory, Fort Beaufort, Cape Colony.</i>
1891	SIMMONS, REV. J. W., <i>Hobart, Tasmania.</i>
1884	SIMMS, ALFRED, <i>Pennington Terrace, North Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1877	SIMMS, HON. W. K., M.L.C., J.P., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1883	SIMON, MAXIMILIAN FRANK, M.R.C.S.E., Principal Civil Medical Officer, <i>Singapore.</i>
1889	SIMPSON, DUNDAS, P.O. Box 1028, <i>Johannesburg, Transvaal.</i>
1884	†SIMPSON, EDWARD FLEMING, <i>Pretoria, Transvaal.</i>
1882	†SIMPSON, G. MORRIS, <i>Australian Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1889	†SIMPSON, JAMES, <i>Bank of Africa, Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1892	SIMPSON, JAMES LIDDON, <i>Tenterden House, Woodville, South Australia; and Adelaide Club.</i>
1892	†SIMPSON, T. BOUSTEAD, <i>Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1890	SIMS, GEORGE J., 60 <i>Market Buildings, William Street, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1884	SIMSON, R. J. P., <i>Melbourne Club, Australia.</i>
1885	SINCLAIR, SUTHERLAND, <i>Australian Museum, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1890	SINCLAIR-STEVENSON, E., M.D., <i>Strathallan House, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.</i>
1893	SITWELL, CECIL F., <i>Travelling Commissioner, Bathurst, Gambia.</i>
1885	SIVSWRIGHT, HON. SIR JAMES, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., <i>Cape Town, Cape Colony.</i>
1882	†SKARRATT, CHARLES CARLTON, <i>Summer Hill, Sydney, New South Wales.</i>
1892	SKERMAN, SIDNEY, M.R.C.S.E., <i>Marton, Rangitikei, New Zealand.</i>
1883	†SKINNER, HON. ALLAN McLEAN, C.M.G., Resident Councillor, <i>Penang, Straits Settlements.</i>
1880	†SLOANE, ALEXANDER, <i>Mulwala Station, New South Wales.</i>
1887	SMELLIE, ROBERT R., <i>Mayfield, Brisbane, Queensland.</i>
1891	SMITH, PROFESSOR ALFRED MICA, <i>Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.</i>
1885	SMITH, ALFRED W. LUCIE, District Judge, <i>Limassol, Cyprus.</i>
1882	SMITH, CHARLES, <i>Wanganui, New Zealand.</i>
1889	SMITH, CHARLES GEORGE, <i>Durban, Natal.</i>
1873	†SMITH, HON. SIR DONALD A., K.C.M.G., M.P., <i>Montreal, Canada.</i>
1893	†SMITH, EDWARD R., M.R.C.S.E., <i>Cowra, New South Wales.</i>
1883	†SMITH, SIR EDWIN THOMAS, K.C.M.G., <i>Adelaide, South Australia.</i>
1894	SMITH, F. CALEY, <i>Yalumba, Auguston, South Australia.</i>
1882	SMITH, HON. MR. JUSTICE FRANCIS, <i>Cape Coast, Gold Coast Colony.</i>
1886	SMITH, FRANCIS GREY, <i>National Bank of Australasia, Melbourne, Australia.</i>
1885	SMITH, GEORGE, <i>Georgetown, British Guiana.</i>
1888	†SMITH, HON. H. G. SETH, Chief Judge, Native Land Court, <i>Wellington, New Zealand.</i>
1888	†SMITH, HENRY FLESHER, <i>Kyogle, Richmond River, New South Wales.</i>
1887	SMITH, JAMES, Barrister-at-Law, <i>Dunedin Club, New Zealand.</i>
1884	†SMITH, JAMES CARMICHAEL, <i>Buxton House, George Street, Nassau, Bahamas.</i>

Year of
Election.

- 1885 SMITH, JOHN G., *Madras Club, Madras, India.*
 1888 SMITH, JOSEPH H., *South Australian Railway Commission, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1887 SMITH, HON. OLIVER, M.A., *Attorney-General, St. John's, Antigua.*
 1886 †SMITH, HON. R. BURDETT, C.M.G., M.L.C., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1882 SMITH, ROBERT MURRAY, C.M.G., *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1889 SMITH, R. TOTTENHAM, *Standard Bank, Klerksdorp, Transvaal.*
 1887 SMITH, THOMAS, *Provincial Engineer, Public Works Department, Galle, Ceylon.*
 1886 †SMITH, HON. THOMAS HAWKINS, M.L.C., *Gordon Brook, Grafton, New South Wales.*
 1891 SMITH, WALTER S. HOWARD, *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1893 SMITH, WM. EDWARDS, M.R.A.C., *P.O. Box 1007, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1887 †SMITH, WILLIAM, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1887 SMITH, CAPTAIN WILLIAM J., *Royal Mail Steam Packet Company.*
 1877 †SMITH, H.E. SIR W. F. HAYNES, K.C.M.G., *Governor of the Leeward Islands, St. John's, Antigua.*
 1882 †SMITH, W. H. WARREN, *P.O. Box 190, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1887 SMITH-REWSE EUSTACE A., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1885 †SMUTS, C. PETER, M.L.A., M.B., C.M. (Edin.), *Mowbray, near Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1881 SMUTS, J. A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1887 SMYTH, WILLIAM, M.L.A., *Gympie, Queensland.*
 1889 SNELL, EDWARD, *Durban, Natal.*
 1881 SNELL, GEORGE, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., *Fort Canje, Berbice, British Guiana.*
 1883 SNRYD-KYNNESLY, C. W., *Singapore, Straits Settlements.*
 1886 SNOWDEN, ARTHUR, *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1887 SOLOMON, HON. GEORGE, *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1889 SOLOMON, RICHARD, Q.C., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1883 SOLOMON, HON. MR. JUSTICE WILLIAM HENRY, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1894 †SOMERSSET, EDMUND T., *P.O. Box 43, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1888 †SOMERSHIELD, OSCAR, *Delagoa Bay, East Africa.*
 1892 SOMERVILLE, FREDERICK G., *Chartered Bank of India, Penang, Straits Settlements.*
 1882 SORAPUR, J. B., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1893 SOUTHEY, CHARLES, *Culmstock, near Cradock, Cape Colony.*
 1893 SOUTHWELL, FRANK F., C.E., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1884 SOUTHEY, HON. SIR RICHARD, K.C.M.G., *Southfield, Plumstead, Cape Colony; and Civil Service Club, Cape Town.*
 1879 SOUTHGATE, J. J., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
 1882 SPAINE, JAMES H., *Freetown, Sierra Leone.*
 1890 SPARROW, CAPTAIN HENRY G. B., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1889 SPENCE, EDWIN J., *Dunedin, New Zealand.*
 1877 †SPENCE, HON. J. BRODIE, M.L.C., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1888 SPENCER, WILLIAM, J.P., *Bunbury, Western Australia.*
 1886 SPICER, KENNETH J., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
 1881 SPRIGG, HON. SIR J. GORDON, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 SQUIRES, WILLIAM HERBERT, *Glenelg, South Australia.*
 STABLES, HENRY L., C.E.

Year of
Election.

- 1888 STAIR, OTTO, 16 *Guttenburg Strasse, Stuttgart, Germany.*
- 1893 STAMPER, WILLIAM FREDERICK, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 STANFORD, WALTER J., *Tipperary Gold Mining Co., Macetown, Otago, New Zealand.*
- 1892 †STANLEY, ARTHUR, *Middelburg, Transvaal.*
- 1882 STANLEY, HENRY C., M.Inst.C.E., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1886 †STAUGHTON, S. T., M.L.A., *Eynesbury, Melton, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1882 STEERE, HON. SIR JAMES G. LEE, M.L.A., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1894 STEPHEN ALFRED CONSETT, 12 *O'Connell Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1888 †STEPHEN, HON. SEPTIMUS A., M.L.C., 12 *O'Connell Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1880 STEPHENS, HAROLD, F.R.G.S., *Attorney-at-Law, P.O. Box 684, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1873 †STEPHENS, ROMEO, *Chambly, Montreal, Canada.*
- 1890 STERN, H., *Kingston, Jamaica.*
- 1888 †STEVENS, DANIEL C., F.R.G.S., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
- 1887 †STEVENS, FRANK, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1887 †STEVENS, HILDEBRAND W. H., *Port Darwin, Northern Territory, South Australia.*
- 1890 STEVENS, JAMES W. DE VERE, F.R.G.S., *Brookfield, Nova Scotia.*
- 1883 STEVENSON, JOHN, M.L.A., *Queensland Club, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1890 STEWART, GEORGE, *New Oriental Bank, Zanzibar.*
- 1888 STEWART, THOMAS M., *c/o Bank of New Zealand, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1880 STIEBEL, GEORGE, C.M.G., *Devon Penn, Kingston P.O., Jamaica.*
- 1889 †STOKES, STEPHEN, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1882 STONE, HON. MR. JUSTICE EDWARD ALFRED, *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1889 STONE, HENRY, *The Grange, Ingham, Queensland.*
- 1881 STOW, FREDERICK, *Steenbokpan, Hoopstad, Orange Free State.*
- 1881 STRANACK, J. W., *Durban, Natal.*
- 1892 STRANACK, WILLIAM, *Durban, Natal.*
- 1890 STREET, J. W., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1884 †STRICKLAND DELLA CATENA, HON. COUNT, C.M.G., *Chief Secretary, Villa Bologna, Malta (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1892 STRINGER, CHARLES, *Messrs. Paterson, Simons, & Co., Singapore.*
- 1881 STROUSS, CARL, *Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1880 †STRUBEN, H. W., J.P., *Westoe, Mowbray, Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 STRUTH, JAMES, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1875 STUDEHOLME, JOHN, *Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1883 †STUDEHOLME, JOHN, JUN., *Coldstream, Hinds, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1889 STURDES, H. KING, 240 *State Street, Albany, U.S.A.*
- 1881 STURRIDGE, GEORGE, J.P., *Mandeville, Jamaica.*
- 1890 STURROCK, DAVID, *Union Bank of Australia, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1889 SULLY, WALTER, *Broken Hill, New South Wales.*
- 1892 SUMMERS, FRANK J., *Buluwayo, Matabeleland.*
- 1891 SUTHERLAND, HUGH, *Winnipeg, Canada.*
- 1889 SUTTON, HON. GEORGE M., M.L.A., *Fair Fell, Howick, Natal.*
- 1883 SWAIN, CHARLES S. DE P., *The Priory, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1891 SWAYNE, CHARLES R., *Stipendiary Magistrate, Loma Loma, Fiji.*
- 1884 SWAYNE, JOSEPH QUICKER, *Mullens River, British Honduras.*

Year of
Election.

- 1883 SWETTENHAM, FRANK A., C.M.G., *The Residency, Kuala Kangsa, Perak, Straits Settlements.*
- 1891 SYKES, CAPTAIN H. C., Superintendent of Police, *Selangor, Straits Settlements.*
- 1891 SYME, J. WEMYSS, J.P., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1881 †SYMON, J. H., Q.C., M.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1885 †SYMONS, DAVID, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1893 SYMONDS, HENRY, M.B., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1879 TAIT, M. M., *Stanmore House, Rondebosch, Cape Colony.*
- 1883 TALBOT, ARTHUR PHILLIP, Assistant Colonial Secretary, *Singapore* (Corresponding Secretary).
- 1883 TALBOT, COLONEL THE HON. REGINALD, C.B., *The British Embassy, Paris.*
- 1886 TALBOT, GEORGE, J.P., *Richmond, Nelson, New Zealand.*
- 1888 †TAMPLIN, HERBERT T., M.L.A., Barrister-at-Law, *Grahamstown, Cape Colony* (Corresponding Secretary).
- 1889 TANCRED, AUGUSTUS F., J.P., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1888 TANNER, J. EDWARD, C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1877 †TANNER, THOMAS, *Riverslea, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1883 TAPSCOTT, GEORGE A. M., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1887 TATE, C. J., *National Bank, Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.*
- 1889 TATE, FREDERICK, 28 Market Street, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1888 TAYLOR, ALFRED J., *The Public Library, Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1879 TAYLOR, HON. E. B. A., C.M.G., *Nassau, Bahamas* (Corresponding Secretary).
- 1887 TAYLOR, G. W., J.P., 333 Collins Street, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1890 TAYLOR, HENRY, *Willow Park, Zeerust, Transvaal.*
- 1888 †TAYLOR, JAMES B., Messrs. H. Eckstein & Co., P.O. Box 149, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1893 TAYLOR, NORMAN MAUGHAN, C.E., *Godhra-Rutlam Extension Survey, Jhalrapatan, Rajputana, India.*
- 1891 TAYLOR, PERCYVALE, C.E., *Kinta, Perak, Straits Settlements.*
- 1882 †TAYLOR, WILLIAM, *Clarendon Street East, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1883 TAYLOR, W. F., M.D., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1881 TAYLOR, W. P., P.O. Box 292, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1890 TAYLOR, WILLIAM T., Receiver-General, *Nicosia, Cyprus.*
- 1893 TEECE, RICHARD, *Australian Mutual Provident Society, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1872 †TENNANT, THE HON. SIR DAVID, K.C.M.G., M.L.A., Speaker of the House of Assembly, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 TESCHEMAKER, CHARLES DE V., *Avondale Station, Renwick, Marlborough, New Zealand.*
- 1883 TESCHEMAKER, THOMAS, J.P., *Otaio, Timaru, New Zealand.*
- 1892 THIELE, HANS H., F.R.S.G.S., *Nausori, Fiji.*
- 1894 THOMAS GEORGE COLERIDGE, Public Works Department, *Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1886 †THOMAS, JAMES J., M.L.C., *Broad Street, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1882 THOMAS, M. H., *Ooonagalla, Madulkelly, Ceylon.*
- 1883 †THOMAS, RICHARD D., *Christchurch, New Zealand.*

Year of
Election.

- 1884 THOMAS, ROBERT KYFFIN, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1891 THOMPSON, FRED A. H., *Bonthe, Sherbro, West Africa.*
 1881 THOMPSON, GEORGE A., *Northern Club, Auckland, New Zealand.*
 1890 THOMPSON, HARRY L., Assistant Receiver-General, *Nicosia, Cyprus.*
 1894 THOMPSON, HON. JOHN MALBON, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1890 THOMPSON, JOHN, *Melbourne, Australia.*
 1891 THOMPSON, M. G. CAMPBELL, *Bonthe, Sherbro, West Africa.*
 1884 THOMPSON, HON. T. A., *Stanley, Falkland Islands.*
 1892 THOMPSON, CAPTAIN WALTER E., ss. "*Chusan.*"
 1886 THOMSON, ALPIN F., *Works and Railway Department, Perth, Western Australia.*
 1885 THOMSON, ARTHUR H., *Administrator-Gen.'s Dept., Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1879 THOMSON, JAMES, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1886 THOMSON, SURGEON-MAJOR JOHN, M.B., *Queensland Defence Force, Inchcome, Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1880 THOMSON, WILLIAM, M.Inst.C.E., *Director-General del Ferro-Carril, Gandia, Provincia de Valencia, Spain.*
 1893 THOMSON, WM. BURNS, *Harrismith, Orange Free State.*
 1888 †THOMSON, WILLIAM CHARLES, *Roburite Factory, Russell Road, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
 1882 THOMSON, W. K., *Kamesburgh, Brighton, Victoria, Australia.*
 1872 THORNE, CORNELIUS, *Messrs. Mailand & Co., Shanghai, China.*
 1882 THORNE, HENRY EDWARD, *Barbados.*
 1889 THORNTON, RIGHT REV. SAMUEL, D.D., *Lord Bishop of Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.*
 1884 THORNTON, HON. S. LESLIE, *Attorney-General, St. Vincent, West Indies.*
 1892 †THORNTON, WILLIAM, *Maungakawa, Cambridge, Auckland, New Zealand.*
 1891 THORP, SYDNEY H., *Charters Towers, Queensland.*
 1885 †THURSTON, H.E. SIR JOHN BATES, K.C.M.G., *Government House, Suva, Fiji.*
 1882 THWAITES, J. HAWTREY, *Registrar, Supreme Court, Colombo, Ceylon.*
 1875 TIFFIN, HENRY S., J.P., *Napier, New Zealand.*
 1884 TILLEY, HON. SIR LEONARD, K.C.M.G., C.B., *St. John, New Brunswick.*
 1886 †TINLING, JOHN, *Nelson, New Zealand.*
 1879 TOBIN, ANDREW, *Wingadee, Balaclava, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1885 TODD, SIR CHARLES, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., *Postmaster-General and Superintendent of Telegraphs, Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1889 TODD, HON. EDWARD G., M.E.C., *St. Kitts.*
 1890 TOLHURST, GEORGE E., *Grant Road, Wellington, New Zealand.*
 1893 TOLL, JOHN T., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P., *Port Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1883 †TOPP, HON. JAMES, M.L.C., *Bathurst, Gambia, West Africa.*
 1884 TORROP, EDWARD C.
 1888 TOUSSAINT, CHARLES W., *The Hollow, Mackay, Queensland.*
 1887 †TOZER, HON. HORACE, M.L.A., *Brisbane, and Gympie, Queensland.*
 1889 †TRAILL, GILBERT F., *Kandapolla Estate, Ceylon.*
 1884 †TRAVERS, BENJAMIN, *District Commissioner, Famagusta, Cyprus.*
 1888 TRAVERS, CAPTAIN H. DE LA COUR.
 1893 †TRAVERS, E. A. O., M.R.C.S., *Residency Surgeon, Kuala Lumpur, Straits Settlements.*

Year of
Election.

- 1888 TREACHER, HON. W. H., C.M.G., *The Residency, Selangor, Straits Settlements.*
- 1888 TREGARTHEN, WM. COULSON, P.O. Box 1920, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1883 †TRELAVAN, CHARLES W., *Dogul, Balaclava P.O., Jamaica.*
- 1890 TREMLETT, HORACE S., P.O. Box 11, *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1890 TRENCHARD, HENRY, *Bank of Australasia, Maitland, New South Wales.*
- 1886 TRIMMINGHAM, J. L., *Hamilton, Bermuda.*
- 1880 TRIMMINGHAM, WILLIAM P., *The Grange, St. Michael's, Barbados (Corresponding Secretary).*
- 1884 †TRIPP, C. H., *Geraldine, Canterbury, New Zealand.*
- 1883 TRIPP, L. O. H., *Barrister-at-Law, 12 Brandon St., Wellington, New Zealand.*
- 1883 TROTTER, NOEL, *Penang, Straits Settlements.*
- 1869 TRUTCH, HON. SIR JOSEPH W., K.C.M.G., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1888 †TUCKER, GEORGE ALFRED, Ph.D., J.P., *Annandale, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1883 TUCKER, WILLIAM KIDGER, *Nooitgedacht Mining Company, Klerksdorp, Transvaal.*
- 1887 TULLY, W. ALCOCK, B.A., *Land Board, Brisbane, Queensland.*
- 1883 TURNBULL, JAMES THOMSON, J.P., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1882 †TURNER, LIEUT.-COLONEL G. NAPIER, *care of Union Mortgage & Agency Co., Ltd., Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1885 TURNER, HARRY, J.P., *Somerton, near Glenelg, South Australia.*
- 1882 †TURNER, HENRY GYLES, *Commercial Bank, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1883 TURNER, HON. JOHN HERBERT, M.L.A., *Victoria, British Columbia.*
- 1882 †TURTON, C. D., *Treasurer, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
- 1886 TWYNAM, GEORGE E., M.D., 38 *Baywater Road, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1881 TYSON, THOMAS G., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 UNDERWOOD, EDWARD WILLIAM, *Tullandoom, Koogong-Koot Road, Hawthorn, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1885 UPINGTON, HON. SIR THOMAS, K.C.M.G., *Judge of the Supreme Court Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 UPTON, PRESCOTT, *Borough Engineer, Maritzburg, Natal.*
- 1883 USHER, CHARLES RICHARD, *Belise, British Honduras.*
- 1881 USHER, HENRY CHARLES, M.L.C., F.R.G.S., *Belise, British Honduras.*
- 1892 VAN BOESCHOTEN, JOHANNES G., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1889 VAN BREDA, SERVAAS, *Hauptville, Constantia Road, Wynberg, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 VAN DIGGELEN, S. H., J.P., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1893 VAN NOOTEN, ERNEST H., *Civil Service, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1887 VAN DER RIET, THOMAS F. B., *Attorney-at-Law, Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
- 1880 VAN REESEMA, JOHN S., J.P., *Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana.*
- 1885 VAN RENEN, HENRY, *Government Land Surveyor, Barkly West, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 VAN-SENDEN, E. W., *Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1889 †VARDY, JOHN EYRE, *Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 VARLEY, HIRAM W., *Waymouth Street, Adelaide, South Australia.*
- 1887 †VAUGHAN, J. D. W., *Suva, Fiji.*

Year of
Election.

- 1893 VAUSE, WILLIAM J., "Natal Mercury" Office, Durban, Natal.
 1881 †VRENDAM, J. L., M.D., Essequibo, British Guiana.
 1883 †VSELGE, CHARLES EUGENE, Registrar, Supreme Court, Singapore.
 1888 †VENN, HON. H. W., M.L.A., Dardanup Park, near Bunbury, Western Australia.
 1891 VENNING, ALFRED R., State Treasurer, Selangor, Straits Settlements.
 1890 VENNING, EDWARD, Public Works Department, Kandy, Ceylon.
 1869 VERDON, SIR GEORGE, K.C.M.G., C.B., Melbourne, Australia.
 1883 VERLEY, JAMES LOUIS, Kingston, Jamaica.
 1877 VERLEY, LOUIS, Kingston, Jamaica.
 1886 †VERSFELD, DIK, J.P., Attorney-at-Law, Riversdale, Cape Colony.
 1889 VICKERS, HUGH A., Fontabelle, Jamaica.
 1881 †VILLIERS, HON. FRANCIS JOHN, M.E.C., C.M.G., Auditor-General, George town, British Guiana.
 1889 †VINCENT, MAJOR WILLIAM SLADE, Townsville, Queensland.
 1882 VINTCENT, LEWIS A., M.L.A., Cape Town, Cape Colony.
 1886 VOSS, HOULTON H., Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.
 1884 WACE, HERBERT, Civil Service, Ratnapura, Ceylon.
 1885 WADDELL, GEORGE WALKER, J.P., Australian Joint Stock Bank, Sydney, New South Wales.
 1887 WAGHORN, JAMES.
 1887 WAGNER, JOHN, care of Messrs. Cobb & Co., Melbourne, Australia.
 1890 WAIT, JOHN STUBBS, M.R.C.S.E., Oamaru, New Zealand.
 1885 †WAITE, PETER, Urrbrae, Adelaide, South Australia.
 1885 WAKEFIELD, ARTHUR, Walilabo, St. Vincent, West Indies.
 1889 †WAKEFORD, GEORGE C., Niekviki's Rush, Barkly West, Cape Colony.
 1883 WALDRON, DERWENT, M.B., C.M., Assistant Colonial Surgeon, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.
 1880 WALDRON, JAMES L., J.P., Falkland Islands.
 1876 †WALKER, HON. SIR EDWARD NOEL, K.C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Colombo, Ceylon.
 1893 †WALKER, GILES F., J.P., St. John Del Rey, Bogawantalawa, Ceylon.
 1886 WALKER, JOHN, 24 Bond Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
 1891 WALKER, J. BAYLDON, M.L.C., Police Magistrate, Freetown, Sierra Leone.
 1881 †WALKER, JOSEPH, Hamilton House, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
 1874 †WALKER, R. B. N., M.A., F.R.G.S., British Sherbro', West Africa.
 1884 †WALKER, R. C. CRITCHETT, C.M.G., Principal Under-Secretary, Sydney, New South Wales.
 1891 †WALKER, R. LESLIE, Hobart, Tasmania.
 1893 †WALKER, LIEUT.-COLONEL R. S. FROWD, C.M.G., Commandant of the Perak Sikhs, Perak, Straits Settlements.
 1882 WALL, T. A., Vice-Consul, Niger Coast Protectorate, Old Calabar, West Africa.
 1891 WALPOLK, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE CHARLES G., M.A., Nassau, Bahamas.
 1889 †WALSH, ALBERT, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.
 1890 WALSHAM, WALTER E., Durban, Natal.
 1889 WALSH, ALBERT PATRICK, Market Square, Kimberley, Cape Colony.
 1881 †WALTER, HENRY J., Wellington, New Zealand.
 1881 †WANLIES, THOMAS D., Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.

Year of
Election.

- 1890 WANT, G. FRED., 3 O'Connell Street, Sydney, New South Wales.
 1879 WARD, LIEUT.-COLONEL CHARLES J., C.M.G., Kingston, Jamaica.
 1892 WARD, HENRY A., Premier Mine, Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.
 1873 WARD, WILLIAM CURTIS, Victoria, British Columbia.
 1885 WARE, JERRY GEORGE, Koort, Koortnong Station, Camperdown, Victoria, Australia.
 1879 †WARE, JOHN, Yalla-y-Poora, Victoria, Australia.
 1886 †WARE, JOSEPH, Minjah, Carramut, Victoria, Australia.
 1880 †WARE, J. C., Yalla-y-Poora, Victoria, Australia.
 1889 WARING, FRANCIS J., C.M.G., M.Inst.C.E., J.P., Haputale Railway Extension, Nanu Oya, Ceylon.
 1886 WARMINGTON, ARTHUR, Moneague P.O., St. Ann's, Jamaica.
 1882 †WARNER, OLIVER W., Emigration Agent for Trinidad, 11 Garden Reach, Calcutta.
 1890 WARTON, LIEUT.-COLONEL R. GARDNER, Durban, Natal.
 1889 †WATERHOUSE, ARTHUR, Adelaide, South Australia.
 1885 WATERS, WILLIAM, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.
 1888 WATERS, WILLIAM DE LAPPE, New Street, Brighton, Melbourne, Australia.
 1883 WATKINS, ARNOLD H., M.D., F.R.C.S., Kimberley, Cape Colony.
 1891 WATKINS, A. J. W., A.M.Inst.C.E., Kwaia Lumpor, Straits Settlements.
 1893 WATKINS, FRANK, Barberton, Transvaal.
 1892 WATKINS, FREDERICK H., Inspct. of Schools, Richmond House, Montserrat.
 1893 †WATSON, CHARLES A. SCOTT, Adelaide, South Australia.
 1885 WATSON, FRANK DASHWOOD, Nazira, Assam, India.
 1891 WATSON, F. W. A., J.P., Clerk to the Legislative Council, Maritzburg, Natal.
 1887 †WATSON, H. FRASER, P.O. Box 500, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1886 †WATSON, T. TENNANT, Govt. Surveyor, Civil Service Club, Cape Town, Cape Colony.
 1879 WATT, GEORGE, Urana Station, Urana, New South Wales.
 1887 WATT, WILLIAM HOLDEN, Sydney, New South Wales.
 1889 WATTS, HENRY JAMES, Durban, Natal.
 1881 WAY, E., Sydney, New South Wales.
 1891 †WAY, HIS HONOUR CHIEF JUSTICE SAMUEL J., Adelaide, South Australia.
 1892 †WAYLAND, ARTHUR E., P.O. Box 15, Klerksdorp, Transvaal.
 1885 WAYLAND, CHARLES F. B., P.O. Box 19, Johannesburg, Transvaal.
 1893 WAYLAND, CHARLES WM. H., J.P., Lovedale, Belmont, Cape Colony.
 1891 WAYLAND, WALTER H., Belmont Station, Grigoland West, Cape Colony.
 1882 WAYLEN, ALFRED R., M.D., The Bracken, Perth, Western Australia.
 1892 WEAVER, ALFRED FRANCIS, Adelaide, South Australia.
 1887 †WEAVER, HENRY E., C.E., Club da Engenharia, 6 Rua d'Alfandeya, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
 1889 WEBB, ALFRED, Somerset East, Cape Colony.
 1882 WEBB, THE RIGHT REV. ALLAN BECHER, D.D., Lord Bishop of Grahamstown, Cape Colony.
 1890 WEBB, EDWARD, Hindugalla, Kandy, Ceylon.
 1881 WEBB, J. H.
 1890 WEBBER, LIONEL H., 82 Government Street, Victoria, British Columbia.
 1893 WEBBER, THE RIGHT REV. W. T. THORNHILL, D.D., Lord Bishop of Brisbane, Brisbane, Queensland.

Year of
Election.

- 1883 WEBSTER, ALEXANDER B., *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1886 WEBSTER, A. SPEED, *c/o Commercial Bank of Australia, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1886 †WEBSTER, CHARLES, J.P., *Mackay, Queensland.*
 1885 WEBSTER, WILLIAM, *Brisbane, Queensland.*
 1880 WEGG, JOHN A., M.D., J.P., *Colreville, Spanish Town, Jamaica.*
 1884 WEIL, BENJAMIN BERTIE, *Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.*
 1883 WEIL, JULIUS, *Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.*
 1884 WEIL, MYER, *Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.*
 1881 WEIL, SAMUEL, *Mafeking, British Bechuanaland.*
 1888 WELCH, EDWIN J., *care of Q. L. Deloitte, Esq., Snails Bay, Balmain, New South Wales.*
 1891 †WELLS, EDWARD R., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
 1889 WEMYSS, ALEXANDER, *Les Palmiers, Moka, Mauritius.*
 1892 WERE, A. BONVILLE, *Eversley, Brighton, Melbourne, Australia.*
 1889 †WEST, FREDERICK G., C.E., *Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Straits Settlements.*
 1878 †WESTBY, EDMUND W., *Pullitop and Buckaginga Station, New South Wales.*
 1887 †WESTGARTH, GEORGE C., *2 O'Connell Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1893 WESTON, JOHN J., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1889 WETZLAR, CHARLES N. B., *Jamaica.*
 1888 †WHITE, COLONEL F. B. P., *West India Regiment, Jamaica.*
 1880 WHITE, MONTAGUE W., *Montpelier, Antigua.*
 1886 †WHITE, HON. ROBERT H. D., M.L.C., *Sydney, New South Wales.*
 1890 WHITE, W. KINROSS, *Napier, New Zealand.*
 1889 WHITEHEAD, HENRY C., *Pretoria, Transvaal.*
 1876 WHITEHEAD, PERCY, *Durban, Natal.*
 1894 WHITEHEAD, HON. T. H.; M.L.C., *Hong Kong.*
 1881 WHITEWAY, HON. SIR WILLIAM V., K.C.M.G., M.L.A., *St. John's, Newfoundland.*
 1892 WHITING, JOHN, *Messrs. W. Peterson & Co., Melbourne, Australia.*
 1875 WHITMORE, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE S., K.C.M.G., M.L.C., *Napier New Zealand.*
 1891 WHITTY, HENRY TARLTON, *Tarramia, Corowa, New South Wales.*
 1878 WYTHAM, HON. WILLIAM H., M.L.C., *St. John's, Antigua (Corresponding Secretary).*
 1886 †WHYTE, W. LESLIE, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1884 †WICKHAM, H. A., J.P., *Punta Gorda, British Honduras.*
 1893 WICKHAM, REGINALD W., *Homewood, Atrapatna, Ceylon.*
 1883 WIENER, LUDWIG, M.L.A., *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
 1884 WIGHT, HENRY LUCIEN, *Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1891 WILDING, HENRY AMBLER, *Bank of British West Africa, Lagos, West Africa.*
 1891 WILKINSON, THOMAS, *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
 1883 WILKINSON, W. BIRKENSHAW, *Adelaide, South Australia.*
 1890 †WILKS, SAMUEL JERROLD, C.E., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
 1882 WILLCOCKS, EDWARD J. R., *Principal of the Training Institution, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
 1888 WILLCOX, JOHN SYMS, J.P., *Grahamstown, Cape Colony.*
 1891 WILLIAMS, A. VAUGHAN, *Masse Kesse, Manica, East Africa.*
 1888 WILLIAMS, CHARLES RIBY, *Controller of Customs, Accra, Gold Coast Colony.*
 1890 †WILLIAMS, E. VAUGHAN, J.P., *Gong Gong, Barkly West, Cape Colony.*

Year of
Election.

- 1882 WILLIAMS, G. BLACKSTONE, J.P., Assistant Resident Magistrate, *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1884 WILLIAMS, HON. SIR HARTLEY, Judge of the Supreme Court, *Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1881 WILLIAMS, H. WYNN, 211 *Hereford Street, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1890 WILLIAMS, JAMES NELSON, *Hastings, Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1833 WILLIAMS, JOSIAH, F.R.G.S., *c/o Bank of Africa, Lourenço Marques, Delagoa Bay, East Africa.*
- 1893 WILLIAMS, REV. MONTAGUE, *The Parsonage, Bacchus Marsh, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1891 WILLIAMS, ROBERT, C.E., *Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1888 †WILLIAMS, THOMAS D., 3 *Union Buildings, Johannesburg, Transvaal.*
- 1886 †WILLIAMS, ZACHARIAH A., *Manchester House, Lagos, West Africa.*
- 1882 WILLIAMSON, ALEXANDER, M.E.C., *Bdize, British Honduras.*
- 1886 WILLIAMSON, SAMUEL, *care of Union Bank of Australia, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1880 WILMAN, HERBERT, *Cape Town, Cape Colony.*
- 1890 WILSON, ALEXANDER, 7 *Bent Street, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1893 WILSON, DAVID (Government Dairy Commissioner), *Murphy Street, South Yarra, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1886 WILSON, HON. LIEUT.-COLONEL DAVID, C.M.G., M.E.C., Sub-Intendant of *Crown Lands, Port of Spain, Trinidad.*
- 1883 WILSON, FREDERICK H., *Cashmere, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1891 †WILSON, GEORGE PRANGLEY, C.E., *Hobart, Tasmania.*
- 1883 WILSON, JOHN, *Port Louis, Mauritius.*
- 1883 WILSON, JOHN CRACROFT, *Cashmere, Christchurch, New Zealand.*
- 1875 WILSON, JOHN N., *Napier, New Zealand.*
- 1884 WILSON, ROBERT, 18 *Bond Street, Dunedin, New Zealand.*
- 1880 WILSON, ROBERT F., *Kimberley, Cape Colony.*
- 1881 †WILSON, HON. W. HORATIO, M.L.C., *Salbourne Chambers, Adelaide Street, Brisbane, Queensland; and Queensland Club (Corresponding Secretary)*
- 1889 †WILSON, WILLIAM ROBERT, 31 *Queen Street, Melbourne, Australia.*
- 1887 †WINDYER, HON. SIR WILLIAM CHARLES, Judge of the Supreme Court, *Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1887 WINDSOR, PETER F., *Windsorton, Griqualand West, Cape Colony.*
- 1893 WINTER, JAMES, *Hadfield Street, Georgetown, British Guiana.*
- 1886 †WINTER-IRVING, HON. WM., M.L.C., *Noorilim, Murchison, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1880 WIRGMAN, REV. A. THEODORE, M.A., D.C.L., Vice-Provost of *St. Mary's Collegiate Church, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony.*
- 1892 WIRSING, H. FRANK, *Maribogo, British Bechuanaland.*
- 1892 WIRSING, WALTER M., *Maribogo, British Bechuanaland.*
- 1886 WITTENOOM, FREDERICK F. B., *Perth, Western Australia.*
- 1886 WITTS, BROOME LAKE, *Seven Hills, near Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 1892 WOJNARSKI, S. ZICHY, M.B., M.R.C.S.E., *Ballarat, Victoria, Australia.*
- 1882 WOLLASTON, LT.-COLONEL CHARLTON F. B., J.P., *Beaconsfield, Cape Colony.*
- 1889 †WOLSELEY, FREDERICK Y., *Union Club, Sydney, New South Wales.*
- 892 WOOD, ANDREW T., *Hamilton, Carata.*
- 890 WOOD, BENONI HORACE, J.P., *Clairmont, Natal.*

Year of Election.	
1873	WOOD, J. DENKISTOUN, Barrister-at-Law, 47 Selbourne Chambers, Melbourne, Australia.
1879	WOOD, JOHN EDWIN, M.L.A., Grahamstown, Cape Colony.
1878	WOOD, READER GILSON, Parnell, Auckland, New Zealand (Corresponding Secretary).
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